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LONDON'S HORROR AGAIN.

ANOTHER CHAPTER IN THE STORY OF THE WHITECHAPEL MURDERS.

The President of the Vigilance Committee Receives by Parcel Post Half of the Kidney of One of the Slain Women, with a Letter from the Mysterious Assassin Saying He Had Eaten the Other Half—Other News and Gossip by Cable.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[*Copyright, 1888, by the Press Pub. Co., N. Y. World.*]

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The mass of absurd theories, false ciews, and unlimited arrests of the wrong men which have almost turned the pursuit of the Whitechapel murderer into a burlesque was relieved tonight by a genuine sensation.

George Lusk, a builder, is the head of the Whitechapel Vigilance Committee. Late Tuesday night the Parcel Post Delivery left a box at his house. Upon opening it he discovered a meaty substance that smelt strongly and which he judged to be half of the kidney belonging to some animal. Inclosed in the box was the following letter:

I send you half the kidney I took from one women. I preserved it for you. Tother piece I fried and ate. It was very nice. I may send you the bloody knif that took it out, if you only wate whil longer.

Lusk at first regarded the matter as a joke, but remembering that the left kidney was taken from the Mitre Square victim, he took the box to the London Hospital.

Dr. Openshaw examined it yesterday, and said it was certainly half the left kidney of a full-grown woman, divided longitudinally.

Today the box and letter were taken to Scotland Yard, and the detectives are trying to find out from what postal district the parcel was delivered.

The handwriting of the letter in the box bore no resemblance to the handwriting of the letters by "Jack the Ripper" some weeks ago.

A NEW MAP OF EUROPE.

Emile de Laveleye on the Danger of a Franco-Russian Alliance.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[*Copyright, 1888, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

BRUSSELS, Oct. 18.—M. Emile de Laveleye has written to the *Independance Belge* in reply to Mme. Edmond Odams' letter, which accused the King of the Belgians with being in complicity with Germany in case of a European war. M. de Laveleye refers to his recent interview, and shows that his intention in that interview was to point out to France the danger that lay in her joining her destinies with those of Russia. M. de Laveleye thus expresses himself:

"In my interview I felt it my duty to combat the idea that the three Emperors are brewing in the shade a black conspiracy to remodel the map of Europe. If people were to believe in this theory it would be most unfortunate for all international relations. I firmly believe that, as I pointed out to the correspondent, the danger to peace lies in the Balkan Peninsula. If war should arise out of the Balkan question and should France be drawn into it and not be vicionous the consequences would be appalling. If this were once clearly understood I feel convinced that the State would sound an appeal to arms with a light heart. I do not pretend accurately to design the future map of Europe, and I feel that the French people do not want war, but my affection for France, where I was educated and where I have many warm friends, makes me earnestly hope that she will not allow herself to be drawn into the Eastern question in Russia's train."

SEVEN ROUNDS FOR LOVE.

Two Boston Youths Fight for the Possession of the Girl They Loved.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—George Cowley and Howard Wheeler, two East Boston young men, have recently been paying attentions to the same young woman. She has divided her affections so as to allow one of her lovers to accompany her on one day and the other on the next. Although it was pleasant for the young inamorata the young men themselves began to show jealous feelings. Cowley had her out for a promenade last evening, when Wheeler met them on the street. He rushed up and accused his rival of "cutting him out on the quiet." The latter replied: "I've got her and what are you going to do about it?" A large crowd of spectators gathered, and the indications were that a lively altercation was to take place. Each principal was surrounded by his friends, some urging one method of fight and others another. The two pulled off their coats to have a fight in Maverick square, but were prevented. The young woman, when appealed to, declared that she did not know which she loved the best. A most ludicrous scene then ensued. Cowley said to the girl: "Do you love me?" and she answered "Yes." Wheeler at this shouted angrily, "Don't you love me?" "I do, I do," was the reply. The young men then agreed to settle the trouble by going to a vacant lot and fighting it out, the girl consenting to accept the victor. The police, however, put a stop to this and the party repaired to a well known clubroom. The principals were stripped naked, except that they wore a pair of drawers. The referee was a well known base-ball sporting man. The fight was a bloody one, and it was not until seven rounds had been fought that Wheeler was declared the winner. He had so completely knocked his opponent out that he was unconscious for nearly half an hour. Both principals were badly injured, but the victor was able to dress himself and escort the young woman who had been the cause of the battle to her home. She had been waiting in an ante-room during the whole of the fight.

TOUCHING UNANIMITY.

A Two-Man Meeting Appoints Trustees for St. Luke's Hospital.

The annual meeting of the electors of St. Luke's Hospital was held at the office of Arthur Ryerson, No. 161 La Salle street, yesterday afternoon. The unanimity of sentiment manifested was touching. At 3:10 the Rev. Clinton Locke was the only one present. A moment later the Rev. Louis S. Osborne came in.

"Ah; glad you came," remarked Mr. Locke, grasping his ministerial brother's hand. "There is no specified number mentioned in the code for a quorum. I think we can proceed to business now."

The office clerk was called inside. The meeting came to order.

"I move," said Mr. Osborne, "that the Rev. Clinton Locke act as Chairman of this meeting. All in favor of the motion please say 'Aye.' Aye; it is unanimous." And Mr. Osborne, conscious of a good deed well done, smiled benignantly at Mr. Locke and the clerk. The clerk was elected Secretary of the meeting in the same way, Mr. Osborne voting unanimously in the affirmative.

"I move now, sir," said Mr. Osborne, "that the following gentlemen be declared trustees of St. Luke's Hospital: The Rev. Clinton Locke, the Rev. Louis S. Osborne, the Rev. W. H. Vibbert, Leslie Carter, Byron L. Smith, W. K. Ackerman, Charles W. Brega, Arthur Ryerson, N. K. Fairbank, J. W. Doane, H. E. Sargent, and I. K. Hamilton." The President put the list to the vote of the house and it carried unanimously.

"And now let us adjourn," said Mr. Osborne. The meeting adjourned sine die.

"Twas well done," remarked Mr. Locke. The only change made was in the selection of I. K. Hamilton in place of G. H. Webster. Another meeting will shortly be held for the election of officers.

NO RISE IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.

The Master Bakers Meet and Denounce the Scaling of Weights.

Fifty master bakers met yesterday afternoon at "Old Quincy, No. 9," corner of La Salle and Randolph streets, in response to a call for a general mass-meeting of the trade. Many were apprehensive that the price of bread was to be shoved up another notch, but this fear was dispelled when the jolly German bakers met in conference. A week ago at a similar meeting a committee was appointed to wait upon Mayor Roche, the Corporation Counsel, and the City Attorney for the purpose of securing the enactment of a new ordinance regulating the manufacture and sale of bread. The existing ordinance fixes the weight of loaves at one, two, or three pounds, and prescribes a penalty of $10 for each and every violation of this law. The bakers have found that a demand exists for loaves of other sizes, and their committee was instructed to ask for an ordinance permitting the manufacture and sale of bread weighing one, one and one-half, two, two and one-half, three, three and one-half, and four pounds. They also asked that the penalty for giving short weight be increased from $10 to $25.

Yesterday's meeting was held for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee and of adopting some method of bringing certain bakers to a more close observance of the association rules. On behalf of the committee Henry Piper reported that the Corporation Counsel had agreed to submit the desired ordinance to the Council, and had also promised to prosecute any persons found violating the existing law. A general discussion followed, during which it appeared that certain bakers were taking advantage of their good fortune to the detriment of the general trade. Several weeks ago a number of the master bakers laid in a supply of flour sufficient to last them until January. Instead of profiting thereby, these bakers have preferred to cut rates and extend their trade. Others have cut the size of their loaves and violated the provisions of the ordinance. It was finally decided to try peaceable methods in the treatment of this problem, and the following committee was appointed to make a thorough canvass of the city: From the North Side, H. Piper and Joe Smith; South Side, George Kern and L. Rameseyer; Northwest Side, John Ahrens and H. Burmeister; Southwest Side, A. D. Schwartz and Charles Haury. This committee was instructed to use all honorable methods to convert the obdurate bakers from the error of their ways. It was claimed by several speakers that a large amount of bread was being sold for pound loaves which weighed from thirteen to fifteen ounces. The committee was also instructed to press the adoption of the amended ordinance in the Town of Lake and Lake View.

THERE IS DISSATISFACTION.

A Master Workman Talks About the Warring Factions of the Knights of Labor.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 18.—W. T. Lewis, Master Workman of the Miners' National District Assembly, Knights of Labor, is in the city. Mr. Lewis is one of the Knights whose names have been prominently mentioned in connection with the election for General Master Workman of the order. In an interview he said he would not accept the office if tendered him.

"If Mr. Powderly desires it," he said, "he can be reëlected; but I have understood from him that he would not be a candidate."

"Is there any foundation for the charges that Barry has made about the order?"

"Yes, there is truth in what Barry says. But it is not proper to have them published. They are truths that do not concern the public. By these truths I mean the differences existing between the officers, the different policies that they have advocated, and so on. These are matters, however, that should be settled at the General Assembly. If the Order of the Knights of Labor cannot reform itself from within it does not occur to me that there can be reform outside or among those opposed to it. It is true that the order is reduced in membership. To some extent the Presidential campaign accounts for the decrease. Another reason is the dissatisfaction with the methods of the general officers, real or imaginary, I am not prepared to say."

THOSE SAN FRANCISCO CHINAMEN.

The Department Rules That They May Come In Under Certain Circumstances.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—The following telegram from the Collector at San Francisco was received at the Treasury today: "The 5th inst. the American steamer Bertha cleared at Kodiak Island (Alaska), direct for this port with ninety Chinese laborers, and has arrived here. It is claimed that these passengers have not departed from the United States and should be landed. Collector holds that the voyage from Alaska to San Francisco was a departure from and a return to the United States, and the landing would be unlawful. Parties appeal to the department and desire ruling.

Assistant Maynard telegraphed as follows: "If laborers in question are residents of San Francisco and went from there to Alaska on American vessel sailing under American flag which did not touch at any foreign port, and have returned in the same manner, in the opinion of the department they may be regarded as never having departed from the United States; but the proofs should be so conclusive as not to admit of doubt."

SARNIA, Ont., Oct. 18.—A Chinaman arrived at Point Edward on the Grand Trunk Railway with a ticket through from Portland, Me., to a western point in the United States. He was prevented by United States customs officers from going into the United States, and is now a ward of the Grand Trunk at the point.

UNCLE DICK'S COUSIN KILLED.

Dick Oglesby, the Comedian, Meets His Death in a Missouri Town.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Relatives of Richard M. Oglesby, the comedian, cousin of Gov. Oglesby, were shocked last night to learn by telegraph that he had been killed at Marionville, Mo. No particulars of his death can be obtained, though several messages were sent to Marionville today. He was traveling with a dramatic company. Dick was a drummer-boy in the Union army, and once had Oglesby's Troubadours on the road. The body will arrive in Decatur tonight. He leaves a second wife, in Chicago, and two children. His age was 39 years.

Swindle of an Aged Philadelphian.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 18.—Samuel G. Hopkins, an aged man who claims to be a Philadelphian, was this afternoon committed to the United States grand jury charged with passing counterfeit money. When arrested some $40 in notes was found upon his person. Hopkins, as shown by the evidence, would cut from a $2 bill the figure 2 and paste it over the figure 1 on a $1 bill, and then, it was supposed, would fill the hole in the $2 bill with the figure 5 from a $5 bill. As each of these bills has two of these figures the prisoner could make one note double itself. He is said to have passed this money on several persons.

Bank Cashier in Trouble.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 18.—Mr. Emmit V. Rhoades, cashier of the First National Bank of St. Paris, O., was arraigned before Judge Sage of the United States Court upon two indictments charging him with making a false statement to the Controller of the Currency concerning the condition of the bank and with misappropriation of the bank's funds. He pleaded not guilty and his bonds were fixed at $25,000.

Engineers in Secret Session.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 18.—The convention of locomotive engineers resumed its labors in secret session this morning. The discussion of questions of National and general importance is not expected to take place for several days yet.

IT WAS A GREAT STORM.

AN UNUSUAL FALL OF HAIL ACCOMPANIED BY WIND AND RAIN.

The Unusual Features Confined to Chicago and Vicinity—Two Men Drowned in the Breakers Near Racine—Hot-Houses and Skylights Suffer—A Barn Struck by Lightning and Burned—Accidents and Incidents of the Storm.

One of the most remarkable hail-storms in this city in many years burst yesterday afternoon at 5:50. Heavy clouds hung low over the city all day, and occasionally there were brief showers. About 6 o'clock they were seen to hang unusually low and heavily. There was a bright flash, a heavy peal of thunder, and the fusillade of hail-stones began. For fully five minutes the unusual spectacle of a dry shower of ice pebbles was witnessed. The stones fell thick and fast from the size of a pea to large nuts, while not a few were as large as walnuts. The clatter on flagstones, roofs, and window-panes sounded like the sharp rattle of a multitude of drums beating a rapid tattoo. The stones bounded and rebounded on the stone walks before they finally rolled into the gutter, where for two hours after the storm they lay packed thick enough to be scooped up with a shovel. The fall of hail was succeeded by a heavy downpour of rain that lasted ten or fifteen minutes. The storm then ceased as suddenly as it began.

The street-car horses crouched under the stinging shower for an instant; then plunged and reared, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they could be controlled. Cabmen hastened to drive into alleys in search of partial protection from the storm. Pedestrians rushed into hallways and doorways, and there awaited until the hail was softened into rain. The wind, which during the day had been blowing at the rate of thirty to thirty-five miles an hour, died away to a mere breeze, and the hail fell nearly perpendicularly and spent its force on the walks and pavements where it could do least harm. Where the glare of the electric lights fell on the transparent stones as they danced wildly upon the pavement and sidewalks the effect was well worth seeing. The hail crystals glistened in all the hues of the rainbow. The light flashed through them and was reflected in myriad tints.

WHAT THE WEATHER BUREAU SAYS.

The signal service officer, E. C. Voss, was seen. "Yes," said he, "this has been a most peculiar and remarkable storm. It is extraordinary from two standpoints: The hour of the day at which the hail-storm broke and the falling of hail at this time of year. Hail-storms generally follow periods of great heat, and ordinarily occur in the middle of the day."

"What is the explanation?"

"None but that which the barometer shows. For the last twenty-four hours, you see, the barometer has been steadily falling. There was a great depression in Kansas yesterday, of which Concordia was the centre. It has been moving steadily up this way since. But look here! See what a jump the barometer took between 12:45 and 1 p. m. At 12:45 it was 29.88; at 1 p. m. 29.99—one-tenth of an inch in fifteen minutes. It is the most abnormal rise I ever witnessed for that length of time. It has been falling since, and now registers 29.82—the lowest point reached."

"How about the wind?"

"It has been southeast all day. It was strongest about 3 p. m., when it traveled with a velocity of thirty-three miles an hour. It is blowing now about twelve. It was less than six during the storm."

"And the rain?"

"It rained last night, all night, stopped at 10:45 this morning; began again at 12:33 p. m. and ended at 1:40. The hailstorm began at 5:50 and ended at 6:05."

THE SECOND DELUGE.

Between 6:30 and 7:30 p. m., while mere drizzle was falling, another thunder-storm burst and poured down water in floods. The rain fell in perfect torrents, driven by a wind against which neither cab-drivers nor horse-car drivers could stand. The rain and wind combined blinded both men and horses. An express-wagon ran into a Blue Island avenue car at Madison and State streets. Umbrellas were absolutely useless. Twice during the rainstorm hail began to fall again—at 7:55 and 8:05 p. m.

Many ludicrous incidents occurred on the street. It was the hour when theatre goers arrive. White skirts were soaked in no time. The walks, washed clean by the rain, became slippery, and it required no little maneuvering on the part of the men to pilot the women on their feet. Pumps and varnished shoes, alas! they were plainly out of place.

A gust of wind at the corner of the Chicago Opera-House turned an umbrella inside out. The couple under it rushed at a double quick step for the Opera-House. But in what a plight they reached it!

When the hailstorm broke, a woman near Madison and Dearborn streets fainted dead away. She was taken into a neighboring drug store, where she was soon revived.

Hailstones were lying in heaps in the gutters on Dearborn avenue two hours after the storm had ceased.

The Postal Telegraph officials said that the storm was pretty general throughout the West and Southwest as far as St. Louis and the Northwest as far as Minneapolis. The hail was local as far as could be learned. There was heavy thunder and lightning at St. Louis during the evening and in the Northwest during the afternoon. The storm did not extend far east, probably not farther than Cleveland.

On the lake the squall was something intense, but it passed without disasters off this port, because there happened to be no vessels within ten miles of here, the heavy southwest wind during the day having kept most of the craft under shelter.

DAMAGE BY LIGHTNING AND HAIL.

About 7:30 o'clock the lightning struck a two story frame barn in the rear of the Traynor residence at No. 2713 Michigan avenue. In a few moments the building was blazing, and when the department arrived the efforts of the firemen were only sufficient to prevent the flames spreading to the costly residence property in the vicinity. The barn was unoccupied and the damage is estimated at $2,000, not insured.

Florist Weinhoeber, at No. 423 Elm street, had his hot-houses damaged to the extent of about $250. There was scarcely a whole pane of glass left in his establishment.

Florist Krick, at No. 460 Dearborn avenue, also lost a good deal of glass, but $50 will cover his loss.

A good deal of the glass in the hot-house on the corner of Dearborn avenue and Ontario street was also broken. Ten dollars will cover the damage.

The Lincoln Park hot-houses suffered considerably, as did the plants which had been stored for the winter. The loss will foot up something like $300.

Nearly all the glass sky-lights east of State street, south of North avenue, and north of the river were broken, and it is doubtful if $1,000 will replace them.

About $100 damage was done the hot-house of the Archbishop's residence, corner of North State street and Dearborn avenue.

One of the People's delivery wagons was standing at the corner of Madison and Clark streets when the hail began to fall. The horse ran away down Madison street and collided with a Blue Island avenue car. The conductor was knocked off his car, but was not seriously hurt.

At 8:30 o'clock last evening while the thunder-storm was raging lightning struck the patrol stable of the Harrison Street Police Station, demolishing the brick chimney.

WASHED FROM THEIR CAPSIZED BOAT.

Two Men on the Sloop Bed Bug Drowned in the Breakers Near Racine.

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—A heavy southeast gale has prevailed here all day, accompanied by thunder, lightning, and rain. On the lake sailors stated that it was the most severe in ten years, and much damage to shipping resulted in this vicinity. The Mackinac sloop Bed Bug was lost six miles south of here, and Dan Sullivan, a lake cook, 32 years old, and James Cline, a stevedore, 28 years old, were drowned. The boat left Kenosha for this port; when four miles out she was pointed for the beach, but capsized. The two men clung to the upturned hull until the breakers were reached, when they were washed off and drowned.

The life-saving crew of Kenosha went out, but saw nothing of the boat or men. They experienced a hard time getting into this port. Both of the drowned men belonged here. Sullivan was married and Cline was single.

RELIGION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Dr. Jenkins' Paper Calling for a Reform in Text Books Creates a Sensation.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Illinois Presbyterian Synod today reaffirmed its approval of the position of Dr. Jenkins of Freeport, of the synod committee on school text books, that the bookmakers, directors, and teachers are combining to drive religious teaching from the public schools of the State. The Rev. Clinton S. Conkling, a member of this same committee, presented this morning a minority report, but it was ruled out of order, as the majority report had already been adopted. A motion was then made that the action approving the majority report be reconsidered, but it was lost. Some think that Mr. Conkling was not treated fairly and should have been allowed to express his objections. He was, however, permitted to enter a dissent on the records. He dissents for two reasons—namely: "That the standard of comparison upon which the percentage of elimination of religious selections from school books is made is not a proper standard without much qualification; and that the conclusions drawn from the facts stated are stronger than are warranted." Several members of the synod have been heard to dissent in even more vigorous language from Dr. Jenkins' conclusions. Dr. Jenkins claimed that the percentage of religious selections in reading books has decreased from 33 per cent to 2 per cent, and that the name of God is being excluded from text books, especially scientific text books, and that religious exercises in the schools are being abandoned. W. L. Steele, Superintendent of the city schools, a good Presbyterian, says that there is nothing strong in Dr. Jenkins' paper, save the synod behind it. He declares the statements exaggerated. The Hon. Newton Bateman, for many years Superintendent of Public Instruction of Illinois, strongly dissents from the conclusion that there is a combination to drive religious teachings from the schools, or that the schools are becoming atheistic in tendency. Dr. Jenkins for three years has made the subject a study, and is declared a conservative, careful man. The majority of the members of the synod believe his facts and conclusions to be correct. The synod adjourned tonight and will meet next year at Ottawa.

THEY WILL MARRY AGAIN.

J. A. Henry of Janesville, Wis., and His Divorced Wife Will Remarry.

WASECA, Minn., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—A correspondent today met J. A. Henry, editor of the Janesville *Argus*, whose wife's sensational elopement with the Rev. David Seymour excited so much interest all over the country. Mr. Henry was asked if the rumor was true that he and his divorced wife were on the point of a second marriage, and replied: "Yes, soon; in a few weeks. Some people may think it strange that I should marry the woman again, but if they could only see how delighted my children are when they see me in company with their mother they would not blame me. My children are dearer to me than my life and I am willing to do anything that will promote their happiness."

Mr. Henry intends to remain in Janesville and expects that time will bury from sight and hearing the much-to-be-regretted episode that struck a blow at the happiness of so many people.

As the matter has gained national notoriety Mr. Henry is perfectly willing that everybody should know that he is about again to clasp the erring woman to his bosom.

After Henry had caught the couple and brought his wife back Seymour came West again. His long-suffering and patient wife had forgiven him. He went to a little town in Michigan and began life over again as a laborer. The man whom he had wronged was his Nemesis. Mr. Henry, learning where Seymour was located, had some circulars printed giving a complete record of the reverend scoundrel's wickedness. These he caused to be distributed broadcast in the town where Seymour was living, and the disgraced preacher had to leave town.

MOB RULE IN KANSAS.

In a County Seat War the Defeated Faction Maltreats Its Leaders.

GARDEN CITY, Kas., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Grant County held its county seat election Tuesday, and Ulysses was elected over Appomattox by 215 majority. The Appomattox people claimed they were sold out by their leaders, and a mob at once took possession of Gen. Thomas T. Taylor and J. A. Grayson of Hutchinson, who were on the ground managing the Appomattox campaign. They were threatened with lynching, and were compelled to turn over to the mob their interest in Appomattox and elsewhere, and to sign checks to various individuals for sums claimed for services in the election. In this way the prisoners soon disposed of about $60,000 worth of property. Last night, with the assistance of friends, they managed to escape, and reached the railroad at Hartland this morning. Gen. Taylor is in Larkin, and Grayson passed through here for home this afternoon, after telegraphing to stop the payment of the checks given. Ulysses claims that the election was fair, and says there will be no further trouble.

NEITHER ANNEXATION NOR WAR.

The Hon. J. A. Chapleau and Sir John Macdonald Express Their Opinions.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 18.—The Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Seretary of State, was banqueted tonight by the Workingmen's Conservative Association. He ridiculed the idea of annexation, and said that true Englishmen and French-Canadians would never permit it to take place. Canada was destined to build up a great nationality. He denied trying to bully the Americans. He had opposed the Southern secession in Montreal and was nearly mobbed for his pains.

Sir John Macdonald said there was no danger of war between Canada and the United States. He felt hopeful of a satisfactory settlement of the fishery question. Canada was in a critical period and must be cool. If the new treaty could not be negotiated Canada would revert to the treaty of 1818.

Another Encampment Scheme.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 18.—The Denver officers of the Chamber of Commerce, together with a number of citizens, are agitating the question of issuing a call for a National encampment for representative regiments, squadrons, and National guards of every State and Territory in the Union to be held Aug. 15, 1889, and last twenty days.

BLAINE TO SPEAK TWICE.

THE SATURDAY MASS-MEETINGS AND THE GREAT PARADE.

Mr. Blaine Has Fully Recovered and Will Speak in Both Battery D and the Cavalry Armory—Senator Ingalls' Place Will Be Taken by Congressman Henderson—Instructions to Marching Clubs Wishing to Take Part in the Parade.

Mr. Blaine is better and he is going to make two speeches Saturday night—in the Battery and the Cavalry Armory—instead of one. A good night's rest and skillful nursing cured him of his hoarseness, and in spite of the disagreeable weather yesterday he took a drive in the afternoon in a closed carriage. In general he declined to have his rest disturbed, and when cards from those who desired to pay their respects were sent to his rooms on the Jackson street front of the Grand Pacific he replied that he was not receiving callers, and that he would not until today or tomorrow. This necessarily created considerable disappointment. Mr. Blaine, however, has friends who are persistent, and while he paced the floor of his rooms, conversing with his son Walker, a crowd was gazing at them from the public gallery of the Board of Trade across the street. Mr. Blaine was not aware that his admirers were watching him, and consequently did not appreciate their enterprise. Those who occupied such vantage ground were luckier than their fellow-citizens who sought a glimpse into his rooms by the ordinary method. The latter had sent up their cards at such a lively rate immediately after Mr. Blaine had breakfasted that, as a precautionary measure, he notified the hotel clerks that he would not receive telegrams, much less letters and callers' cards. This, of course, shut off all means of communication, and Gens. King and Alger, Mayor Roche, Col. George R. Davis, Senators Spooner of Wisconsin and Davis of Minnesota, S. B. Raymond, W. J. Campbell, and one or two other intimate friends were enabled to exchange greetings with the distinguished visitor. They found him in splendid condition. They all congratulated him on his appearance, and in the discussions on the political outlook he expressed his conviction that Harrison and Morton will be triumphantly elected. Having been on an extended tour through Michigan and Indiana, and having had the opportunity to ascertain the views of the party leaders and to observe the temper of the voters, he felt confident that the Republicans would carry both of those States, and that New York would be enrolled with them. He expects to make three or four speeches in New York State next week, and two each in New Jersey and Connecticut, and he will probably close the campaign the night before the election in Boston.

MR. BLAINE WILL SPEAK TWICE.

While Mr. Raymond and other local leaders called on Mr. Blaine to extend their cordial greetings, they also made the request that he speak at both the mass-meetings Saturday night, and he readily gave his consent. The meetings will be under the auspices of the Veteran Union League, on whose invitation, together with that of Gen. Martin and W. J. Campbell, Mr. Blaine came here. All the arrangements have been perfected. There will be an extensive list of Vice-Presidents. The meeting in the Battery will be presided over by Gov. Oglesby, while the one in the Armory will be under the presidency of Mayor Roche. The original intention was to have Mr. Blaine speak in the Battery and Senator Ingalls in the Armory, but as the latter cannot come Congressman D. B. Henderson, the eloquent Iowan, has been secured in his stead. Gov. Rusk, Maj. James A. Connolly, and other distinguished orators are also on the program, and the Elgin band of seventy pieces has been secured not only for the meetings but for a preliminary parade Saturday afternoon should the weather permit.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PARADE.

There has been such a demand for a big parade Saturday night that it has finally been decided to have one in which fireworks, calcium lights, torches, brass bands, and marching clubs will be the interesting features. The members of the Veteran Union League will escort Mr. Blaine and the other speakers to the meetings, and subsequently the processions, which will be in charge of the Blaine Club, will be reviewed by Mr. Blaine from the balcony of the Leland Hotel. In the procession the intention is to have six divisions, and hundreds of dispatches have been pouring in at such a rate from clubs asking that they be assigned positions that the expectations are that there will be at least 15,000 men in line. The Commercial and Traveling Men's Club have volunteered to have 4,000 men and the Union Steel Club will have 500. The majority of the clubs will be uniformed and the Grand Marshal, B. N. Taylor and his aids, will be at the head of the column, which will form on the corner of Jackson and Market streets at 7 o'clock and start promptly at 8 over the line of march as follows: East on Jackson to Franklin, to Washington, to La Salle, to Jackson, to Dearborn, to Washington, to State, to Monroe, to Wabash avenue, to Fourteenth, to Michigan avenue, thence north past the Leland Hotel, when the parade will be reviewed by Mr. Blaine.

Mr. Leland is erecting a handsome booth on the balcony of his hotel so that the reviewers will be thoroughly protected from any inclemency of the weather, and that the parade may be successfully managed Col. Taylor has issued an order which says:

ORDERS ISSUED UP TO DATE.

Division marshals will appoint their own officers without limit as to numbers. Division Marshals and all aids, both to Chief and Division Marshals, will parade mounted and provide their own horses and equipments at their own expense.

Each organization is requested to appoint an aid for the staff of the Chief Marshal and notify the Marshal at the Leland Hotel before Friday at 5 p. m. All aids to the Chief Marshal will report to him at the Leland Hotel at 6:30 p. m. Saturday, mounted, and wearing dark soft hats.

All Republicans and business-men on the line of march are requested to decorate and illuminate their places of business that, in every respect, Chicago may prove her regard for one of the foremost American citizens and one of the most ardent and able supporters of Harrison and Morton. All further details in regard to position in line of different organizations which have reported to the Blaine headquarters by Friday, 12 m., will be furnished to these organizations by letter from the Chief Marshal, and will also be published in the press of Friday and Saturday. All organizations not receiving letters will see their positions in line assigned to them in the press of Saturday.

The first division under command of Col. Birge as Marshal will form on Market street facing south, right resting on Jackson. The second division of South Side and out-of-town clubs (Marshal not yet assigned) will form on Market street facing south, right resting on Madison street. The third division (West Side), under command of Col. H. A. Wheeler, will form on Jackson street facing east, right resting on Jackson street bridge. The fourth division, Col. William Eisfeldt Jr., Marshal, will form on Randolph street facing west, right resting on Franklin. The other divisions will be made up of non-uniformed clubs and all Republicans desiring to march.

Col. H. A. Wheeler, Marshal of the West Side division, has ordered that the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Ward clubs report at 6:30 at Ashland avenue and Washington boulevard. All other clubs on the West Side will report at starting point, Halsted street and Washington boulevard, where position will be assigned them in the line of march. The West Side division will move from the starting point, Halsted to Jackson, thence east to the South Side, where they will join the main column.

Col. William Eisfeldt Jr., Marshal of the North Side division, has ordered North-Siders to assemble at Turner Hall, North Clark street, at 6:30 p. m.

TWO SERIOUS RAILROAD WRECKS.

Smashup on the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City—Another Wreck in the East.

FREEPORT, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—An accident occurred at about 3 o'clock this morning near Yellow Creek station on the new Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railroad, about ten miles southwest of this city. Freight-train No. 97 passed this morning in two sections. The second section was known as No. 97 extra. When the regular was near Yellow Creek she slacked up for some reason or else broke down on a curve, for suddenly the gleam of the headlight of the engine drawing the extra flashed into the caboose, and the locomotive crashed into the rear of the other train, shattering the caboose into kindlingwood and almost instantly killing three of the six occupants. The details of the affair are meagre. The accident occurred in a locality sparsely settled, and the railroad company has been trying to conceal the facts in the case. The men killed were:

JAMES ORR, Larrimore, Minn.
JOHN BROWN, St. Paul, Minn.
EDWARD HICKEY, Fairbanks, Minn.

The injured are:

E. R. SMITH, Stockton, ankle crushed.
GRANT MARTIN, St. Charles, terribly bruised and internally injured.

All the men killed were stockmen traveling in charge of stock.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., Oct. 18.—A fatal wreck occurred on the Cumberland Valley Railroad near Shippensburg this morning. Trains Nos. 14 and 9 collided at a sharp curve in the road, telescoping the cars and completely demolishing the engines. The engines interlocked, the boiler of one being driven over five feet into the other. The express cars on both trains were driven back and completely telescoped the baggage-cars. Baggagemaster Charles Bitner of Harrisburg was caught between the cars and so horribly mangled that he died in a short time after being cut out of the wreck. Conductors Binn and Bowman are both seriously injured, and many of the passengers received injuries, though not serious. The mail-cars caught fire and considerable of the mail was destroyed. The track was blocked all day, but passengers have been transferred.

The following is a correct list of the killed and wounded:

CHARLES BITNER, baggage agent, Chambersburg, was crushed to a jelly.

ALEXANDER QUINN, Conductor, Chambersburg, head cut in several places and received other injuries.

GEORGE BOWMAN, conductor, cut on face and head.

JACOB FULLER, engineer, Martinsburg, W. Va., arm broken and other injuries.

WILLIAM HYSSONG, engineer, arm cut and slightly bruised.

HARMAN BRINKMAN, route agent, Chambersburg, hip dislocated.

—— RAMER, route agent, Gettysburg, slightly injured on the body.

W. H. COOK, news agent, Shenandoah County, Virginia, dangerously injured.

MRS. D. H. HARMONY, Chambersburg, a passenger, slightly bruised about the body.

MME. STELLA LONG, member of the Hungarian Gypsy Quartette troupe, dangerously injured.

FRANK MANTZ, express messenger, injured internally.

Tomorrow a Coroner's jury will investigate the accident. The wounded are being well taken care of by the company's physicians.

NO HURRY ABOUT THE TREATY.

The Sioux Indians Enjoying Themselves in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Sioux Indians were out riding again today in double-decked herdics. The proposed agreement about the reservation for which they were supposed to come on still remains unsettled, and ill-feeling exists between the Sioux Chiefs and Secretary Vilas. They do not allow such a little thing as that to trouble them, however, for every minute of their visit has been made happy, when not engaged in pow-wowing over the treaty. Tomorrow they all go in a body to the opera-house, and will witness a light comedy which is being played here this week. After that they may conclude to accept the concessions offered by the President. The majority of the chiefs here seem to be holding out with the notion that they can get $1.25 per acre for the whole of the reservation which they give up, instead of $1 for part and 75 cents for part, as proposed by the President and approved by the Chairmen of the Indian Committees in Congress. There is, however, a split among the Indians themselves on this point, and they are having such a good time that they are in no hurry to agree on a policy.

INJURED WHILE PLAYING FOOT-BALL.

Two Young Collegians Badly Hurt at Lancaster, Pa.

LANCASTER, Pa., Oct. 18.—A serious and probably fatal accident happened on the campus of Franklin and Marshall College today. A game of foot-ball was in progress when C. F. Hiller secured the ball. Immediately a rush was made for him, the foremost runners being William H. Keller and Charles D. Neff, who were on the "rush line." Just as they reached him he slipped nimbly away from them and both young men rushed together with tremendous force. The shock threw both to the ground and there they lay. Neff was in convulsions and Keller's face was covered with blood that streamed from an ugly wound over the right eye. Neff's injuries are considered serious and he is still unconscious. Keller is also badly hurt. Keller resides in Bellefonte and Neff at Alexandria, Pa.

HOLINESSS PREACHERS EXPELLED.

End of a Troublesome Controversy Among New Brunswick Free Baptists.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Free Baptist Conference now in session at Blissville, Sunbury County, has closed a painful controversy which had disturbed the denomination for five years. Several preachers in the conference had adopted the belief known as the Holiness doctrine, which includes the belief in entire and instantaneous sanctification, and had propagated it in their congregations. The matter came up for discussion in the conference, and after a long and earnest debate it was resolved to expel the offending clergymen. It is probable that the holiness people will form a new conference and be joined by some of that faith in the Methodist Church and one or two who have left the close-communion Baptists' convention.

The Soo Agrees to East-Bound Flour Rates.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Soo has agreed to the proposition of the other lines on East-bound flour rates, and will, the 28th, make a 30-cent rate all rail and a 27½ cent rate lake and rail, an advance of 2½ in each case. The all-rail via Chicago is nominally 32½ cents, but as transit is selling for 10 cents, or 2½ cents under the regular Chicago rate, 30 cents via Chicago is what flour is going East for. The roads are again on an even basis, with the odds in favor of the Soo, which has the shortest line and gets the largest patronage from the millers, all things being equal. Little flour is being exported now, as the price is $1 a barrel higher here than across the water.

Stole His Brother's Money.

MUNCIE, Ind., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Some time ago quite a legacy was left to two brothers in this city named De Long, one of whom is insane. For some time the demented boy has been living at the County Infirmary, and by doing odd jobs had accumulated nearly $100. Lem, the elder brother, coaxed the insane boy from the asylum, and, getting him intoxicated, secured the savings. Since that time the poor boy has not been heard of, and it is thought he has met with foul play. Lem De Long was arrested today.

Jack Carkeek's Father.

NEGAUNEE, Mich., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—John Carkeek Sr., father of Jack Carkeek, the wrestler, attempted suicide by drowning in Lake Michigamme this morning, but was pulled out alive. The attempt is supposed to be caused by the news of his son's arrest for swindling in Chicago. Carkeek senior is 70 years of age.

CLEVELAND ON THE STUMP

UNPRECEDENTED ACTION OF THE OCCUPANT OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

Dissatisfied with the Way in Which His Administration Has Been Defended, and Forced to Put in a Good Word for Gov. Hill, He Decides to Review a Democratic Parade in New York, Oct. 27, and Make a Pointed Speech on the Issues of the Campaign.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Mr. Cleveland will this year give the people the unusual spectacle of a President taking the stump in his own behalf in a political campaign. It has been known for weeks that he proposed visiting New York to review a parade of business men some time during the campaign, but the date was not decided upon till today. It was originally intended to have the meeting Nov. 3, the Saturday afternoon before election. This statement was given out, but the managers of the big meeting neglected to secure the right of way in the streets for the parade. The Republicans saw a chance to play a joke on the Democrats. They quietly secured from the police authorities the right of way on the down-town streets the Saturday afternoon before election. When the Democrats went to make their application they found the Republicans had got ahead of them, and the scheme to have Cleveland make a speech and review a parade the Saturday before election was about to fail. They were scorching mad about it. Then they decided to have two meetings, one the afternoon of Oct. 27 and the other the night of Nov. 3 following the Republican demonstration of the afternoon.

Today a committee went down to Washington to see which meeting the President would attend. Word has been received that he will be here at the afternoon meeting Oct. 27. The intention is that he shall make a speech, and there is no question but what he will do so. For two months one of the burning questions in the New York campaign has been whether Cleveland was in favor of Hill's election as Governor.

Hill has declared on the stump that he was for Cleveland, but his followers have been threatening to use the knife if the President did not show a reciprocal friendliness toward the Governor. Cleveland was urged to write a letter, and some Democratic papers daily demanded some sort of an indication that the Administration was for Hill. Two weeks ago this sort of talk almost closed. Little has been said about it since. It is now said that this silence on the part of Hill's organs was brought about by word from the White House that Cleveland would do the proper thing by Hill if they would only let up and allow him to do so without seeming to have been driven into it.

Cleveland's indorsement of Hill will be found in the speech he will deliver here Oct. 27. In that remarkable performance, in which he will play the rôle of a President taking the stump in his own behalf, he will get in a word in favor of the Democratic State ticket, which includes Hill. This is one of Cleveland's political tricks. He would not write a letter for Hill, but in a speech it will be quite natural to say a good word for the whole ticket, and he will do by indirection what he was afraid to do openly.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—President Cleveland is to go to New York Oct. 27 to review the business-men's parade which the Democratic managers have arranged for that date. Cleveland's presence, it is said, will be in response to urgent demands from the Democratic managers. Such a course is not usual with the occupant of the Presidential chair, even when not a candidate for reëlection, but in Mr. Cleveland's case the emergency undoubtedly justifies the departure from precedent.

No one in Washington knows whether he will make a speech or not. There have been reports that he is at work on an elaborate address instead of a campaign retaliation message, that he was dissatisfied with everything heretofore said in defense of his Administration, and proposed to have his own say and if possible hedge on the tariff question. But all that is known is that the President and the faithful Lamont have been for days laboring on some important subject out at Oak View, where Mr. Cleveland has been enjoying the bachelor seclusion on which the politicians are afraid to intrude. The work is said to be finished, and the President hopes to take another fishing trip before the close of the season, leaving Washington the first of next week.

A DESPERADO TO BE LYNCHED.

A Mob Seeks the Life of Murderer Murphy at Moorhead.

MOORHEAD, Minn., Oct. 19, 2 a. m.—[Special.]—A mob of 400 men have just started for the county jail to lynch Murphy, the murderer of Officer Poull.

Yesterday the police traced the robbery of the Monitor House at Fargo to a man named Murphy. He was found at a dance. Officer Poull attempted to arrest him, but Murphy drew a revolver and shot him, killing him instantly. Officer Thompson, who was with Poull, was also shot and seriously wounded.

Settling for the Mud Run Disaster.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 18.—William Connell, a prominent business-man of Scranton, has been appointed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company to make all arrangements toward an amicable settlement with persons representing relatives and friends of those killed and injured in the Mud Run disaster. Mr. Connell has the power to adjust all claims. Each one will be seen separately and given a full opportunity to state grievances and present claims.

Childs Keeps Open House.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 18.—The Pennsylvania Farmers' Club, embracing a dozen of the best known men of the State, were entertained at dinner today by Mr. George W. Childs at his country place, Wootton. Among the guests was Gen. Sherman, who planted a pine tree near an oak planted by Gen. Grant in 1884.

Hung Himself with His Bandana.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Con Myers, an ardent Democrat, got on a spree today and was locked in the city prison. Becoming despondent, he tied his bandana about his neck, then to the iron grating, and swung off. He was discovered in time to save him.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Mrs. Catherine McMahon died at Greencastle, Ind., yesterday, aged 103.

A Canadian Pacific car with Manitoba exhibits is making a tour of Michigan.

The American Gaslight Association yesterday elected A. B. Slater of Providence President and E. McMillan of Ohio Vice-President.

Wakefield & Long's livery stable at Washington, Ind., burned yesterday, and twenty-four horses and mules perished. Insurance, $2,000.

An old man named Obertus is dying at Parkersburg, W. Va., from blood-poisoning caused by a bite in the arm received in a saloon fight a few days ago.

Continental, a village west of Findlay, O., is suffering from an epidemic of typhoid-fever. Thirty-five of the inhabitants have already fallen victims to the disease.

The Rt.-Rev. J. Leighton Coleman, D. D., of Sayre, Pa., Bishop-elect of the Episcopal Diocese of Delaware, was formally consecrated to that dignity at St. John's Church, Wilmington, Del., yesterday.

R. M. Hunt of New York was yesterday reëlected President of the American Institute of Architects at Buffalo, N. Y.; A. J. Blorr of New York, Secretary; and O. P. Hatfield of New York, Treasurer.

A large meeting of representative farmers was held at Princeton, Ky., yesterday, and resolutions adopted in favor of planting no tobacco next year, since the overproduction of the last two years has ruined the sale of the weed.

The stockholders of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad met in Knoxville yesterday and decided to issue $6,000,000 in bonds to be known as the East Tennessee, Virginia Railroad improvement and equipment bonds. The bonds will be used to improve the road by the purchase of additional rolling stock, to build feeders, and extend the lines.

INDIANA IS ALL RIGHT.

A SECOND POLL SHOWS THAT HARRISON IS GAINING RAPIDLY.

His Majority Now Generally Estimated at from 9,500 to 15,000—Methodical Work of the Republican Committee—No Truth in the Democratic Story of Republican Defection in Ohio—The Buckeye State Good for 25,000 Republican Majority—General Political News.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The second poll of the State is being finished by the Republicans. Complete returns are due at the State Committee rooms Oct. 20. Many counties have already reported. If the gains continue as the poll-books indicate Gen. Harrison will carry the State by 9,500. He may reach 14,500. The State Committee have confidence in these figures and so has Gen. Harrison, though the General declines to name majorities, merely saying when asked about his advices that the outlook is bright for Republican success. The work of the party in Indiana has been largely under the General's personal direction. It has been methodical to a degree never before undertaken. Secretary Dille and Gen. Michener have perfected the machinery at Harrison's direction until it is believed the casting of illegal votes can be completely frustrated. The work of rousing various elements has been the feature of the canvass. The young voters, the old ones, the Irish, the Germans, the miners, the farmers, the mechanics, the railroad men, and the manufacturers have all been especially looked after. It is estimated that 5,000 Greenback votes and 6,000 Prohibition will be cast for the Republican ticket. The leaders of those elements are on the stump for Harrison. The figures on first voters are: Total, 6,500; Republican percentage, 60, or an aggregate of 4,000, a majority of 1,500 over the Democratic strength from that source.

DAMPENED DEMOCRATS AT PERU.

The Great Indiana Barbecue Interfered With by the Elements.

PERU, Ind., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The second annual barbecue of the Democracy of Northern Indiana in this city today will most certainly go down in the annals of Peru history as a stupendous event. The day was a terrible one, the rain pouring down continually in torrents until nearly 4 o'clock, causing even the enthusiastic ones of the unterrified to seek temporary shelter. In the face of this weather delegations continued pouring in and the streets were soon packed with dripping but cheering Democrats. The great demonstration and industrial parade was omitted, although during the afternoon spasmodic attempts were made to revive the drooping spirits by partial parades along the principal streets. The Hon. Allen G. Thurman, Senator Voorhees, Gov. Gray, and the many other honorable gentlemen were met at the depot and escorted to the stand by many thousands. Judge Thurman's weakness was certainly manifest when stepping down the car steps into the carriage, his manner being that of a man almost exhausted. He addressed 2,000 people in the opera-house, that being the capacity of the building, while 5,000 dolefully stood outside hoping to get a glimpse of him. The weather rendering outdoor speaking impossible speeches by other distinguished men were made in the court-house and various halls throughout the city. Judge Thurman was the guest of the Hon. John Mitchell. The amount of drunkenness was great, and fights were of common occurrence. The depredations of thieves and pickpockets were somewhat checked by the vigilance of local officers, assisted by detectives from Chicago, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis, the harvest being a jail full of them, thirty-odd in all. The capture of O'Neill, a dangerous and noted thimblerig crook, is an especially good one. The evening's demonstration embraced the usual hideous din and a large torchlight parade. A fair estimate of the attendance is from 20,000 to 25,000 people, although the managers claim a larger number. There were twenty-one oxen roasted for the occasion.

After the conclusion of his speech Judge Thurman and his party took the train for Indianapolis, where they arrived at 9 o'clock. Saturday the Judge will close his Indiana campaign with a speech at Brazil.

FORAKER AT TIPPECANOE.

End of the Great Republican Rally on the Famous Battleground.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The steady downpour of rain all day cut down the attendance at today's Republican rally at the battleground. Despite the soaking rain 4,000 or 5,000 people assembled in the tabernacle to hear Gov. Foraker. He did not arrive until 2 o'clock. The Governor referred to the Rebel flag order, attacked the Fort Wayne speech of Judge Thurman, and pronounced the Mills bill the first step toward the destruction of protection. An auditor called out to the Governor: "Tell us about the Rebel flags." "Well, we've got them yet and we are going to keep them, and Cleveland has found it out," replied the speaker. The Hon. Robert T. Lincoln of Chicago was introduced as the eldest son of our martyred President, Abraham Lincoln, and was greeted with generous applause. He spoke an hour, confining his remarks mainly to a discussion of the tariff. Col. Dow of Georgia and Private Ira Chase also spoke and the great Tippecanoe rally of 1888 was closed.

A GREAT FIZZLE AT ROCKFORD.

Gen. Palmer Greeted by a Small Audience—The Great Parade Fails to Materialize.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Thursday, Oct. 18, has been extensively advertised all over the northern part of the State as Democracy's day, and the local enthusiasts have worked hard for several weeks past making the necessary arrangements for the event. The affair was the greatest political failure ever known in this city. The Democrats advertised a monster procession, with 500 cavalry and 3,000 torch-bearers in line. They decided not to have the parade, and telephoned to a band out of the city which they had engaged not to come. Gen. Palmer and A. E. Stevenson arrived here this morning from Freeport and went at once to their hotel. In the afternoon not over 200 strangers were in the city. A few musicians were gathered together—eight in number—and to the tune of something or other marched on the sidewalk to the opera-house. The smallest audience that has thus far greeted any political speaker in this city was assembled. Palmer, after a few general remarks, plunged into a lengthy explanation of affairs at Chicago at the time of the fire, and defended his action at the time of his trouble with Gen. Sheridan.

OHIO GOOD FOR 25,000.

No Truth in the Democratic Story That the Buckeye State Will Go Astray.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—There is nothing substantial behind the mysterious remarks of sundry Democrats that at the coming election the result in Ohio will be a painful surprise to the Republicans. Chairman Cappeller of the State Executive Committee has the State well in hand, and indulges in no surmises as to the final figures. The poll of Ohio just completed shows that the Republican majority will not be less than 25,000, with the next Congressional delegation seventeen Republicans to four Democrats, a gain of one. Chairman Brice is an Ohio man, and the candidacy of Judge Thurman was intended as a strong bid for Ohio's Electoral vote, but a careful canvass of the State and the result of the campaign's work so far reveal nothing to justify the belief that Ohio will swerve in any appreciable degree from her Republican moorings. The Democratic Committee under Chairman Townsend is pursuing a sort of still hunt campaign, but the work of his agents is known and discounted. Within recent years there has been no such enthusiastic feeling among Republicans as now prevails in every part of Ohio. The Prohibition vote will be an almost unknown quantity in the final result, hundreds of that faith having come out openly for Gen. Harrison, while Democrats by the score are flocking to the Republican standard because of that party's position on the tariff.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

Private Joe Given an Enthusiastic Reception at Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Notwithstanding that it rained last night and till 7 o'clock this morning, this has been a gala day for the Republicans of this section. It was the day of the Fifer rally. Private Joe came on the noon train on the Chicago & Alton and was met at the depot by over 500 old soldiers, who putting him at their head marched to the Dunlap House, where from a stand he reviewed a procession of 700 horsemen and a large number of marching clubs which had arrived on various trains. After dinner the old soldiers escorted Mr. Fifer to the wigwam, where he addressed a crowd of some 6,000 people for over an hour and a half. The Hon. D. P. Dyer of St. Louis also addressed a crowd of some 5,000 people in the public square at the same time. At night a large street parade took place, over 5,000 men being in line. Delegations were present from Springfield, Decatur, and many other towns.

Gorman's Henchman in Charge at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Indian Inspector Morris A. Thomas, whose appointment by President Cleveland on the recommendation of Senator Gorham created a political sensation several years ago, was today nominated for Clerk of the new Circuit Court No. 2 in this city. The convention that nominated him was packed with Gorman workers. Gorman has intended this move for some time. Thomas, as Clerk of the court, will take charge and run the machine as Gorman desires. "Gene" Higgins has been thrown overboard by Gorman for talking too much, so that Thomas is now the only one of his first lieutenants that Gorman can depend upon. Thomas will immediately resign as Indian Inspector and relieve the President of the load Gorman placed upon him in the appointment of Higgins and Thomas.

Lillian's Mother Runs for Mayor.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Mrs. Cynthia Leonard, mother of Lillian Russell, today announced herself as a candidate for Mayor on the Lockwood and Love ticket. She says the City Government is not properly conducted, and that it should control the supply of gas and the street and elevated railroads. Mrs. Leonard thinks women should control things generally, but yet she does not want to kill off all the men. "You would not stop men from taking cocktails, smoking cigars, or swearing small oaths if you were Mayor, would you?" she was asked.

"No, so long as they were temperate about it and used proper discretion. I think if men were to stop all their vices at once it would be the death of them—and you know we must have men."

John Finerty Speaks at Highland.

DODGEVILLE, Wis., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Mr. John F. Finerty made a fine speech at Highland last night. There was one of the largest demonstrations ever held in this part of the State. The Republicans, especially the Irish-American element, were aroused to great enthusiasm. Finnerty's speech was devoted mostly to the tariff question. He made an earnest appeal to the Irish, who compose the greater part of the population of Highland. This place has always been a great Democratic stronghold, and it is said that the speech last night had a good effect. It was from this town that Harrison was voted a cane, he receiving nearly twice as many votes as Cleveland. This is a straw that indicates the tendency of the Irish vote this fall.

Senator Cullom at Astoria.

ASTORIA, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Cullom meeting today was a grand success despite the unfavorable weather. Rain fell the greater part of last night and up to noon today. Large delegations from Canton, Lewiston, Vermont, Rushville, and other points braved the storm to hear Senator Cullom. At half-past 1 o'clock a procession numbering more than 1,000 uniformed men and women marched to the park, where Senator Cullom spoke for an hour and thirty minutes. Gen. Post followed Mr. Cullom. Tonight the grandest torchlight parade ever seen in Astoria took place, after which speeches were made by Gen. Post, George W. Prince, and others.

Tramping on Mayor Hewitt.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Purroy Democratic Association held its county convention tonight, and after indorsing the Tammany ticket attempted to stamp the life out of Mayor Hewitt by adopting an address which accused him of being filled with "inconsistency, prejudice, and buffoonery." This is simply another indication that the local quarrels among the Democrats will not be settled before election. Roswell P. Flower today expressed the opinion that there could be no satisfactory settlement of the row until it was settled Nov. 6.

Hewitt Says He Is True to Grover.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Mayor Hewitt, speaking about his feeling toward President Cleveland, said today: "There is no coolness between President Cleveland and myself or Mr. Edward Cooper. I see no reason why I should not go to see Mr. Cleveland or why he should not call on me. He has repeatedly invited me to dine with him, but on every occasioned have I been sick and could not accept."

Democrats Can Get No Money for Illinois.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Erskine M. Phelps reached New York today. He brought along a fairy tale about the good prospects of the Democrats in Illinois and Wisconsin. He did not make his story strong enough, however, to get the National Committee to send any money there. Barnum proposes to keep all the boodle to use in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut election-day.

Has Seen the Error of His Ways.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Judge Lewis Shepherd, for many years a prominent Democrat, was recently tendered a nomination for Congress by the Prohibitionists of this, the Third, Congressional District. He declined, and tonight delivered a rousing Republican speech to a large meeting here.

General Political Notes.

At Richmond, Ind., last night Mr. John M. Butler spoke in reply to Mr. Mills.

Congressman McKinley spoke on the tariff question to 3,000 people at Cincinnati last night.

The Republicans of the Fifth Louisiana District have nominated Frank Morey for Congress.

The Hon. Roswell G. Horr addressed a large Republican meeting at Holland, Mich., last night.

Congressman Joseph G. Cannon was the principal speaker at the great Republican meeting at Mattoon, Ill., last night.

The Hon. W. D. Hoard, Republican candidate for Governor of Wisconsin, addressed a large meeting of voters at Marshfield last night.

Gen. Hovey, Corporal Tanner, John L. Griffith, and George Hazleton addressed a Republican mass-meeting at Wabash, Ind., yesterday.

At Overcup, Ill., last night the Hon. J. J. Brown, candidate for Congress in the Seventeenth District, addressed a large Republican meeting.

The Republican Committee of the First Louisiana District yesterday nominated C. B. Wilson (colored) for Congress in place of Mr. Pinchback.

E. S. Worthington of Chicago telegraphed yesterday to a big Wall street house that he had $5,000 to bet even on Cleveland and Thurman in lots of $1,000.

An enthusiastic meeting of Republicans was held at Wabash, Ind., yesterday. Speeches were made by Corporal Tanner, Gen. Hovey, and John L. Griffith.

Frank Miller of Racine, Wis., offers to bet $1,000 even that Cleveland will be elected President. The money is on deposit in the Manufacturers' National Bank.

Speaker Carlisle and Congressmen McMillin, Willis, and Hooker addressed a large political meeting in Baltimore last night. Letters of regret were read from President Cleveland and Judge Thurman.

Hugh J. Carroll, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Rhode Island, has caused the arrest of the editor and manager of the Providence *Journal* for intimating that he was in politics for revenue only and would sell out his party for a consideration.

Mrs. Alice Wherry.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Mrs. Alice Wherry, the wife of Col. Wherry of the Sixth Infantry, U. S. A., died suddenly at Fort Leavenworth this morning of heart troubles. She leaves seven children. Col. Wherry was formerly an aide on Gen. Sheridan's staff.

A New Railroad for Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The articles of association of the Summit County Railway & Transportation Company have been filed with Secretary Hall and a certificate issued. The company is formed to build, maintain, and operate a railway in Summit County, Utah, which is to begin at a point in Coalville and run into the southwest corner of Wyoming Territory. The actual cost of constructing the road, together with all appurtenances, is estimated at $800,000, and the capital stock of the corporation is placed at $1,000,000. It is generally believed that this is a Chicago, Burlington & Quincy enterprise.

TROUBLE FOR TOWNSHEND

HE WILL NOT HAVE A WALKAWAY IN THE NINETEENTH.

Republicans Feel Hopeful Over the Outlook and Will Give Townshend a Hard Race—Numerous Causes of Democratic Disaffection—Mr. Crim's Popularity—Republican Clubs Call on the Vice-Presidential Candidate.

SHAWNEETOWN, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Nineteenth Congressional District was cut out to have an overwhelming Democratic majority, and from its shape has been called the Goose Neck District. Townshend has represented it ever since the last apportionment, and most of it for four years under the old apportionment. His majority over Gen. James E. Martin two years ago was 4,344. In a Presidential year, on this basis, the majority is 4,800. Yet there are many who express a belief that the Hon. W. L. Crim will defeat him this year, while all recognize that his majority will be very badly cut if not wiped out. Mr. Crim is a member of the present Legislature, having been elected to fill the unexpired term of Representative Hoskinson, who died during the last session. He is a leader of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, which has a large membership in this district. It is a non-partisan order, private in its workings, and is based upon the general proposition that there is too much legislation for everybody else and too little for the farmers. No definite remedy is suggested, but the natural result is that a great many Democratic members will vote for Crim. Whether the defection will be strong enough in connection with other favorable conditions to defeat Townshend is largely speculative. There is no basis upon which to build an estimate. There are likewise other influences to be estimated. The Knights of Labor vote, while also non-partisan, is beyond doubt largely favorable to Crim. The fight between Townshend and Judge J. R. Williams of Carmi in the Democratic contest for the nomination was bitter in 1886, and fierce and warlike last spring. This will hurt Townshend in White County much, although Williams professes to support Townshend. Another factor in the calculation is that there are many prominent Democrats who have been patiently waiting for several terms, hoping and being led to believe that Townshend would stand aside for them. They have about come to the conclusion that the only way to get rid of him is to beat him quietly in the general election. A number of Townshend's friends and one of his ex-appointees with a newspaper at McLeansboro are openly bolting, the nomination of James R. Campbell for State Senator, upon the ground that he sold his vote in the Legislature. Campbell was a Representative in the last two Legislatures. He has for years been at heart against Townshend, willing to wound though afraid to strike. Many of his friends, it is safe to say, will quietly revenge him by knifing Townshend. Here in Townshend's home there is an anti-Townshend faction. The Democratic paper bolted him and a new organ was started here. Its editor is clerk of Townshend's Military Committee and draws a fat salary. It is charged that Townshend thus uses his position to subsidize personal organizers and perpetuate his power. This anti-Townshend faction is not strong in the Democratic party here, but it is a factor worth considering in the total estimate of the situation. Another thing which will lesson Townshend's strength is the fact that heretofore he has received the compliment of many Republican votes that he can't get this year, as there is a chance to beat him. The Republican vote is solid and in good shape and will go to Crim without a particle of friction. The fact that contrary to former custom Democrats of National reputation like Mills, Black, McDonald, and others have been called into the district is considered evidence that Townshend and his party are uncomfortable, and recognize that something must be done if he is to be saved from defeat. Added to all this there is a large Republican gain upon general principles in this section, and this alone will probably reduce the Democratic majority of from 500 to 1,000 in the Nineteenth District.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The contest in the Congressional race in this district is exceedingly energetic, although conducted rather upon the still hunt order, the candidates appearing almost entirely in the country precincts. Robinson, the farmers' Union Labor candidate, indorsed by the Democrats, is making some capital on a point raised against Smith, Republican, as a lawyer candidate, which is tickling the farmers somewhat. Smith is making a vigorous canvass, and the better posted Republicans are calculating on not less than 1,000 majority. Democrats who are watching and posting themselves do not express much enthusiasm as to the prospects of their leader, but rather regard their race as in the nature of a forlorn hope.

A CALL ON LEVI P. MORTON.

Republican Clubs Visit the Candidate for Vice-President.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 18.—There was an immense demonstration at Rhine Cliffe tonight, the occasion being the visit of various Republican clubs to Mr. Levi P. Morton. Fully 5,000 were present. On arriving at Mr. Morton's residence the clubs were massed on the lawn on the north side of the house. George Esselstein of Rhinebeck as Chairman welcomed the clubs and presented them to Mr. Morton, who spoke as follows:

MR. ESSELSTEIN, FRIENDS, AND NEIGHBORS OF DUTCHESS AND ULSTER COUNTIES: Illuminated demonstrations of this magnitude are of rare occurrence in quiet country towns, and the surprise of the people of Rhinebeck can, I think, only be compared to that of the red men of the forest when the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock, or when Henry Hudson's boat made its first trip up the Hudson River. However, I have great pleasure in greeting you with a cordial welcome, and beg to assure you of my grateful appreciation of the honor conferred upon me by your visit this evening. Beyond welcoming you here in the best terms at my command I do not see that there is much to be said. You are all Republicans, and no arguments, therefore, are needed either to convert you to those principles or to strengthen wavering faith in them, and it so happens that within the party there are no questions upon which Republicans differ. There is nothing in our platform which calls for guarded explanations or diplomatic excuses, and there are neither cliques, sections, nor factions. If, therefore, we have no politics to talk about this evening we can at least felicitate ourselves and each other upon the harmony which pervades the Republican party and the element of strength which such unity of sentiment and purpose so clearly betokens. From the nominations made by the Dutchess County convention last Saturday and those made by the State convention at Saratoga there is no dissenting and the platform adopted by our State convention is supported in its entirety by all Republicans. You probably know that the Republicans of every other county in the State are working in as complete harmony as in this. With this harmony, this unanimity of sentiment and action, what is the result that we may reasonably expect to achieve at the polls? There are among you many who spent the flower of your youth in battle for freedom and you can practically estimate the value of close masses when entering a conflict. Your experience will teach you that organizations such as the large number present tonight are effective and powerful agencies in political campaigns. But, my friends, personal work is equally important. Only a few days remain for effective work before a verdict must be given which will, in my judgment, have a far-reaching effect on the future prosperity of the country. The absorbing question at this time is whether that verdict will favor the continuance of those principles of protection for which the Republican party has always contended and which have placed this country at the head of industrial nations. With such complete harmony in our ranks, such unison in sentiment, in action, and in expectation, we may await the verdict with confident assurance.

DEPEW CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

The Distinguished New-Yorker Says His State Is All Right.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Chauncey M. Depew, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and party arrived here this evening on a tour of inspection. "There are some good Democrats in our party," said Mr. Depew, "and I took them up to meet Gen. Harrison. Ah, now, young man, hold on; let me ask it. Don't you think the General is a charming man and that he is almost certain to make a most fortunate impression on those who meet him?"

"How are the Grangers going to vote this fall?" their "friend" was asked.

"They are all right. If everybody was as level-headed as the Grangers I wouldn't have a bit of doubt about the result. Crops have been bountiful and the farmers have had a good opportunity in their prosperity to consider the matter of their adversity. I believe they have concluded to pass their dividend of adversity this year and change the policy of the National directors."

"You are confident of New York?"

"I think New York will go Republican. Everything is in our favor. I can't see why we should not succeed. Indiana and New York are all we want and I believe we will get them."

Mr. Depew's party is on the annual tour of inspection of the Vanderbilt lines, and will be in the West about a week.

Local Political Notes.

The people of Almira gathered to hear two speeches by Henry C. Ruston and John Geeting. The town will give a handsome majority for Harrison and Morton.

Dr. Todd, the Democratic candidate for Congress from the First District, addressed a gathering of Democrats at Sivori's Hall, State and Forty-third streets.

W. M. Darlington presided over a well attended meeting of Republicans at Forty-sixth street and Wentworth avenue. Senator Crawford was the principal speaker.

A meeting of veterans was held at the village hall, Hyde Park, last evening. Arrangements were made to participate in the Blaine procession. The gathering was addressed by E. A. Sherburne of Kenwood.

At a meeting of Pullman Democrats at Market Hall a committeeman reported that Gen. Palmer would speak at Pullman during the last week in October or possibly the first of November. James L. Mann addressed those present.

The Executive Committee of the Prohibition party is casting about for a suitable candidate to take the place left vacant by the resignation of Daniel Webster Lee, the first choice for the Legislature from the Second District. It is stated that Zachariah Root, a Stock-Yards commission man, will be selected.

Bailey's Opera-House was well filled with members of the Evanston Republican Club last night. Congressman George E. Adams spoke on the tariff question and the general issues of the campaign. The members of the club are determined that there shall be a marked increase in the Republican vote of Evanston over all previous years. Next Thursday evening Congressman William E. Mason will speak at the opera-house, and Saturday evening, Nov. 3d, the Hon. J. S. Runnells will close the campaign in the village.

The Campaign Committee of the Union Labor party at a meeting at No. 168 Washington street made the following nominations and changes on its ticket: State's Attorney, John A. May; Clerk Superior Court, William Prendergast, vice Bransfield, declined; Clerk Circuit Court, Bernard Niebling, vice Lockwood, withdrawn; Congressman, First District, J. F. Todd, vice Tom Gahan, declined; Representative, Thirteenth District, William H. Lyman, vice M. C. Sullivan, declined.

THE BULLS RALLY A LITTLE.

They Manage to Put Wheat Up at the Opening, but Can't Hold It.

The bulls in wheat made another attempt to start the market up yesterday, and, though they succeeded in adding a cent to the opening price, they later lost this improvement and a cent more with it, but by hard work recovered half of the lost ground and finally closed the market where it opened. It was a see-saw up and down market, with the December future almost boycotted. Mr. Hutchinson's attitude was, as it most generally is, opposed to the crowd. He did not trade to his usual extent, but what he did had fight in it. Whenever the bears took courage to sell the market off he sent his men in and boomed it up.

The Northwestern millers were said to be buying after an absence from the market for several weeks, but aside from their orders the trading on account of the outside world was light. The room operators contributed the business, and one of them said the ups and downs of the market caught them both ways.

The commission men are complaining of poor business. The fear of further squeezes, they say, has driven away the outsiders for the present at least.

Minnesota Farmers Waiting.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The movement of wheat in the country in most places was light the last few days. On account of the decline in prices and the confidence of farmers in the real merits of their property they are turning their teams to plowing. On the extreme northern lines of roads in both Minnesota and Dakota the decrease in receipts is quite marked. The same is true of lines running west and southwest from Minneapolis. There is a portion of country about the main line of the Northern Pacific and vicinity that still shows a good movement. If the wheat was cleaned out of elevators a decline in receipts here might be confidently expected in a short time. The late free movement of farmers has given them a surplus, and, as much of it is sold to arrive, the elevator men are pushing it in here to fill the sales. As it is, the arrivals may be expected to continue large enough to maintain more or less of the blockade on the sidetracks for some time yet. Of course, the difficulty of handling and the lack of facilities for transferring make the market exceedingly heavy for all low grades, as it is that stuff that chokes the passages.

SWINDLED BY A NEGRO.

An Old Colored Man Manages to Get $2,000 from a Boston Lawyer.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—John H. Appleton, a prominent lawyer here, found himself cleverly swindled out of $2,000 today by an old colored man named Joseph Fowle. Fowle was a tenant of Appleton, and ran a small confectionery shop. He called upon Appleton a few weeks ago and stated that he wanted to borrow a large sum of money. He said he had money in plenty, and he displayed a large sum which he said represented the receipts of his store for the last few months. He, however, wanted to keep the receipts of the store intact for about a year and to run the store for a few months on borrowed money. Therefore if Mr. Appleton would advance him about $2,000 he would, he said, give him security for double that sum, preferring, he said in answer to a question by Mr. Appleton, to allow his savings to remain in the hands of the latter gentleman than to place them in a savings bank. Mr. Appleton treated this request of Fowle's as an example of eccentricity, and agreed to loan the sum desired. The $4,000 security was sealed in boxes in Appleton's presence and deposited in the vaults of the security company. Fowle disappeared recently, and Appleton, thinking all might not be right, decided to have the box of securities opened and his $2,000 taken out. Great was his surprise to find the boxes which he supposed contained $4,000 contained only a solitary $10 bill and a lot of gilded coppers.

FAILURE OF A CIGAR COMPANY.

Its President Has Disappeared and Its Funds Are Short.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 18.—Attachments for large sums were placed on the property of the Atlantic Cigar Company of Westfield and on the property of William Abbott, its President, closing the factory and throwing 120 hands out of work. The attachments are on behalf of the National and Hampden Banks and E. C. Carpenter. The company is hopelessly involved. The liabilities are $60,000 to $70,000. To add to the confusion the President, William A. Abbott, has disappeared, and his associates disclaim all knowledge of his whereabouts, though he is thought to be in Canada. The evening of his flight he borrowed sums of money, and it is said he also collected some large bills. His private fortune is entirely absorbed, so that nothing can be saved from the wreck, as he recently indorsed notes for large amounts. The attorneys for the banks say that there is no evidence of intentional dishonesty so far. The company ran one of the largest cigar houses in Massachusetts.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 18.—A deed of trust was executed yesterday by Nathan and Simon N. Wolfsheimer, trading as Wolfsheimer & Son, wholesale clothiers, to Emanuel Hecht, assignee. The bond filed is $30,000. Estimated liabilities $30,000, and assets $15,000.

Minor Troubles.

The Sheriff levied on the stock of Max Abraham and Lipman Rubens at No. 234 Fifth avenue yesterday to satisfy two judgments for $1,025 each in favor of Felsenthal, Gross & Miller. Abraham & Rubens are dealers in knit goods at the above number.

Charged with Forgery.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The business community was astounded this morning by the report that H. S. Briggs, the safe manufacturer, had mysteriously left the city; that he was charged with forgery; and that the Sheriff had levied on his property. The extent of the forgeries is unknown, but they will amount to at least $15,000. The Traders' Bank is supposed to be the only sufferer. It is said to have been Briggs' plan to forge the name of his patrons to promissory notes and get the bank to discount them.

Col. Ingersoll will treat the liquor question from a legal, social, moral, and political standpoint in Sunday's Tribune.

WIND BLOCKS THE GAME.

A FATHER WAKES UP TO FIND HIS DAUGHTER'S ROOM EMPTY.

She Was Waiting for Her True Love in the Barn, but the "Old Man" Got There First—Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague to Sue the Executors of the Late Roscoe Conkling's Estate—The Superintendent of Castle Garden Talks About Immigration—The Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—A draught of cold air sweeping through a Bloomfield (N. J.) mansion at the dead of night spoiled what otherwise would have been a romantic elopement. Mr. Charles Duprava, with his wife and daughter Lena removed to Bloomfield from this city about two months ago. Miss Lena, who is a handsome, vivacious young woman of 20, had formed an intimacy with a young man named Henry Koebling before the departure of the family from New York, and he had called at the house several times. He did not make a favorable impression upon the old people, and they denied him admission to the house. Late Wednesday night Mrs. Duprava was chilled by a draught through an open window in her daughter's room. She found Lena's bed empty, and hurried to her husband to tell him. Mr. Duprava put on his clothes and ran down-stairs to get a horse and follow the fugitive. As he placed his hand upon the barn door to draw the bolt he was surprised to hear a voice from within exclaim:

"Don't come in yet; I am not ready."

In his excitement Mr. Duprava pulled the door back and caught Miss Lena in the act of putting on her best clothes. She had evidently mistaken her father for her lover, for she was beginning to chide him for breaking in upon her privacy. Mr. Duprava made a thorough search for Koebling, but failed to find him. The young man was probably lurking in the vicinity, but wisely departed when he found that the game was blocked. Miss Duprava had escaped from the house by a ladder, scantily dressed, intending to complete her toilet in the barn. She was taken back to the house, where she is now under strict surveillance.

It is reported that Mr. Duprava recently purchased a farm in Iowa and that he will pack up and move to it right away, taking his family with him.

FACTS FROM CASTLE GARDEN.

The Superintendent Tells Why Immigrants Flock Here in Such Numbers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—H. J. Jackson, the Superintendent of Castle Garden, said this morning that the immigration season for the current year was practically over. Thus far, from Jan. 1 to yesterday, the total number of immigrants who had arrived at this port was 335,493, or about 20,000 more than arrived up to the same date last year. This increase, Mr. Jackson said, was largely due to the great number of Italian laborers who came over in the spring and summer in the expectation that they would immediately get remunerative employment, that hope being based on the specious promises made to them by the ticket brokers and railroad agents on the other side, or the labor contractors on this side, who virtually imported them. As soon, however, as the poor, deluded people made up their minds that they had been deceived, that work of the ordinary kind such as they could perform was scarce—that the labor market was, in fact, largely overstocked in this city—and wrote home to their relatives and friends the true state of affairs, the immigration began to fall off from Southern Italy, and so in August, September, and thus far this month the numbers arriving were less than for the corresponding periods last year. That decrease, Mr. Jackson said, was undoubtedly due to the immigrants who arrived earlier in the year writing home. One letter in a village, he said, telling of the privations the writer and his companions had to undergo in this city, how they were depending on charity for a mere subsistence, did more to stop unnatural emigration than anything done by a legislative committee in this country. The prospects now are that the total number of immigrants in 1888 will only exceed the number in 1887 by a few thousands.

TO SUE CONKLING'S EXECUTORS.

A Report That Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague Will Begin Suit Against Them.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—It is whispered in legal circles that the executors of the late Roscoe Conkling have had a demand made upon them by representatives of Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague which may lead to one of the most sensational lawsuits that the country has ever known. The story, as it comes from the lady's side, is that on the death of her father, the late Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, there was left in Senator Conkling's hands for Mrs. Sprague a considerable number of valuable securities. The Chief Justice and Senator Conkling were warm personal friends, and the Judge relied upon the Senator's friendship and judgment to protect his daughter's interests. Some time after Justice Chase's death Senator Conkling changed these investments. His judgment resulted in a heavy loss of value within two or three years and eventually the income ceased and the new securities which he had purchased became practically valueless. The Senator evidently felt some moral obligation to secure Mrs. Sprague against loss, for he is said to have paid regularly from his own pocket an amount equal to the former income on the investment. This payment was continued until two years before his death, and then stopped without any explanation. Mrs. Sprague referred the matter to another old friend of her father, the late C. W. Moulton, who was the brother-in-law of Senator Sherman and Gen. Sherman. Mr. Moulton died about a year ago. At the time of his death he was endeavoring to procure a settlement of some kind with Senator Conkling, but had not succeeded, and the matter has been left to be settled with the late ex-Senator's executors.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew Listens to a Number of Good Addresses.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The opening meeting of the third annual convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew was held in St. George's Church, corner of Tenth street and Rutherford place, this morning. The brotherhood has been in existence about five years, and in that time has grown from a membership of ten to an organization of 5,000 persons. After the celebration of holy communion Bishop Potter made an eloquent address, referring to the growth of the brotherhood, and stated that the present meeting was three times as large as it was a year ago, when held in Chicago. During the afternoon session the organization was perfected by the election of the following officers: President, Edmund Billings; First Vice-President, H. G. Cutter, Christ Church, Macon, Ga.; Second Vice-President, W. G. Mather, Trinity Church, Cleveland, O.; Third Vice-President, H. A. Sill, St. Chrysostom's Church, New York; Secretary, John Kennedy, St. Barnabas, Omaha, Neb.; Assistant Secretary, W. N. Sturges, St. James' Church, Chicago. Mr. James Houghteling, the founder of the society, read the report of the council giving an account of the progress made during the year. In the evening the brotherhood attended St. Chrysostom's chapel, Thirty-ninth street and Seventh avenue, and there listened to addresses on "The Work of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew," made by the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, the Rev. James A. Stone, the Rev. H. Y. Satterlee, and Mr. James Houghteling.

Robert Garrett Improving.

The condition of Robert Garrett has improved steadily during the last two weeks at Paterson, N. J. Dr. Jacobi says the improvement is healthy and permanent, and the family are so much encouraged over the change that plans are being considered to the end that an early removal may be made to their home in Baltimore. Dr. Jacobi says the abatement of violent attacks is due to rigid exclusion of visitors, whose presence always irritated the patient. If he can be kept quiet two weeks longer it will be possible to carry out the plans of the family.

The Duke's Four Paupers.

Four late tenants of the Duke of Buckingham arrived here Wednesday on the steamer Wyoming. They had but little money and said the Duke had paid their passage. They were about to be sent back to England. Today the English Consul General told Collector Magone he had been ordered by the Duke to pay the passage of the men to Manitoba, and they were allowed to proceed. The English noble had a narrow escape from being accused of unloading his pauper tenants on the United States.

Chicago Gas Trust Certificates.

The *Times'* financial article says: "Some of the liveliest trading on the Stock Exchange today was in the Chicago Gas Trust certificates. They advanced over two full points, closing at the highest quotation of the day. Few people, however, suspected what this buoyancy meant. It had to do with the successful termination of a great big deal whereby a block of 23,000 shares of the trust's stock passes into new hands. This stock has been held in Philadelphia, and has been hanging over the market, preventing any activity or steadiness for many months. Now it goes into the hands of some of the strongest capitalists of Chicago, who having invested over a year ago above 60 will not be inclined to let go now at 38. There are other developments about to be made public in the affairs of the trust which will cheer its friends mightily."

John A. Stevens in a Quandary.

John A. Stevens, a well-known actor and manager, will at noon tomorrow find himself in a curious position. He is summoned to appear in the Supreme Court chambers to show cause why he should not pay large arrears of alimony to his first wife, an actress well known throughout the country as Miss Lottie Church. At the same hour he is summoned to appear before Referee Ives to answer certain questions propounded to him by his second wife, Emily Lytton, alias May Bacchus, from whom he is seeking a divorce. How Mr. Stevens will keep both engagements remains to be seen, but the complication is one of the most remarkable on record.

A Fast Ocean Trip.

The new Inman steamer City of New York completed at noon today a trip that will serve in a measure to redeem her damaged reputation as an ocean grayhound. The actual run was six days fourteen hours and twenty-five minutes. This allows four hours and thirty-five minutes for difference in time. The passage compares favorably with the record-holders, Etruria and Umbria. Among the passengers on the City of New York were Senator Leland Stanford and wife.

"The Quick or the Dead?" Shelved.

Miss Estelle Clayton gave up her struggle with "The Quick or the Dead," which has been running at the Fifth Avenue Theatre for something over a week, and tonight presented "A Sad Coquette." Perhaps anything should be gratefully received after "The Quick or the Dead?" but there was precious little consolation to be found in "A Sad Coquette."

The Boycott of Alton.

TrunkLine Passenger Commissioner Pierson is tomorrow to say whether or not the trunk line would agree to withdraw the boycott from the Chicago & Alton Road in the event of such an agreement being effected between the lines of the Western States Passenger Association and those of the Central Traffic Association.

Notes.

An attempt was made Tuesday night to rob and murder Col. Rufus King Jr., a member of Gov. Green's staff.

Gen. Adam Badeau's suit for $10,000 against Mrs. U. S. Grant for alleged services in preparing Gen. Grant's Memoirs for publication was again adjourned today until the first Monday in November.

Barclay Harding Warburton, son of the proprietor of the Philadelphia *Evening Telegram*, and Miss Kittie Smith, daughter of the late Col. Richard Penn Smith, were married on Staten Island this afternoon.

The keel of the armed cruiser Maine was laid today at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. The last of the series of the Carnegie steel plates, which are laid in longitudinal sections, was put in position in the ship-house, where the Colossus formerly stood. Each of the plates weighs about 3,795 pounds.

Miss Florence Dickinson, niece of Postmaster General Don Dickinson, and Frank Colt Johnson of Norwich, Conn., were married at the Bay Ridge Episcopal Church at noon today. Among the guests from other cities present were Postmaster General Dickinson and Mrs. Dickinson, Washington. The newly-married couple will live in Brooklyn.

Lawyer William F. Howe appeared before the general term of the Supreme Court today to argue the appeal of Johann Most from the judgment of conviction obtained by the District Attorney before Judge Cowing in General Sessions last winter. Assistant District Attorney Simple was ill, and the argument was adjourned until the December term.

Edward Morris and Mattie Baque, a pair of young lovers, were arraigned today before Judge Gildersleeve for burglary. Both pleaded guilty. A sister of the girl pleaded for mercy, and said Mattie was a wayward girl, but a member of a respectable family of Cleveland, O. Judge Gildersleeve granted her request, and after lecturing Mattie suspended sentence.

Julius Bernstein, the musician who became suddenly insane in St. Patrick's Cathedral while rehearsing for the Easter services last spring and who has been withdrawn by his friends after being several times committed to different asylums, became violent again a few days ago, and was sent to the Ward's Island Insane Asylum today. Physicians say that he has paresis and cannot recover.

The wife of Henry Wilruth was taken sick at the corner of Duane and Park streets Wednesday afternoon. A messenger was sent to her husband demanding his presence. About that time a well-dressed young man appeared and spoke soothingly to the woman. He got her into a cab and drove away. Mrs. Wilruth has not been seen since, and it is feared that the young man abducted her, stole the jewels she wore, and possibly killed her.

ILLINOIS STATE CHARITIES.

Report of the State Board for the Quarter Ending Sept. 30.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The State Board of Charities held its quarterly meeting today. The average number of inmates in the institutions under its charge for the quarter ended Sept. 30 was 5,454, and the gross cost of supporting them $50.95 per capita. The total ordinary expenses for the quarter were $277,908, and special $36,769. It appears that the shoe factory connected with the Reform School at Pontiac is still running on under the old contracts without loss to the State. The receipts from it for the quarter were $24,914 and the expense of maintaining it $24,144. The highest average numbers of inmates in any of the institutions are 1,620 in the Eastern Insane Hospital at Kankakee, 907 in the Central Insane Hospital at Jacksonville, 636 in the Southern Insane Hospital at Aurora, and 554 in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy. The smallest is 30, in the institution for the Blind at Jacksonville. The Reform School has 315.

The Secretary presented a report on the visitation of county jails and almshouses in the State, showing that the almshouses contained 6,233 inmates April 1 last, of whom 1,500 were insane. The cost of maintaining these asylums for the year was $813,100; for repairs and improvements, $131,200; and for outside relief, $670,100, making the total cost of charities of the counties alone $1,624,100. During the year ending April 1 last there were 1,400 insane cases heard by the County Courts of the State, and 1,300 persons were adjudged insane. The county jails, April 1 last, contained 678 persons, 146 of whom were serving sentence and 532 awaiting trial. The jail expenses of the year amounted to $324,150. The board spent most of the session considering the biennial report.

The board will meet in Chicago Nov. 21 for a two days' conference on the care of dependent children, the care of the insane, and the treatment of criminals. All persons interested in the subject of charities and corrections are invited to attend.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

A Safe Manufacturer Disappears, Leaving His Business in Bad Shape.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The business community was astounded this morning by the report that H. S. Briggs, the safe manufacturer, had mysteriously left the city; that he was charged with forgery, and that the Sheriff had levied on his property. The extent of the forgeries is unknown, but they will amount to at least $15,000. The Traders' Bank is supposed to be the only sufferer. It is said to have been Briggs' plan to forge the names of his patrons to promissory notes and get the bank to discount them.

James B. Perkins, one of the attorneys for the Traders' Bank, stated this afternoon that he knew the notes discounted by the bank for H. S. Briggs, to recover whose amounts with the interest the suit for $14,487 was brought, were forgeries. Most of the drawers were fictitious persons. Lawyer Roy Webster admits that he received a letter from Briggs just before his disappearance, and that in it he was requested to "attend to his (Briggs') business." He refuses to disclose the contents of the letter on the ground that it was a confidential communication between attorney and client. Mr. Briggs' family have no idea of his whereabouts and have no means of communicating with him. His wife is at Saginaw, Mich., on a visit. She was telegraphed for this afternoon.

Wilson Married the Widow.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Emery Wilson of Indianapolis, whose wife, from whom he was lately divorced, created a sensation here Oct. 14, 1887, by shooting at Mrs. Belle Hackleman, a widow of this city, for alleged intimacy with her then husband, was married here tonight to Mrs. Hackleman.

TO ADJOURN TOMORROW.

CONGRESS FINALLY DECIDES TO END THE SESSION.

Senator Allison Takes the Initiative and a Resolution for Adjournment Is Carried by a Viva Voce Vote—The House Speedily Concurs—Bills Passed Yesterday—Judge Terry of California Applies for a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—Both Houses of Congress have voted to adjourn Saturday.

In the Senate the resolution for a recess from next Saturday to Nov. 19 was taken up and Mr. Paddock moved to amend it by making the recess to Nov. 27. Mr. Allison said that he had consulted Senators on both sides of the Chamber and thought the prevailing opinion was in favor of adjournment until the first Monday in December. He understood that the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Brown) would offer a resolution to that effect, and if so he (Mr. Allison) would support it. Mr. Brown thereupon offered a resolution for a final adjournment of this session at 1 o'clock next Saturday. He said he did not believe that the passage of the Tariff bill would be facilitated by a prolongation of the session. If the Democrats were successful at the coming Presidential election, something like the Mills bill would be passed, and if the Republicans were successful something like the Senate bill would be passed. There was a long general debate. A majority of the Democrats voted in the affirmative, a majority of the Republicans voting nay. There was no demand for a division, and the Chair, after a longer pause than usual, declared the concurrent resolution adopted. Subsequently the resolution was concurred in by the House without objection.

Mr. Teller offered a resolution in the Senate instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire as to the truth of the report that the Secretary of the Interior has purchased a large number of wagons for the Indian service that were manufactured with prison labor in the State of Tennessee. He made some remarks on the subject, intimating that the complaint was really against the late Commissioner of Indian Affairs. This led to a general debate, and the resolution went over a day.

The following Senate bills were passed: Granting the use of certain lands to Tacoma, W. T., for a public park; to prevent army and navy bands from entering into competition with civilian musicians; to establish a land office at Folsom, N. M.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon accepted $42,000 4½ per cent registered bonds, all at $1.08½.

The Secretary of War has appointed a court of inquiry to investigate the charges of defective work in the Washington aqueduct tunnel.

Judge Shellabarger today filed in the Supreme Court a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of David S. Terry of California, who was sentenced by Judge Field to imprisonment for contempt of court. The petition takes the ground that his committal was void for the reason that the prisoner was not present in court at the time the sentence was imposed upon him.

PREPARING TO DISINFECT THE CITY.

Jacksonville Authorities Taking Measures to Prevent a Recurrence of the Plague.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 18.—Tomorrow the City Council will have presented for its approval an ordinance authorizing the Government to enter private dwellings, disinfect them, and destroy any articles of furniture, bedding, or clothing which may have any yellow-fever infection about them. It is estimated that about 18,000 people, residents of Jacksonville, are at present awaiting permission to return. This wholesale entrance of their houses in their absence is fraught with deep meaning to them. The official bulletin shows: New cases, 29; deaths, 1—Elwood B. Halliday; total cases to date, 3,692; total deaths, 322.

The Harry Miner nurses are destitute, and all affirm that Miner agreed to give them full pay and expenses.

The Knights of Pythias have, through their representatives here, distributed $25,000 to suffers generally.

The Executive Committee of the Mississippi State Board of Health today withdrew all its quarantine officers, and travel to and from the State will not any longer be interfered with, unless by local quarantines, which are now few in number.

DECATUR, Ala., Oct. 18.—Three new cases are reported today. H. C. Jones Jr., President of the Board of Relief, was taken down this morning and it is feared he is going to have a bad time. Babe Skinner, a saloon-keeper, and Willis Wise, a prominent colored man, are the other two. Of the four cases reported yesterday Dixon is considered the worst, but he is doing well today. Two deaths are reported for the twenty-four hours ending at noon today. Mr. Hubble, a stonemason, died last night and James Ford, a prominent contractor, died at 11 o'clock today.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The following telegram has been received by W. B. C. Duryee, Secretary of the Fernandina Relief Committee: New cases, 19; whites, 2; no deaths. This low rating of cases must not deceive you, as by the decision of the Executive Committee the returns of the colored auxiliary committee are omitted, as they had got somewhat mixed. It is an increase of nearly 50 per cent on the same basis of returns. The weather is warm. There are several critical cases. The city is quiet.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—In view of the renewed charges from Jacksonville that Harry Miner's yellow-fever nurses were not receiving pay from that gentleman for their services, Mr. Charles L. Davis, Mr. Miner's colleague, said today that the nurses agreed to go without compensation. Mr. Miner was to see that all their expenses were met and that they needed nothing He was ready to do so.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct 18.—The Marine Hospital Bureau is informed by Dr. Phillips, Vice-President of the Board of Health of Hainesville, Fla., that two more cases of yellow-fever have developed in that city and that the fever has been declared epidemic.

TO LEAVE THE PENITENTIARY.

Insane Convicts to Be Taken Today to the Various Insane Asylums.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—A number of convicts in the Joliet Prison who have been more or less insane, some of them for several years past and others since they were received, will be taken away tonight and tomorrow and confined in the various insane asylums. Among them are three life convicts. Mathias Busch, the Chicago wife murderer, will be taken to Kankakee. Busch's form of insanity is that of imbecility; he has been an imbecile ever since he was brought from Chicago. Thomas Maguire, another Chicago wife murderer, will be taken to Elgin. His form of insanity is both suicidal and homicidal. He was convicted in 1883. Ed Vermuilen, another Chicago murderer with a twenty-five-year sentence, will go to Elgin. He is violently homicidal. Henry Price, sentenced for assault at Ottawa for thirteen years, also goes to Elgin. His symptoms of insanity were dementia, which commenced several years ago. George Pauton, a life convict from Belvidere, who was sentenced to hang, but whose neck was saved by Gov. Oglesby, will go to Elgin. Pauton's mother is insane and his father is a monomaniac on religion. The following named convicts will be taken to Jacksonville: Andrew Jackson Church, James O'Brien, and Mike Martin.

Chicago Men in Kansas.

HUTCHINSON, Kas., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The biggest real estate deal ever known in Kansas was closed in this city today, being nothing more nor less than the sale to a syndicate of Chicago capitalists of Hutchinson real estate aggregating the sum of $423,000. The syndicate consists of E. S. Dreyer, G. B. Shaw, Joseph Sears, P. L. Underwood, David Kelley, E. L. Lobdell, J. A. Colby, George D. Colby, J. Frank Aldrich, E. S. Norton, and C. P. Wise. These capitalists were attracted to this city by the great salt industry that has sprung up recently. There are ten salt blocks in operation and fifteen more in process of construction. N. K. Fairbank & Co., Robert Fowler, and P. L. Underwood have recently located extensive packing-houses and lard and cottonseed oil refineries here.

Miss Louisa Drexel to Wed.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The public came into possession today of the fact that Miss Louisa Bouvier Drexel, daughter of the late Francis A. Drexel, banker, and his second wife, Emma Bouvier, is engaged to Mr. Robert Morrell, a young lawyer of this city. The fact was stated in a letter written by the lady herself to a friend. Miss Drexel is one of the richest of American girls, and noted, with her two half sisters, for her numerous charities and devotion to the Catholic Church. She is a stylish, fine, loving girl of about 23 years, and is a graceful and expert horsewoman. The date of the nuptials has not been fixed.

SHE IS NOW MRS. BREWER

MISS GENEVIEVE WITHROW MARRIES A BOSTONIAN.

The Church Handsomely Decorated with Flowers—The Ceremony Performed by the Bride's Father—List of the Guests Who Attended the Reception—The Park Club Opens the Social Season in South Park—Those Who Were There.

The pulpit of the Third Presbyterian Church was a mass of tropical verdure last night. About 2,200 persons were assembled to witness the marriage of Miss Genevieve Withrow, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Withrow, and Mr. Daniel Chauncey Brewer of Boston. At 8 o'clock the bridal party entered the church. The party consisted of Dr. Withrow, the pastor of the church, in his doctor's gown, followed by the groom and his best man, Mr. Charles H. Bigelow Jr., of St. Paul; the ushers, Messrs. F. Garrettson Jr. of Albany, N. Y., Mr. Percy W. Blackmer of St. Louis, Ernest Blackmer of Chicago, H. B. Holmes of Chicago, John Carse, and the Rev. Harris Gregg of Chicago, these all being Williams College mates of the groom. The four other ushers were David Carse, George W. Kittredge, Howard C. Pettibone, and A. S. Kimball, all of Chicago. The flower girls who preceded the bride were the Misses Theodosia Kane, Marion Knox, Marion Morgan, and Pinkie Chalmers; the maid of honor was Miss Gertrude Beebe, and then came the bride on the arm of Dr. J. S. Knox. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Withrow, the Episcopal service and a ring being used. The bride was given away by Dr. Knox. After the ceremony at the church a reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kane, No. 310 South Ashland avenue. About 150 persons attended.

The bride was attired in a gown of the style of the First Empire, court train of faille française, with lace ruching, petticoat of antique brocade, with tulle veil, and carried a bouquet of white roses.

Among those present at the reception were:

*Dr. J. S. Knox,	*W. J. Chalmers,
*Thomas Kane,	Mrs. D. S. Brewer of Boston,
*George C. Morgan,	
Mrs. Pike of Boston,	*A. G. Pettibone,
*Addison Thomas,	*Harley Bradley,
*Charles Goodman,	*Ralph Trimingham,
*Dr. Newman,	*Dr. Clark,
*Dr. Post,	*Edward Hill,
Mrs. Cornell,	*Edward Downs,
*J. L. Houghton,	*L. S. Hodges,
*Henry Osborne,	Mrs. L. Yaggy,
*Dr. Whitman,	*George Taylor,
*Frank Taylor,	*A. W. McLaren,
Miss Pauline Romeiss,	Miss Gertrude Beebe,
Mrs. Shipman,	Miss Houghton,
Miss Edna Lockwood,	Miss Evelyn Currier,
Miss Alice Knox,	Miss Goodman.
The Misses Cornell,	

OPENING OF THE SOCIAL SEASON IN SOUTH PARK.

South Park's social season was formally inaugurated last night, when the principal social organization in that locality, the Park Club, gave its second annual opening. The association, scarcely two years of age, has become a fixed social feature and numbers among its 150 members the best known citizens of the neighborhood. Its officers are: N. A. Partridge, President; M. E. Dayton, Vice-President; W. A. McAndrew, Secretary; John E. Cornell, Treasurer.

The home of the club, a handsome three-story brick and stone building at the corner of Rosalie court and Fifty-seventh street, was handsomely decorated. As the dancing-room of the house was thought to be too limited in space for the number of expected guests Rosalie Music-Hall, directly across the court, was secured. The two buildings were connected by means of a covered canopy, which was lighted and carpeted for the occasion. The hall was used as the ball-room, and it was well that the larger quarters had been secured. Notwithstanding the severe weather the attendance numbered fully 600 ladies and gentlemen.

The ball-room was brilliantly lighted and tastefully decorated with hothouse plants and quantities of flowers. The club-house was decorated with the National colors, plants, and flowers. The entire arrangements were under the charge of a committee composed of Dr. A. E. Garceau, Fred K. Root, and William H. Ray.

The arrival of guests began at 8 o'clock, and from that time until 9:30 o'clock the officers of the organization and their ladies held a reception in the club-house parlors. Shortly afterward the dancing commenced in the hall. Pound's orchestra of nine pieces furnished the music. A program of fourteen numbers occupied the attention of the merry-makers until 11 o'clock, when supper was served in the club-house parlors. At its conclusion dancing was again resumed and continued till late.

Among those present were the following gentlemen accompanied by ladies:

N. A. Partridge,	Henry S. Hawley,
J. E. Brower,	J. R. Stiles,
Fred K. Root,	Frank Lines,
E. W. Heath,	J. H. Wood,
Charles P. Root,	W. E. Niblack,
A. Moreley,	Daniel M. Lord,
F. W. Springer,	M. E. Dayton,
Prof. Leslie Lewis,	W. Smenk,
R. E. Lewis,	R. Shailler,
H. Zimmerman,	W. F. Hall,
William Marston,	A. W. Heath,
Capt. E. Durand,	T. W. Hammill,
C. Jackman,	C. G. Field,
G. R. Boggs,	William Van Inwegen,
Thomas A. Banning,	F. E. Kennedy,
C. H. Root,	E. L. Jayne,
L. P. Harvey,	Henry McKey.

Among the younger people were:

Miss Castle,	Harry Miller,
Miss Ferguson,	George Hoyt,
Miss Patton,	Peter Cameron,
Miss Root,	James Boyd,
Miss Caliger,	Dr. A. E. Garceau,
Miss Barry,	C. L. Norton,
Miss Lewis,	Hall Fake,
Miss Cameron,	S. B. King,
Miss Boyd,	Dr. C. B. Hall,
L. B. Sherman,	John E. Cornell.
J. H. Baldwin,	

A SCHEME THAT DID NOT WORK.

Caught While Trying to Get Off with Some Furniture.

Last Tuesday Anton Hartman called at the Ritchie Carpet Company, No. 347 Division street, and bargained for $150 worth of furniture, which he ordered sent to No. 269 Hudson avenue. It was delivered the same day. Wednesday the firm got word that Hartman was packing up. Investigation showed that the goods were being sent to the Grand Trunk Depot, and that they were marked "Huer, Brooklyn, N. Y." Hartman was followed to A. Mortensen's ticket office, Kinzie and La Salle streets, and, it is said, was seen to purchase a ticket to Brooklyn. While he was in the office one load of Ritchie's furniture was brought to the door, and about the same time Hartman discovered that he was being shadowed. He ordered the goods back to the store, and followed them shortly after. He played the rôle of injured innocence to such perfection that the Ritchie people were thrown completely off the track, and for an hour or so really believed they had done the man an injustice. Then they found that only a small portion of the goods had been returned. Hartman escaped. In one of the pieces of furniture returned to Ritchie there was a quantity of letters showing that Hartman was recently from Cincinnati, and that the name he sailed under there was Victor Engelhardt. Mr. Ritchie got the rest of his furniture from the Grand Trunk depot yesterday morning under a writ of replevin. He comes out about even on the deal. A. Mortensen & Co. are authority for the statement that Hartman had four car-loads of furniture at Blue Island awaiting the prepayment of freight, and that a number of cars had gone forward on which the freight had been paid. He generally worked with an accomplice, but the other man's name could not be ascertained. Both were accompanied by their wives.

Maintaining Social Harmony.

In the grand orchestra of life everybody is anxious to play first fiddle. Nay, almost everybody does play it, for, although the first fiddle absolute may take precedence of all the rest, yet every second fiddle is first fiddle to somebody. As "fleas have smaller fleas to bite 'em, and so on ad infinitum," so every man who tickles a superior has an inferior to tickle him. If it were not for this pleasant arrangement we should have no social harmony, and it is only when this system of relations is disturbed that we experience discords and crashes.—*New York Ledger.*

A Plate-Glass Relic.

The first sheet of plate-glass manufactured in the United States is still doing duty in one of the show windows of a store in Pearl street, New Albany. The glass was manufactured by Capt. J. B. Ford at the plate-glass works there when that gentleman, who is the pioneer of plate-glass manufacture in this country, was operating them.

Col. Ingersoll will treat the liquor question from a legal, social, moral, and political standpoint in Sunday's Tribune.

NAT GOODWIN, THE ACTOR, MARRIED.

The Bride a Buffalo Woman—A Quiet Ceremony at the Grand Pacific.

The following appeared among the marriage licenses yesterday:

Nat C. Goodwin, Nella R. Baker, Buffalo..........31—24

Mr. Goodwin was married privately at the Grand Pacific Monday afternoon. The bride is from Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Goodwin's best man was a well known Chicagoan who has been the comedian's friend for several years, and no others were present. Through motives of delicacy Mr. Goodwin wished to avoid publicity, and Marriage Clerk Salmonson was induced to suppress the publication of the license. It is doubtful whether the secret would have yet leaked out but for Mr. George Floyd, Goodwin's manager, who is in St. Louis, and who learned of the matter by letter. The news was immediately telegraphed to Chicago, and yesterday the comedian received the congratulations of his friends. He took them quietly.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The news of the marriage of Miss Nella Baker—or Mrs. Edward C. Pease, as she was known until recently—to Nat C. Goodwin set the tongues of all the gossips wagging today. Nella Baker is a member of a Delaware avenue family who move in good society and are well off. An uncle is Howard H. Baker, the well-known ship-chandler, who is a man of means. Some years ago she married Edward C. Pease, youngest son of F. S. Pease, the big lubricating-oil man. She was a remarkably pretty woman, young, with sparkling eyes, a wealth of hair, which was always dressed in a becoming and stylish manner, and a perfectly self-possessed and stylish air, and attracted attention wherever she went. Some time ago she obtained a divorce in Boston, her father and brother aiding her in taking the necessary steps, though the matter has always been kept quiet. Mrs. Pease passed through Buffalo about ten days ago and went to Chicago with her mother, Mrs. Baker. Previous to that she went East, accompanied by her father and mother. She spent most of the summer in the East. She returned some weeks ago and went to the home of her parents in Delaware avenue. The day previous to her arrival her husband, who occupied apartments at the house, had all his furniture and belongings removed and took quarters at the Tifft House. Mrs. Baker, the mother, was present at the ceremony in Chicago.

Mrs. Goodwin's brother said tonight that the family had all along been cognizant of the affair between his sister and the comedian. "It was a love affair," said he, "and everything was done properly and legitimately."

The present Mrs. Goodwin is the woman who aroused the jealousy of Lelia Farrell, the pretty young actress of Nat Goodwin's company who it was understood was to be married to him. She was a frequent attendant at theatres while here, always occupying a seat near the stage, and is said to have had a strong liking for the society of professional people. Her relatives say she has never been on the stage and does not intend to become an actress.

Mr. Goodwin's Breach of Promise Suit.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Nat Goodwin's marriage was foreshadowed a month ago when the New York papers published the fact that Miss Lelia Farrell, a soubrette actress living at No. 209 West Thirty-fourth street, was about to enter suit against him for breach of promise. Miss Farrell made the startling assertion that Mr. Goodwin's promise of marriage antedated the death of his first wife, known to the stage as Eliza Weathersby. An interesting question arose in connection with this projected suit—whether the claim of breach of promise would be valid in a court of law in view of the fact that the defendant had a wife at the time of the alleged contract. Good legal authority holds that it would not. Rumor of the intended marriage, it was said at the time, precipitated the action by Miss Farrell. The latter's counsel, William F. Howe, when questioned today concerning the effect of Mr. Goodwin's marriage, said that it was quite satisfactory to his client and to himself. Beyond this he declined to say anything.

A DARING SAFE-BLOWING.

Too Much Powder Used and the Report Attracts a Crowd.

Safe-blowers made a daring and successful attempt to open the safe in A. J. Kirkwood & Co.'s office at Nos. 12 and 14 South Canal street late last night. They used too much powder, however, and the result was an explosion that drove the "gophers" away and woke up everybody in the neighborhood. Kirkwood & Co. handle iron and wood-working machinery. The burglars got into the building through a second-story window facing the rear alley, and to the first floor, where Kirkwood & Co. are located, by means of the elevator shaft. They did not go through the desks in the business office, located near the centre of the floor, but went to work immediately on the immense safe, which stood in a corner of the office.

The combination was wrenched off, a rachet used, and the big doors of the safe thrown open. The money-box was harder to get at, and to force it open powder was used. A large quantity must have been exploded, for the report that followed was heard quite a distance away.

The concussion shattered all the glass in the partition that divided the office from the warehouse, tore out the side of a desk standing six feet from the safe, and blew out the heavy plate-glass street windows. The money-box was found in the rear of the store. Checks and papers, some of them partly burned, and some charred greenbacks were found scattered about the floor. A bankbook found on the floor showed that the company had deposited $600 in bank Wednesday.

The robbers escaped through the rear window, getting into the alley and to the St. Paul Railroad tracks. They left behind a hatchet, brace and bit, ratchet, and punch.

The explosion attracted quite a crowd. One man, who saw the smoke issuing from the store, turned in an alarm of fire, and the department responded. Officer Malm, who was at Madison and Canal streets at the time of the explosion, while on his way to the store saw a man crossing the St. Paul tracks at Washington street. Thomas Thompson, who rooms at No. 18 Randolph street, got out of the house in time to see three men running up the alley in the rear of the store. He gave the police a meagre description of them.

When Mr. Kirkland arrived he said that he had probably $200 or $300 in the safe. He added that about ten days ago some one entered the store through a rear window and opened the safe by turning the combination. All the money and papers were examined, but nothing taken. Everything was replaced as near as possible to the way in which found. He then changed the combination on the safe. He thought that the same thief entered the place last night and, finding the combination changed, forced it open. The tools used were the property of the firm and were lying in the office last night.

Millionaire Flood's Gold.

Flood's estate is valued by good judges at $15,000,000. At the hight of the Bonanza excitement, when shares on the leading mines brought $900 and paid $50 a month dividend, Flood's wealth was rated at $40,000,000, but then came the great shrinkage in Comstock values, which cut down the fortunes of all the mining millionaires fully one-half, and Flood's losses by the Nevada Bank wheat deal were fully $5,000,000. The property will probably be equally divided between the wife, son, and daughter. The latter was always Flood's favorite, and at one time she possessed in her own right $5,000,000 in real estate and Government bonds. She gave much of this to help her father out of his embarrassment a year ago, but still owns about $2,000,000. Young Flood is shrewd, but has no stability, and the old man never trusted him in any large deals.—*San Francisco Alta.*

A Record Without Parallel.

From the foundation of the Government to the beginning of Cleveland's Administration, ninety-six years, the power of veto had been exercised seventy-five times. During the three and a half years of President Cleveland's Administration he has used it 300 times. What makes this extraordinary exercise of autocratic power all the more striking is the fact that every bill vetoed was considered and passed by a House controlled by his own party, and also by a Republican Senate, which would be glad to score a political point against the House by killing any bad bill it might pass, just as it has killed the Mills bill. Such a radical and autocratic display of one-man power as this of Cleveland's finds no parallel in the history of the Government.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

The Beautiful Boston Man.

After the parade the other day a well known Bostonian, who is unfortunate in having a face calculated to stop a clock, approached an officer of the Cadets in a patronizing sort of way and said: "I saw your company today, old man. It looked very well, very well, indeed." "It was just as we turned into Commonwealth avenue, was it not?" asked the officer. "Yes, but how did you know? Did you see me?" "No," said the officer, "but I noticed the company shied at that spot."—*Boston Herald.*

GIANTS TAKE A GAME.

NEW YORK WINS THE THIRD OF THE WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES.

Superior Base-Running and Timely Batting on the Part of the Giants Explain the Victory, Which Was by a Score of 4 to 2—A Ridiculous Mess Made of the Pimlico Races—Killen Is Anxious to Meet Kilrain—General Sporting Gossip.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The third game of the world's series between the New York and St. Louis clubs was played at the Polo Grounds today and was won by the Giants. New York won through superior base-running and fielding and timely batting. New York got two runs in the first inning on hits by Ward and Ewing, a base on balls, a force, a passed ball, and Connor's sacrifice. They got another in the fourth on a hit by Ward, a wild throw by Boyle, and a hit by Slattery. New York got its fourth run in the seventh on errors by White, Boyle, and Lyons and Whitney's sacrifice. St. Louis got its first run in the eighth inning on an error by Whitney, O'Neill's two-bagger, and Comiskey's sacrifice. They were presented with one in the ninth. Boyle made a hit, took second on a wild pitch, third on a passed ball, and, as Ewing did not go behind the bat, Boyle walked home. Keefe struck out the side in the last inning. Attendance, 5,859. Score:

New York.	R	B	P	A	E	*St. Louis.*	R	B	P	A	E
Tiernan, r. f.	0	0	0	0	0	Latham, 3b.	0	1	2	0	0
Ewing, c.	1	1	11	0	0	Robinson, 2b	1	0	1	3	0
Rich'dson, 2b	1	0	2	4	0	O'Neill, l. f.	0	2	3	0	0
Connor, 1b.	0	0	12	0	1	Comiskey, 1b	0	0	11	0	0
Ward, s. s.	1	2	0	3	0	McCart'y, r.f.	0	0	0	0	0
Slattery, c. f.	1	1	0	0	0	Lyons, c. f.	0	1	1	0	1
O'Rourke, l.f.	0	0	1	0	0	White, s. s.	0	0	1	3	1
Whitney, 3b.	0	1	1	2	1	Boyle, c.	1	1	4	0	3
Keefe, p.	0	0	0	12	0	King, p.	0	0	1	6	0
Totals	4	5	27	21	2	Totals	2	5	24	12	5

New York	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	*	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2

Two-base hit—O'Neill. Double play—Richardson-Connor. First base on balls—Lyons, Boyle (2), King, Tiernan (2). First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; New York, 1. Struck out—Latham (2), Robinson (2), Lyons (2), White (2), King (2), Richardson, Keefe. Passed balls—Ewing, Boyle. Wild pitch—Keefe. Time—2:50. Umpires—Kelly and Gaffney.

League Notes.

The distance to be traveled by Spalding's Australian party is estimated at 20,000 miles.

Martin Sullivan, Bob Pettit, and Frank Flint were not in the list of players reserved by the Chicagos for 1889. The latter, however, will probably be signed.

The sleeping and dining cars to be used by the Australian party are being refurnished and redecorated. They will be thrown open to public inspection before the players leave town.

The farewell game between the Chicagos and the All-America team will be the final one of the season. Both clubs will appear in their new uniforms. The sale of tickets for the contest begins today.

Hutchinson, whose wonderful pitching in seven consecutive games won the Des Moines team the championship of the Western Association, will pitch against Anson & Co. in the farewell game. John Tener will probably twirl the sphere for the Chicagos.

The managers of the Cincinnati ball-throwing contest seem inclined to prevent Williamson from competing. Ed wrote them that he would make the throws any day from Oct. 13 to 19. They, in reply, notified him to be there Oct. 20, knowing that he would be playing in the farewell game in this city that date.

THE DAY ON THE TURF.

A Ridiculous Termination of the Pimlico Races—Gossip of the Track.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 18.—The third day of the Maryland Jockey Club's fall meeting terminated in a most ridiculous manner. When Starter Caldwell dropped the flag for the last race Locofoco was at least five lengths in front of the post, while Wynwood was left standing still. Volta came in first and his number was run up, but Mr. Gratz protested and the judges decided that it should be run over. Caldwell in the meantime had left the grounds and Capt. Connor undertook the starting of the horse. After several attempts the field got in motion. The flag was not seen to drop and Volta, Leo H., and My Own were left at the post. Capt. Connor said that he did drop the flag on what he considered a fair start, but that because of their behavior at the post he suspended Jockeys Taral, Littlefield, and Palmer until the close of the Washington meeting.

First race, one mile—Starters: Ovid, Osceola, Wheeler T., First Attempt, Barrister, Now or Never, Joe Lee, Subaltern, Fatontown. Ovid won in 1:44¾, Osceola second, Wheeler T. third.

Second race, one mile—Reporter, Gypsy Queen, Brussels, Tipstaff. Reporter won in 1:45, Gypsy Queen second, Brussels third.

Third race, two and a half miles—Huntress, Eurebus. Huntress won in 4:32½, Eurebus second.

Fourth race, one mile and a furlong—Favor, Esquemaux. Favor won in 2:00¾.

Fifth race, three-quarters of a mile—Starters: Leo H., Ballston, Godolphin, Specialty, Dynamite, Wynwood, Glenmound, Volatile, My Own, Lakewood, Locofoco, Volta, Golden Reel, Commander. Specialty won, Glenmound second, Golden Reel third, the others strung out. Volta, My Own, and Leo H. were left at the post. Time, 1:17½.

Fall Trotting Meeting at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 18.—The Louisville Association's fall trotting meeting began at the Driving Park today with a fair attendance.

First race, purse $400, 2-year-olds, mile heats, two in three:

Henry Simonds' br. filly Helen H.	3	1	1
A. Sharpe's ch. colt Earle Laddie	1	2	2
George Danforth's bl. filly Madge	2	3	4

Time—2:52½, 2:52, 2:50½.

Second race, purse, 2:48 class, mile heats, three in five:

Macy Brothers' bay mare Gondola	1	1	1
H. Simonds' bay mare Rene B.	3	4	2

Time—2:29½, 2:35½, 2:34¾.

Third race, purse $400, 2:33 class, three in five:

J. B. Bass' b. s. McKegan	1	1	1
A. Sharpe's br. m. Woodford Pilot	4	2	2
H. Simonds' b. g. Lucky Boy	2	4	3
W. T. Snyder's b. s. Forest Wilkes	3	3	4
J. W. Berkshire's b. g. Billy Terrell	5	5	5

Time—2:33¾; 2:32½; 2:31.

The Races at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 18.—Summaries

First race, selling, purse $250, $50 to second, for 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs—Starters: Lulu May, Helen Brooks, Blue Eyed Belle, Superior, Mirth, Walker, Tommy R., Gilford, 105; Quandaro Belle, Procrastinator, Stuart. Gilford won, Lulu May second, Stuart third. Time, 1:22¼.

Second race, purse $250, eleven-sixteenths of a mile—Starters: Emily Maud, Ireland, Lady Reel, Thad Rowe, Alpena, Castaway II., Sportsman. Alpena won, Castaway second, Sportsman third. Time, 1:14¼.

Third race, purse, nine furlongs—Starters: Catalpa, Hector, Longalight, Lavina Belle. Lavina Belle won, Longalight second, Hector third. Time, 2:03¼.

Fourth race, Kingston Stud Handicap for all ages, one mile—Starters: Hypocrite, Bridgelight, Insolence. Hypocrite won, Bridgelight second, Insolence third. Time 1:50.

Fast Horses for Buenos Ayres.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Secretary Fasig of the Cleveland Driving Park has a great enterprise on hand for the coming winter. With a Pennsylvania horseman as partner he purposes taking a ship-load of American trotters to Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, and after a three or four days' trotting meeting in the great South American town, to sell the horses at public auction. There is a good inclosed track in the town, not fast but ready for business, and a dozen or more good trotters are owned in the city. Fasig says of the contemplated trip: "It will be enormously expensive. A vessel must be chartered and at least fifty animals will be taken. Four or five good drivers would also be engaged to drive in the races. Our horses would consist of trotters, especially stallions with records, well bred fillies and mares, and some good roadsters. The trip promises large profits. Good trotters, and especially stallions with breeding and speed, will command large figures in Buenos Ayres. The Argentine Republic is a great breeding country. Already a large number of horses have been offered us. I halted when the heavy expenses stood out, but now think it probable that we shall go."

The Sandown Meeting.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—This was the opening day of the Sandown Park Club's autumn meeting.

The race for the Orleans Nursery Handicap was won by Capt. L. H. Jones' bay colt Theophilus.

The race for the great Sapling Plate was won by H. Mackay's bay colt Aristos.

A SWORD CONTEST ENDS IN A ROW.

Almost a Riot Among the Friends of Rival Swordsmen.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 18.—The broadsword contest at Hamilton Park this afternoon between Bryn Lynn of this city, a member of the Connecticut National Guard, and formerly a member of the Prince of Wales Hussars and the Egyptian Camel Corps, and Xavier Orlofski of the German Black Hussars, for $200 a side and gate receipts, developed so much bad blood that Chief of Police Bollman interfered and stopped the fight. When Lynn rode up and saluted Orlofski the latter retaliated by giving Lynn a bad cut across the wrist. This made the crowd indignant, and the police had hard work to prevent them from mobbing the German. The contest proceeded in an exciting manner, the men slashing as if determined to disable each other. The New Haven man had the better of the fight and the score stood: Lynn, 8 points; Orlofski, 6 points.

When the men came together in the next bout Lynn greatly surprised the German by unhorsing him. At this the latter became enraged and rushing up to Lynn struck him across the sword arm. The crowd then made a break for Orlofski, and the police had a lively time to keep them off. When order was partially restored the Chief of Police stopped the fight. After a long squabble between the judges and contestants the referee decided the score to be: Lynn 9 points, Orlofski 5 points, and ordered the fight continued at some future time. Both men are still claiming the gate money.

GENERAL SPORTING NEWS.

Kilrain Tells Why the Negotiations with the Unknown Fell Through.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Jake Kilrain returned from Canada today, where he went to arrange the details of the great prize-fight with the "unknown." The journey was a fruitless one, and Jake was a disgusted fellow. Said he: "The whole thing is bluff; those people of the *News* never intended to make a match, because I am firmly convinced they have no man to match against me. We went to Canada and they showed us the articles of agreement they wanted us to sign. The articles stipulated that the fight take place in New Orleans six months from the date of signing articles, and that the fight should take place between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock in the morning. We objected to the six months and asked to have the time changed to three months. We finally agreed on four months. Then they refused to make known the name of the unknown and the whole thing fell through." Kilrain says that he now is going to travel through the country giving exhibitions this coming winter. He is ready for a fight still.

Killen Is Willing to Fight.

Pat Killen said last night that he would reissue his challenge to fight Kilrain for $5,000 a side and the championship of the world, Marquis of Queensberry rules, the fight to come off in five or six months from the date of signing articles.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—It was announced this morning that Killen's manager had consented to let the champion of the Northwest fight Kilrain under prize-ring rules, and that a telegram had been sent to New York to that effect. Pat is anxious to tackle Kilrain under any rules, and a syndicate of St. Paul sports have signified their willingness to furnish funds to the amount of $5,000. Killen has been awaiting the action of Fox in the match with the unknown with great interest and has repeatedly said he would force Jake to fight if they insisted that the name of the unknown should be disclosed. If Fox accepts the challenge Killen will commence training at once. It has been stated that the *Illustrated News* of New York will contribute $1,000 toward backing the St. Paul man.

Ten Rounds to a Draw.

ASHLAND, Wis., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—A ten round fight here this evening between J. B. Donner of Duluth and Jim Fellows of Grand Rapids, Mich., resulted in a draw.

Teemer Will Row O'Connor.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 18.—John Teemer, the champion oarsman, arrived home today. He has accepted O'Connor's challenge and will post the money Saturday. The race will take place Nov. 24 at Washington. Teemer will go into training at once.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Confessed to the Theft.

Octave Choquette, the son of a woman who keeps a disreputable house at No. 178 Fourth avenue, and who was arrested for stealing $2,000 worth of diamonds from her, made a confession last evening to Officers Arado and Coughlin, and showed them where part of the stolen property was concealed. Four rings, an ear drop, two bracelets, and a collar-button, all set with diamonds, and a gold watch and chain were found hidden in a pile of ties on the lake-front at Twelfth street. The goods recovered are worth about $1,000. The other stolen articles will probably be recovered.

The Surgeon Was Smitten.

Capt. Bartram received a letter yesterday from Dr. E. Robbins of Los Angeles, Cal., whose 17-year-old daughter, Fannie, was taken away from him in this city about a week ago by the Woman's Protective Association. The letters, inclosed one to the girl from the surgeon of the City of Rome, the vessel on which Miss Robbins came to America, which was so ardent in tone as to lead to the belief that the girl had other reasons for not wishing to go to California than those she alleged.

His Chicago Acquaintances.

George Webber, a cowboy from Dakota, came to Chicago with a load of cattle, which he sold. Tuesday night he got drunk and picked up some men, who robbed him of over $100. Six toughs were arrested and charged with being mixed up in the affair.

Crushed by the Elevator.

J. L. Edward, an employé of Wanamaker & Brown, had his head caught between the elevator shaft and the elevator yesterday afternoon and sustained serious injuries. He may recover.

Run Over by an Engine.

An unknown man, apparently a workman, was run over and killed at the foot of Congress street by a Michigan Central engine last night.

SUBURBAN.

Hyde Park.

Deputy Coroner McSwain yesterday held an inquest on the body of the man found in the lake off Forty-second street Wednesday morning. The remains were identified as those of Peter Jensen, a resident of Maplewood, who, in company with Olaf Martinsen, started to sail to South Chicago on a fishing excursion Oct. 5. Both were drowned off Thirty-ninth street. Martinsen's body has not been recovered. A verdict in accordance with the facts was found.

As the result of an old-time grudge a personal encounter took place yesterday in a South Chicago saloon. One of the participants was badly, perhaps fatally, injured. The affray occurred in the saloon of Peter Smalarz on "The Strand," near Eighty-ninth street. Fred Smith, the bartender of the place, and Fred Sydock, a Pole living in the neighborhood, were old enemies. Yesterday Sydock entered the place and swore that before he left it he would have Smith's heart's blood. He instantly drew a revolver and fired point blank at Smith.

Sydock proceeded to fire again, but Smith secured possession of the revolver and in the struggle which followed used the butt-end of the weapon with terrible effect on Sydock's head and face. The police arrived during the struggle and carried Sydock, who was badly wounded, to a physician's office, where his injuries were dressed. Smith was arrested and held in bonds of $500.

Lake.

Shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning fire destroyed the Town of Lake Carriage Works, located at Root and Sherman streets, in the old skating rink building. The loss will not exceed $5,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, and the police will investigate it.

On the charge of burglarizing the cigar store of John Floresch, on State street, John Donovan and Floresch's son James, lads of about 14 years of age, were held to the Criminal Court yesterday by Police Magistrate Caldwell in bonds of $500 each.

The members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 narrowly escaped meeting with a serious accident while responding to an alarm of fire yesterday morning. The company was crossing the Wabash tracks when an Atlantic passenger dashed down upon them. Driver Moran succeeded in getting almost across before the engine struck his wagon, and as a result no one was injured, but the wagon containing the fire apparatus was quite seriously damaged.

Lake View.

John Zoleski, a Polish carpenter, while at work on a new building, No. 829 Roscoe boulevard, yesterday afternoon fell from the third story to the pavement. He dislocated his left arm and received serious internal injuries. He boards at No. 933 Noble avenue and was taken to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital.

Romantic Bulgarian Brigands.

The brigands of Bulgaria, who lately seized a photographer, thinking he was M. Stambuloff, the Prime Minister, are a picturesque lot. They observe fasts religiously and one of them reads prayers at stated times, putting on for the purpose the gorgeous canonicles of a Greek Archimandrite whom his comrades recently murdered. Having assured themselves that their involuntary guest was not M. Stambuloff, they debated for six hours the question of his life or death! When the vote was taken 9 votes against 2 favored the former alternative. In parting with their guest the brigands embraced and kissed him one by one, begging for keepsakes. What could be more idyllic?

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Lightning-rod swindlers are working Blackhawk County, Iowa.

The reunion of the Seventy-ninth Illinois Infantry took place in Tuscola, Ill., yesterday.

Joseph Lowenstein of St. Joseph, Mo., was shot and almost instantly killed by James Ford of Maryville yesterday.

The Iowa Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. at Sioux City, Ia., yesterday decided to hold their next meeting at Clarinda.

The first annual meeting of the Illinois Woman's State Teachers' Association will be held at Bloomington Nov. 22.

Thirty-seven head of choice bred short-horns were sold at auction at Mason City, Ia., yesterday at an average price of $100.

The Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company of St. Louis has locked out 450 men owing to troubles with employés of the lasting department.

D. A. Ingersoll, Mill Superintendent for the Iowa Plaster Company at Fort Dodge has been indicted on four counts for embezzlement.

The Mississinewa Mining Company of Marion, Ind., yesterday sold its natural gas plant to the Citizens' Gas Company for $100,000.

A man giving the name of William Fahert was fatally shot at East St. Louis, Ill., yesterday by officers who caught him taking brasses from railroad cars.

At the Conductors' Convention in Kansas City yesterday, C. C. Baker of the Missouri Pacific, Kansas City, was elected President, and San Francisco was selected as the place for holding the next convention.

In Minneapolis yesterday Samuel Potts, agent for the Minnesota Mutual Benefit Association, was arrested on a warrant sworn out by the Secretary of the association charging him with embezzling $3,800. According to the complaint Potts, when he resigned as Secretary of the association, failed to turn over the amount charged in the complaint. Potts says it is all a misunderstanding, as he will be able to show when the case comes to trial. The case was set for hearing today, bail being placed at $2,000.

THE LOG OF THE LAKES.

WASHINGTON STREET TUNNEL MAY BE LOWERED.

The Council Finance Committee at Work on the Estimates for the Change—Wreck of the Schooner Mediator at Racine—The Coffinberry Disabled and Her Consort in Danger—The Harbormaster Will Follow Out His Plan of Tying Overloaded Vessels to the Dock.

That Washington street tunnel will be lowered as the result of the vesselmen's agitation seems fairly probable. The Committee on Finance, to which the City Council referred the petition to that end a week ago last Monday night, went to work at once, and is seeing what can be done. Its members are said to be inclined to report favorably on the project. Chairman Wetherell stated that he was now consulting with engineers to get an estimate as to the cost to the city for the proposed change. On behalf of the committee he had requested Mr. Yerkes to discontinue work on the plans for the reconstruction of the tunnel for the West Side cable road until the committee had acted on the question of lowering it, and Mr. Yerkes had cheerfully consented. The main point is to determine whether or not sufficient money is available for the city's share of the repairs, and it was on that account that the petition was referred to the Finance Committee.

It is somewhat surprising that the Lake Carriers' Association, comprising all the large vesselowners on the lakes, has not made a move toward assisting the local marine men in pushing forward the lowering of the tunnel. Scarcely a dozen vesselmen here are pecuniarly interested in the change as affecting their property, yet the Eastern owners lie back and growl at this city and do nothing.

The Southeaster's Work at Racine.

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—At 6 o'clock this evening during the hight of the gale the three-masted schr Mediator, bound from Menominee for Chicago with a cargo of lumber, attempted to sail into port. The vessel struck a sandbar at the mouth of the harbor, carrying away the rudder, and the heavy seas washed away and wrecked the small boat. The vessel then drifted against the north pier, and the tug attempted to pull her in, but parted the towline, and the craft pounded on the bottom, sprung a leak, and filled with water. She lies about two rods inside the lighthouse on a sandy bottom and the seas are washing over her decks, carrying away portions of the load. There is danger of her going to pieces. She is owned by the Skeele estate of Chicago and insured.

This morning the steambarge Coffinberry appeared off this port and signaled for her consort, the barge Planet. No sooner was an attempt made to pass a line than it got foul of the Coffinberry's wheel, completely disabling her. Both the steamer and consort drifted pretty close to the beach before the tug managed to pull them out of danger. The Planet, at anchor in the bay, is dragging, and it is feared she will go on the beach at North Point.

Grain, Coal, and Ore Freights.

An unfavorable corn market on 'Change again acted against lake grain freights, and rates continued dull at 2 cents on corn to Buffalo, the Lackawanna and Mercur taking loads at that figure. The Flying Cloud was placed for a load of wheat from South Chicago to Buffalo. Outside the line boats taking partial cargoes, this completed the list.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Coal freights were active, though the vessels placed were mostly small. Charters: The props Oceanica, Nebraska, W. B. Morley, Cuba, Monteagle, for Chicago, at $1; Tom Davidson, Omaha, schrs J. I Case, Uranus, for Milwaukee, at 90 cents; schrs D. S. Austin, T. Y. Avery, for Racine, at $1.10; Empire and consort, Bliss, for the Soo, at 80 cents; Myles, for Fort William, at 75 cents. Canal freights were unchanged, at 3½ cents on wheat and 3⅛ cents on corn to New York.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—In lake freights today the demand was active for both ore and coal tonnage at unchanged rates. Charters: C. H. Green, Mattie Bell, Rosa Sonsmith, Sarah E. Sheldon, S. P. Ely, Forest City, and Kate Butteroni, ore, Marquette to Ohio ports, $1.50; Itasca, ore, Escanaba to Cleveland, $1.25; Fayette Brown, ore, Escanaba to Lorain, $1.25; Rube Richards, May Richards, E. C. Hutchinson, Zach Chandler, Kate Winslow, Queen of the West, and George T. Hope, ore, Escanaba to Ohio ports, $1.25; H. B. Tuttle, coal, Toledo to Racine, 90 cents; Queen City, coal, Toledo to Manitowoc, 75 cents; John Burt, coal, Cleveland to Racine, 90 cents; S. P. Ely, coal, Sandusky to Marquette, 65 cents; S. V. R. Watson, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, 70 cents; Ganges, coal, Sandusky to Manitowoc, 80 cents; Tom Adams and R. L. Fryer, coal, Buffalo to Duluth, 60 cents.

The Bravest Woman on the Lakes.

The bravest woman on the entire chain of lakes, beyond a doubt, is Mrs. F. J. Stimpson, the wife of the drowned marine reporter at the Straits. For ten years she has ably assisted her husband in his perilous labors, long doing the work by day while he did it by night. The seas were seldom too big for her to venture boldly into the Straits in her sailboat to carry messages to and from passing vessels. She was believed by mariners to be without fear, and it is certain she never evinced any in the dangerous business of vessel reporting. With her husband's death Mrs. Stimpson was left with two small children. She was yesterday appointed the marine reporter of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE at the Straits to fill the position made vacant by her husband's death, and there is no doubt she will perform her duties satisfactorily.

The Harbormaster Sustained.

Corporation Counsel Green fully sustained Harbormaster McCauley yesterday in his position that he had the right to tie up vessels which he "believed were reasonably certain to obstruct bridges and navigation generally if allowed to proceed where there was less water than their draft." The Harbormaster will act in accordance with this opinion from this time on, believing he will be sustained by the entire vessel interest, except the boat directly involved. While apparently harsh, this course is the only one which will avoid the serious delays to the public by boats going aground in the bridges and the equally serious blockades on the river which result.

A Southeaster and a Coming Northeaster.

A southeaster swept Lake Michigan yesterday, culminating in heavy squalls at 6 o'clock, and then nearly died away. The wind was heaviest along the west shore, and was particularly severe from Racine northward to Manitowoc. The Brockway and tow, the steambarge Cleveland, and the W. W. Stewart were among the large number of vessels putting into Milwaukee.

From the straits and Lake Huron reports are that a heavy northeaster is at hand at some points, accompanied by snow. The wind, with its velocity last evening, was as follows at the points named:

Place.	*Direction.*	*Velocity.*
Holland	Southeast	Fresh
Manitowoc	Southeast	Blowing hard, rain
Escanaba	Southeast	Blowing hard
Muskegon	Southeast	Fresh
Ludington	East	Gale
Whitehall	East	Light
Duluth	Northeast	Light, raining
Manistee	East	Gale
Port Colborne	Northwest	Light
Sault Ste. Marie	South	Brisk
Mackinaw City	East	Gale
Sheboygan	East	Gale
Port Huron	Southeast	Light

Around the Lakes.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Broadway bridge was demolished today by the schr Camden, whose owners will be called on by the city to pay a damage bill of at least $1,000. The owner of the schr will hold the Milwaukee Tug Company responsible, and the tug company will attempt to hold the steambarge Curtiss for the amount of the damage. Travel will be interrupted for three or four weeks.

Nautical Notes.

The sloop Sadie was sold to Dennis Lynch for $750.

The A. P. Wright got a line in her wheel, which was removed by one of Dunham's divers.

Assistant Harbormaster Davidson was libeled in person for a repair bill to the Daisy Day, incurred when he owned her four years ago.

The steambarge Joys started from Manistee for Chicago with a broken wheel in tow of the tug Williams, but put into Ludington for shelter.

The Canadian prop Enterprise had 13,000 bushels of wet corn at Kingston. She jettisoned 4,000 bushels in getting off one of the Manitous. Her consorts, A. Muir and Albatross, escaped with dry cargoes.

Vessel Movements.

Menominee—Cleared—Lebanon, I. N. Foster, Two Fannies, Welcome, Phil Sawyer.

Port Colborne—Up—Ada Medora, Oswego to Chicago, coal. Down—Haskell, Waverly.

East Tawas—Sheltered—Pringle and four, tug Clarke, schrs Home, Sweetheart, Buckeye State, Marine City, Burnside, Iceman.

South Chicago—Arrived—Vega, Mayflower. Sailed—Merrimac, Manhattan, Tempest, R. P. Fitzgerald, E. M. Stanton, F. & P. M. No. 1.

Cheboygan—Departed—A. P. Nichols, Stafford, Mark Hopkins, Remora, John Otis, Lawrence, Luling. Arrived—Lotus, Julia. Waiting weather—Ida Keith, Hinchman, North Cape, Fayette, Dacotah, Higgie, Felicitous.

Lake Superior Ports—Arrived—At Duluth: Kasota, City of Duluth, Badger State, Spencer, Tremble. At Superior: John Martin, Gratwick. Cleared—From Superior: Morley, to Ashland. From Ashland: Corona, Cleveland.

Port Huron—Down—Homer, H. Fitzhugh, 3 p. m.; Republic and consort, 7; Iron Age and consorts, 8. Up—Portage, 12:30 a. m.; Boston, 1; Aurora and consorts, 2; Delaware, 8:30; Chicago, 12:25 p. m.; Helena, 2; Russia, 4; Robert Mills, 4; Jewett, 4:30; Veronica, 8:10.

Escanaba—Arrived—C. Foster, Business, Montana, Raleigh, Couch, Peterson, Barnes, Teutonia, R. Wallace, D. Wallace, Glidden, Morse, Rogers. Departed—Langell, Lansing, Col. Cook, Owasco, Allegheny, W. H. Wolf, Argonaut, Progress, M. Muir, Marengo, Rounds, Groton, Massachusetts, Morey.

Detroit—Up—Clyde, 11 a. m.; Devereux, 1:20 p. m.; Harlem, Buell, 2:50; Wheeler, Ashland, 3; Avery, Hawgood, 8:10. Down—Commodore, 12:30 a. m.; Wilbur, 7; Conestoga, 8:50; Oceanica, 10:10; Servia, Moravia, 10:50; Robert Rhodes, 12:10 p. m.; Chemung, 12:25; Syracuse, 2; Superior, Sandusky, Home, 3; Lehigh, 8:40.

Sault Ste. Marie—Up—Hurd, 6:10 p. m.; Louisiana, 9 a. m.; Wisconsin, Siberia, 10:40; Athabasca, 12:10 p. m.; Everett, Sophia Minch, 1:15; H. J. Johnson, 2:10; Roanoke, 3:30; Anna Smith, Red Wing, 4:50. Down—Colorado, 1:30 a. m.; H. M. Peck, 3:40; Continental, Magnetic, 6:15; New Orleans, 5:30; Smith Moore, 6:10.

Mackinaw City—Down—Buffalo, 4:40 a. m.; Lansing, 6:40; Kent, 7; Milwaukee, 7:40; Street, 8:30; Rube Richards and consort, 9; Thew, 12:40 p. m.; Lyon and consort, 1. Up—Wissahickon, 11:20 p. m.; Peck, 7 a. m.; Pahlow, 7:30; Corsica, 1:10 p. m.; Monohansett, Massasoit, Penokee, 1:40; Windsor, 2:30; Hopkins, 3; Card, 4; John Otis, 4:30. At dock—Champion. Wind east; gale.

East Shore Ports—Arrived—At Michigan City: Swallow, Levi Grant, J. L. Boyce, Root. At Ludington: Carter, Chipman, Annie Thorine, L. Stevens, City of Grand Haven. At Manistee: Emeline, Minerva, Moore, Howard. From Whitehall: Guido, Ida, Minnehaha, Mary Emmet. Cleared—From Holland: Ida Jane. From Muskegon: Groh, Powers, Winnie Wing, Cook. Chicago: Wood, G. J. Boyce, Michigan City. From Ludington: Mars, Butters.

West Shore Ports—Arrived—At Milwaukee: Moonlight, Curtiss, Reed, Holland, Fassett, Macy, Camden, coal. At Manitowoc: Muskegon, Pewaukee, Elva, Nellie Church, Emily and Eliza, J. Hall, Becker, Glad Tidings, Fearless, Lineria, I. A. Johnson. Cleared—From Manitowoc: Georgie. Sheltered in port—At Sheboygan: Tug Alpha, with dredge; Saginaw Valley, Hattie Perque, A. Mosher, Amsden, Laurence, Milay, Itasca, S. A. Wood, Sheppard, Francis Pamls, Radical, Behrman, Nellie Hammond, Petrel, Jessie Winter, Duval, Sardinia, J. L. Greene, Tallahassee. At Racine: A. W. Lucky, Rob Roy, Cuba, O. Shaw, Pride, German, Monitor, Dahlia.

Lake Erie Ports—Arrived—At Buffalo: Fryer, Conemaugh, Cuba, J. I. Case. At Cleveland: Sheldon, City of Cleveland, Farwell, Spinner, Egyptian, Minnehaha, Rutter, Shawnee, Godfrey, Corning, San Diego, J. G. Masten, Erie Belle. Cleared—From Buffalo: Harlem, cement; Cuba, J. E. Owen, E. A. Nicholson, coal; Dan Rogers, light, for Chicago; Havana, C. Hurlburt, Helena, coal, for Milwaukee; Montana, Yakima, coal, for Duluth; G. Whitney, coal, for Marquette. From Erie: Gordon Campbell, merchandise, Bessemer, Chicago, coal; Rusk, Clint, Butts, Milwaukee, coal. From Cleveland: Arizona, Mears, Chicago, light; H. H. Brown, Marquette, coal; Typo, Milwaukee, coal.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived, with lumber, cedar, wood, etc.—Props M. C. Neff, Dunbar, Arcadia, Martin, Wilds, Berrien, Soper, Colborn, Hayward, Torrent, Muskegon; Burnham, Menominee; Worthington, Cedar River; Hart, Nahma; Covell, Scott, Pauly, White Lake; Kalamazoo, Saugatuck; Saugatuck, Pentwater; Shrigley, Nellie Torrent, Markham, Maggie Marshall, Wente, Manistee; Colin Campbell, Ludington; schrs Hume, Davis, Apprentice Boy, Jessie Martin, Simmons, Savidge, Loutit, Reed, Magnolia, Mystic, Augustus, Muskegon; Bronson, William Jones, Norman, Cedar River; Ann Maria, Duncan City; Rising Star, White Cloud, Jessie Phillips, Menominee; Olga, Menekaunee; Gracie M. Filer, Garden Bay; Bertha Barnes, Escanaba; Joses, White Lake; Coral, Grand Haven; Packard, South Haven. With sundries—Props City of Charlevoix, Cheboygan; Juniata, Buffalo, with coal—Prop Eddy, Buffalo, schr Danforth, Erie. With iron ore—Schr C. A. King, Escanaba. With stone—Schr Cheney Ames, Portage Entry.

Cleared, with grain, etc.—Props Wright, Philadelphia, Tioga, Arabia, Buffalo; schrs Mary Collins, Owen Sound; William Jones, Cedar River; Pensaukee, Buffalo. With sundries—Props Puritan, Lora, Benton Harbor; Menominee, Grand Haven; Peerless, Duluth; Covell, Montague, Chicago, Manitowoc; Douglas, Saugatuck; Williams, South Haven; Hart, Nahma; schr Bertha Barnes, Escanaba. Light—Props Delaware, Hope, Buffalo; Starke, Markham, Arcadia, Manistee; Kalamazoo, Saugatuck; Berrien, Grand Haven; Hayward, Dunbar, Scott, Martin, Soper, Neff, Colborn, Torrent, Wilds, Muskegon; Worthington, Cedar River; Burnham, Marinette; schrs Simmons, Cheboygan; White Cloud, Menominee; Joses, Montague; E. B. Maxwell, De Pere; Jessie Phillips, Davis, Apprentice Boy, Muskegon; Wrenn, Manistee; C. P. Minch, Portage Entry; Bronson, Cedar River; Grace Grummond, Big Bay de Noque; Olga, Menekaune.

A Well-Fed People.

If we take as a starting point the year 1870, when the armies on both sides of the civil conflict had become finally absorbed in the pursuits of peace, we find that while the population increased from 1870 to 1887 only 55 per cent, the product of hay, which is synonymous with meat and the products of the dairy, increased 70 to 80 per cent; the product of grain increased 85 per cent; the product of cotton 112 per cent; the consumption of wool, domestic and foreign, nearly 100 per cent; the product of pig iron 285 per cent; the construction of railways 223 per cent; and so on in varying proportions, all in excess of population, with regard to all the necessities and comforts of life. It follows of necessity that since there has been no accumulation of stock, and since all that has been produced or imported in exchange for the export of domestic products has been consumed, the general consumption of the mass of the people must have been greater, more adequate, and more satisfactory than ever before.—*Edward Atkinson in the Forum.*

The Terror of the Seas.

The most powerful warship afloat, the Benbow, has just been completed and joined the British Mediterranean fleet. She carries two 111 ton guns, besides other smaller guns. A shot from one of them weighs 1,800 pounds, and when propelled by the full charge of 850 pounds of powder it can tear its way through a whole yard of iron armor. The gun is 43 feet 8 inches long and the projectile is over 41 inches long and nearly 1 foot 5 inches in diameter. England's eight best ironclads cost nearly $25,000,000, the Benbow costing $3,800,000. Two more ships nearly finished, the Nile and Trafalgar, of 12,000 tons each, will cost nearly $5,000,000 apiece. At this price each will be worth its weight in copper. The simultaneous discharge of the guns of the entire fleet would develop force enough to lift the ships, guns and all, two feet out of the water.

Science Dispels Mysteries.

There have been five different sects of the immortals in the United States whose founders it was believed would not die. One after another has come to grief, as all such visionary dreamers must. The latest sorrow of the sort is the death of the founder of "The Children of Zion," located largely at Grand Rapids, Mich. Bishop David Patterson, technically "The Eye of Jehovah," was fondly and devoutly believed to be destined to live forever. He went to Southern France and died. The cure for these vagaries is in a wider and broader education of the masses, rendering them incapable of childish credulity. But this will not come about by a knowledge of the three Rs, but by a knowledge of the simpler elements of science. Science dispels mysteries and deals in facts.

Feminine Adoration of Liszt.

Mme. Wohl, who was the private secretary of Liszt, in her memoirs of the pianist says: "His influence over women amounted to something but little short of sorcery. A Polish Countess used regularly to receive him in a boudoir ankle-deep in rose leaves, wishing in that way to symbolize her affection for him—an affection without a thorn and full of humility." At the coronation of Francis Joseph at Buda-Pesth in 1867 Liszt shared the honors of the day with his sovereign. The ladies of the Hungarian aristocracy "smothered his apartments with magnificent embroideries." "I have seen," writes Mme. Wohl, "charming young girls prostrating themselves before him and crying bitterly at his annual departure, and even sobbing aloud if he but frowned at them."—*Boston Journal.*

The Drinks That Kill.

It is certain that for one inebriate who has become such through the use of beer, ale, or porter, there are three who have become so through the use of wine, and 500 who owe their disease to brandy, rum, whisky, and gin. Indeed, it is an exception to find any person committed to the workhouse for habitual drunkenness who is not an indulger in one of the last four named articles. I cannot recall a single case of alcoholic insanity due to the abuse of malt liquors alone, and few which were due to wine as compared with those attributable to spirituous liquors.—*Dr. Spitzka.*

The Last Days of a King.

The most beautiful country-seat in Holland is the château of Loo, near Apeldoorn. Here King William of the Netherlands is passing his last days on earth. He is wheeled about from room to room in a chair, and is so weak that he cannot even sign his name. For the last month Queen Emma has been transacting State business. King William is aware that his recovery is impossible. His appetite has entirely failed and he is calmly awaiting the end. His greatest fear is that his subjects will hear of his condition.

A Difference.

"When I was young," said good Miss Jean,
"Girls weren't ashamed to learn to cook.
They didn't spend their time between
The parlor and the fashion-book,
Nor did they take three hours to dress!"
(She raised her hands in consternation.)
"And dream of nothing more nor less
Than picnics, parties, and flirtation,
When *I* was young!"

"When you were young! I dare say, when,
Ah! when indeed?" mused naughty Alice.
"I'm glad I didn't live just then,"
She said aloud, with playful malice.
"Not flirt? I'm sure the cause is clear—
They never knew my Cousin Harry!
Another reason, aunty dear—
You see the maidens didn't marry
When *you* were young!"

—*Judge.*

CHICAGO BALL PARK.
Van Buren, Harrison, and Loomis-sts.

FAREWELL GAME
—OF THE—
CHICAGOS AND ALL AMERICAS
Previous to their departure on the Australian trip,
SATURDAY, OCT. 20.
Game called at 2:30 p. m.
USUAL PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Tickets for sale at A. G. Spalding & Bros.', 108 Madison-st.

HOOLEY'S—TONIGHT.
POSITIVELY LAST THREE TIMES | Nat C. Goodwin
In his Greatest Successes,
LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS.
TURNED UP.
Next Week. | ROSINA VOKES!
And Her London Comedy Co.
Sale of Seats now open.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN..........Manager
THE NEW PLAY A GREAT HIT! | IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
SOL SMITH RUSSELL
In his new Comedy-Drama,
A POOR RELATION.
EVERY NIGHT,
and Saturday Matinee.
During the play Mr. Russell will repeat his new and inimitable songs and recitations.
Sunday Night—Only time of "BEWITCHED."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
BEGINNING TUESDAY, OCT. 23
RUDOLPH ARONSON'S
Comic Opera Company
Presenting the New York Casino Success.
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S
THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD;
Or, The Merryman and His Maid.
By Special Arrangement with R. D'OYLY CARTE
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
RESERVED SEATS NOW ON SALE at the Box-Office of the Grand Opera-House.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
Mrs. G. B. Carpenter..........Lessee and Manager
The Stoddard Lectures.
FIVE COURSES EXACTLY ALIKE.
Courses A, B, C, D, and full Course of Matinees on the Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday Evenings and Saturday Afternoons respectively of weeks of Oct. 22, 29, Nov. 5, 12, 19.
I.—Old England.
II.—Holland and Belgium.
III.—Cardinal Richelieu.
IV.—Florence. V.—Rome.
COURSE TICKETS, Reserved Seats for five lectures, $1.00, $2.00, $3.00.
Last Day of Sale Course Tickets.
Do not be deterred from buying by the reports of the large sale. Our patrons are emphatically assured that first rate seats are still to be had.
SATURDAY MORNING OPENING OF SALE OF SINGLE SEATS for next week. *Good Seats for Every Lecture.* BURDITT & NORTH, Managers.

EDEN MUSEE, Wabash-av. & Jackson-st.
EDEN MUSEE | Open 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Aft. at 2:30, Eve. at 8
MR. PAUL OLAH'S
Hungarian Orchestra.
Admission to all..........50c
Children..........25c
POSTPONED.
The Grand Flower Show from Tuesday, Oct. 23,
TO TUESDAY, OCT. 30,
Owing to the blossoming of some of the plants secured being retarded by the bad weather of the last two weeks.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON..........Manager.
TONIGHT TOMORROW LAST 3 PARTNERS PARTNERS PARTNERS PARTNERS PARTNERS | AT 8 MAT. AND EVE. PERFORMANCES MR. A. M. PALMER'S ENTIRE NEW YORK COMPANY | TONIGHT TOMORROW LAST 3 PARTNERS PARTNERS PARTNERS PARTNERS PARTNERS
NOTE—PARTNERS WAS THE GREAT SUCCESS OF MR. PALMER'S NEW YORK SEASON, AND ITS RUN WILL BE RESUMED BY THIS COMPANY AT THE MADISON SQUARE THEATRE NOV. 12.
Next week—Two successful comedies, "OUR SOCIETY" and "HEART OF HEARTS."

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
ONLY TWO MORE DAYS
OF THE
EXPOSITION
DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
ADULTS..........25c
CHILDREN..........15c
RAILROAD FARES AT REDUCED RATES.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
SECOND WEEK OF MR. JOSEPH
JEFFERSON.
Last Two Nights and Saturday Matinee,
RIP VAN WINKLE.
Next Week—Mr. JEFFERSON as BOB ACRES in THE RIVALS, assisted by Mrs. John Drew and a great comedy cast.

THE HAYMARKET. *Will J. Davis.*
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
The Heroic Actor Beyond Compare.
Three More Performances. | Mantell AS Monbars.
Next Week—Benefit of the Policemen's Benevolent Ass'n of Chicago. Evans & Hoey in "The Parlor Match."

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
JAMES D. CARSON..........Proprietor
W. H. MORTON..........Manager
3d Week | Nightly except Sunday—Matinee Tomorrow,
J. C. DUFF'S OPERA COMPANY in the
QUEEN'S MATE!
250 PEOPLE—Headed by Miss LILLIAN RUSSELL, Miss Marie Halton, and Messrs. Paulton, Golden, and McLaughlin.
Prices—$1.50, $1, 75c, 50c, 25c.
General Admission, 50c.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Every Evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees.
A GREAT SUCCESS.
NELLIE WALTERS,
In the romantic comedy-drama,
"THE OTHER HALF."
Popular Prices. | Next Week—Montezuma.

PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Nightly, Matinees Saturday and Sunday at 2. Everybody pleased to the point of ecstasy. JOHN DILLON. A night of hilarious fun,
WANTED—THE EARTH.
Saturday Matinee—A SKY SCRAPER.
Monday—E. F. MAYO in THE SILVER AGE.
Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.

NAVAL BATTLE.
Merrimac AND Monitor. | 25c | ADMISSION DURING OCTOBER.
Michigan-av. opposite Exposition.

H. R. JACOBS' ACADEMY.
Kimball Merrie Makers,
"CAPERS."
10c—ADMISSION—10c.
Reserved Seats—20c, 30c, 50c. No higher.
Matinees—Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
Week Oct. 22—HARBOR LIGHTS.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
PRIZE GUM-CHEWING CONTEST.
25 Beautiful Girls the Contestants.
Gum free to all visitors. 2 Theatres.

JERUSALEM ON THE DAY OF
The Crucifixion.
Earnestly supported by Pulpit and Press.
Open daily from 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Wabash-av.

PANORAMA.
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
The Grandest Sight in the Country.
Corner Wabash-av. and Panorama-place.

TWO MORE FREE LECTURES ON
MEMORY,
By Prof. BOYD at Farwell Hall today at 3 and 8 p. m.
All invited.

LEHNEN'S WINDSOR THEATRE.
North Clark and Division-sts.
Tonight at 8 and during the week,
MATTIE VICKERS. | CHERUB.
Sunday, Oct. 21—Chas. Erin Verner.

PARK THEATRE—State near Harrison.
J. W. Kelly's Imported Specialties this week. Lawler and Thornton, The Moores, Nellie Franklyn, Emerson and Cook, Johnson and Keating, Webster and Sherwood. Admission 10 cents. Smoking permitted. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.

EPSTEAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM
Randolph-st. | and two Bijou Theatres | near Clark
THE BOY SPHINX!
New Freaks of Nature and Stage Shows.

The Tribune.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL LODGE, NO. 33, A. F. & A. M.—The members of Oriental Lodge are requested to attend the funeral services of Bro. John Wentworth, to be held at Second Presbyterian Church, 11 o'clock Friday morning, Oct. 19.
CHARLES CATLIN, Secretary.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1888.

THE TRIBUNE prints this morning a complete summary of the work of the present session of Congress, which will close Saturday. There can be no bills of any public import passed in the intervening time, owing to the lack of a quorum in both Houses.

THE great Democratic victory which is claimed at Newark, N. J., when closely examined does not appear colossal. The Democrats have elected a majority of the School Committee by about half the majority of votes they had last year, while the largest German ward in the city, which they boasted would give them 1,000 plurality, gave a majority for every Republican candidate. If they can get any comfort out of a School Committee elected at a loss of over half of their majority in one year they are hanging their political hopes on mighty insignificant supports.

THE money market was firm, with a good city and country demand for accommodation. Gas Trusts were active and excitedly higher, while other local securities were quiet. New York exchange was irregular and sterling steady. Stocks in Wall street were generally firmer, Union Pacific leading the advance.—The Chicago produce markets were quiet, with pork strong and grain irregular, but good buying of wheat for New York men. As compared with Wednesday pork closed 30 cents higher, lard for January 5 cents higher, ribs 10 cents higher, wheat and corn ⅛ cent lower, oats firm, rye 2 cents higher, barley steady, and flaxseeds 4 cents lower.

THE yearly report of the Missouri Pacific Road, a line with which Jay Gould has had much to do, shows that the earnings were $12,643,000 and the expenses $14,438,000. This deficiency was partly due to the payment of a 5 per cent dividend on common stock, amounting to $2,126,000. Why such a dividend should have been paid is past all finding out, except on the theory that some of the large holders of the stock were anxious to dispose of it and baited their trap with a dividend. Several Chicagoans bought largely of this gilt-edged security, and are now regretting it. The source of the money which paid the dividend is apparent. During the year there was issued $1,825,000 in stock and $8,220,000 in bonds. It is no wonder that Mr. Gould is willing to get rid of this line and that the mortgage-holders are getting ready to take charge of it.

THE official report of the condition of the British East Indian railways for 1887 by no means shows a flourishing state of affairs. There are three classes of lines there—guaranteed companies, the payment of the interest on whose bonds the Government pledged itself to provide for; State roads built by the State, often for military rather than commercial purposes; and State lines which have been leased to companies. The guaranteed lines fell $3,046,000 short of paying their interest, and the total loss to the Government on all the roads was $4,900,000. One road, which cost $4,500,000, fared so badly that it did not quite pay its operating expenses. The total loss to the Government since it went into the railway business in India has been $185,000,000. There was no watered stock in these roads, but they were most extravagantly built and few of them are economically operated.

ALTHOUGH nearly every port of any consequence around the coast of Africa is controlled by one or the other of the civilized Powers, slave-catching and slave-trading continue in the interior of that continent, and, if the statements of travelers are to be believed, with no diminution of the cruelties and horrors of the traffic. As these unfortunate creatures are not exported to any extent it is an interesting question what becomes of them. An answer is found to the query in their employment by Arabs on the great Congo plantations, as well as for menial service among many of the tribes in the interior. It is also asserted that there has lately been a great increase of the traffic between the Zanzibar coast and Madagascar under the protection of the French flag, which if true shows that the French Republic has been tolerating a disgraceful and infamous business. In justice to the French Government, however, it should be said that it has already ordered an investigation of the charges which have been made against it.

REGISTRATION closed in St. Louis Tuesday with 81,309 names on the lists, which is a pretty good showing for that quiet town. The total vote of St. Louis in 1880 was 46,843. In 1884 it fell off to 42,847. The result of the present registration shows that the town has grown some since 1884—exactly how much it is hard to say, as there is usually a light vote cast there, owing to the difficulty of enthusing the old fogy people. A registration of 81,309, however, is a pretty fair showing. The registration of Chicago is nearly 140,000. The *Globe-Democrat* is delighted with the result and says: "This means a Republican majority of 10,000 in the City of St. Louis and death to the Democratic party throughout the State of Missouri." We hope it does. Cleveland carried the city by 577 majority and Hancock by 831. It took four years to pull Hancock's majority down 254. If the Republicans of St. Louis will now wipe out the small remainder and enter up any sort of an account on the Harrison side of the ledger it will be a pleasant surprise. We fear that 10,000, however, is one of the McCullaghian flights of imagination.

THE Springfield (Ill.) *State Register* repeats the stale and empty story that Gen. Harrison in a speech at Bloomington in 1876 abused the Irish. It has even been able to resurrect a man who thinks he can remember, after the lapse of twelve years, that he heard such a speech, and that Harrison was the man who made it, though the chances are that he neither saw nor heard Harrison in all his life. Liars of his stamp rarely get into such good company. Since this particular Bloomington falsehood was stamped out the minute it was uttered dozens of the leading citizens of the place who were at the meeting have sworn that nothing of the kind was uttered. All that is necessary to say about this outbreak of the *State Register* is that it indicates the Democrats are determined to make a campaign of personal defamation and lies. They began by trumping up musty and empty charges against Gen. Harrison, and no sooner was one exploded and proven to be a shameless falsehood than they hatched out another. They evidently think any falsehood, no matter how base, is a "good enough Morgan until after the election." They must think this is the only way they can win. They have no confidence in Cleveland's strength with the people, and believe the only campaign which can be successful is one made up of personal defamation. But such devices as this will never elect Cleveland. The Democrats are now blindly hunting for another Morey letter and another Burchard speech, but no cheap lies like those the *State Register* is now peddling out will fill the bill or produce the effect of those performances.

THE LONDON "TIMES'" CHARGES AGAINST PARNELL.

If the commission to investigate the charges of the London *Times* against Parnell and his Parliamentary associates be controlled by the rules of evidence that govern ordinary judicature the sensation which that journal has so long threatened will be speedily exploded. The issue narrowed down to common sense was this: Did Parnell have a guilty knowledge of the conspiracy to "remove" Forster and Burke, which resulted in the taking off of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Burke in Phœnix Park? That was in the beginning and has been all the time the sole question of importance. The *Times* claimed that it could prove the affirmative, and has published letters, alleged to be written by Parnell, in confirmation of the charge. Parnell pronounced these letters forgeries. It was, therefore, the first business of the *Times* to go before the commission with the evidence of the genuineness of the letters. Should that evidence be forthcoming Parnell would necessarily be excluded from public life.

Instead of resting its case, as it might with perfect safety, upon the validity of the proofs that the letters are genuine, the *Times* has furnished a bill of particulars against Parnell that surpasses in grotesque absurdity any document known in the annals of political litigation. It undertakes to make Parnell responsible for the words and actions, real or reported, of hundreds of persons in Ireland, England, and the United States. Among these are Fenians whose career was begun and completed before Parnell was ever heard of; some of them are in their graves. Among others will be found noted political enemies of Parnell, men who never espoused his platform and who always antagonized his tactics. All who are acquainted with the personnel of Irish politics will laugh heartily at finding among those for whom Mr. Parnell is to be driven from his position the fantastic Fenian John O'Leary, an exile in France for some years; a landlord who has always opposed the agitation for land reform, and a revolutionist who has never concealed his contempt for constitutional methods in politics.

Mr. Davitt, strange to say, although the bitterest of the agitators, is not included in the long array of culprits; yet his speeches did more than all the others, in the beginning, at least, to organize and inspire the agitation. Mr. Parnell has spoken repeatedly on the same platform with him, and if one be guilty of inciting against the payment of rents in moderation and justice the other is guilty of declaring that no rents at all should be paid. In ludicrous contrast to the omission of Davitt's name is the inclosure in the catalogue of defendants of each American who has held the position of President of the Irish Land League in this country, among them Mr. Patrick A. Collins, and with him John Boyle O'Reilly, who jointly offered a reward for the detection of the Phœnix Park assassins. A number of ladies' names are also in the scatter-brain indictment, respected women of Dublin, among them that of Anna Parnell.

The scope of the bill of particulars is as wide as the imagination of a poet. It classifies its accusations under numerous heads. It charges Parnell and more than sixty of the Irish members with direct connivance in procuring and inciting the commission of crime. It charges Parnell, Egan, Sheridan, and several others with complicity in the Phœnix Park affair. It asserts that Parnell gave Byrne the money with which he escaped after the transaction. It alleges that Land League funds were paid to reward the commission of crime. It makes another sweeping category of all who have instigated, directly or indirectly, the violation of law or resistance to the payment of rents, including in this class an American who visited Ireland in 1881—James Redpath. It makes another category of those who have encouraged boycotting. In fact, its ingenuity was exhausted in making artificial classifications, which the commission on any presumption of sound sense cannot be expected to investigate. If the *Times'* bill of particulars should constitute the basis of a judicial inquiry the commission would become the historians of all the movements that have taken place in Ireland since the Act of Union went into force in 1800.

THE CHINESE MUST STAY OUT.

The decision of Judge Sawyer in San Francisco in the Chinese cases, which upholds the constitutionality of the Exclusion law and declares that its provisions apply to the Chinese now in port, on shipboard, to those on the way from China, and to those still in China, is unquestionably sound and will be affirmed by the Supreme Court should the cases be carried up to it. The language of the law is so clear and explicit as to admit of but one construction. As the court said: "It begins to operate from the moment it was approved by the President, and though the petitioners in these cases were upon the high seas at the time the act was approved it nevertheless operates upon them." It absolutely prohibits the landing of every Chinese laborer, even though he might have a certificate which would have permitted him to come in under the old law. As to the constitutionality of the law no question can be successfully raised, since it is within the power of Congress, treaty or no treaty, to shut out absolutely not only Chinese but also all other aliens. In answer to the contention that the holders of certificates possessed a contract right to return here, the court held that the certificates were not contracts, but simply proofs of identity, and in reply to the additional contention that the Exclusion act is an ex post facto law and therefore unconstitutional, the court held that the prohibition of the passage of such a law applies only to criminal laws, to which category the Exclusion act does not belong.

So much for the legal aspects of the case. There can be no doubt on these points. But there is also an equitable view of the case which is just as fatal to the Chinese argument. The Chinese have no right to object to the law since, under its operation, both countries are placed upon the same footing. The same class—namely: the working class—which we exclude from our shores and from competition with our labor system the Chinese exclude from their shores and from competition with their labor system. No American mechanics, with or without machinery or tools, are allowed in China. If they were they could easily compete, with our labor-saving machinery, even against Chinese cheap labor. What right have the Chinese to ask that their laborers and mechanics shall come in here? They contend that if they were to admit American labor it would kill off their mechanics; but our contention is still stronger, since the admission of Chinese laborers without any families tends to undermine our own laborers who have families depending upon them. Leaving the social and moral degradation and the sanitary dangers of Chinese immigration out of consideration, there is not an argument that can be made either from the legal or material point of view in favor of their admission. The question has been definitely settled, and although there may be individual cases of hardship these cannot be taken into account when the general good is considered.

PALMER'S BARGAIN AND SALE OF PUBLIC OFFICES.

According to an apparently authentic report John M. Palmer has promised a railroad labor club representation on the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners in case he is elected Governor. It seems that a demand for such class representation was also made on Private Fifer, who replied that he could not promise offices and forestall his action as Governor prior to his election and inauguration. The reply made by Fifer to the club of railroad employés was commendable and proper, while that of Palmer was politically indecent and scandalous in the last degree. It seems incredible that any man who ever sat in the high seat of the Chief Magistrate of Illinois would engage in such work as trading off public offices while hunting votes as a candidate before the people and asking a return to the highest official station in the State.

The office of Governor of Illinois is one of great dignity, responsibility, and power. The powers vested in the Executive, who stands at the head of the State Government, spring from the Constitution and the laws, and are intended to be exercised under an oath of office and the full responsibilities of place. It ought to be an impeachable offense for a Governor after being installed and inaugurated to make himself a mere clerk or automaton to record the promises and carry out the deals made by him as a private citizen out on an electioneering trip. In such cases the Governor becomes a mere machine to register and carry out the pledges made by a demagogue hunting for votes. Who is John M. Palmer? Simply a demagogue electioneering for votes. What right has he to pledge the action he will take if elected Governor and thus make the Chief Magistrate, who should represent the whole people of Illinois, a mere tool to execute the decisions and carry out the promises of an irresponsible barn-stormer out on a campaign expedition? What right has he to preclude himself from getting further light and deprive himself of any chance that he may reach a wiser decision when acting under the responsibilities of office? Such action degrades the oath-bound Executive of the State into a creature tied hand and foot and permitted only to execute the decisions previously reached by an irresponsible, unsworn demagogue of the hustings. Practically the Governor is thus made a mere puppet without authority to weigh, consider, and decide, and the functions of the Chief Executive are actually exercised by a private individual not vested with any authority whatever.

If John M. Palmer has bargained away public offices and pledged his action as Governor he has shown himself insensible to the demands of official decency and propriety. The people of Illinois do not want at the head of the State Government a creature who before election divested himself of the powers and functions of the Chief Magistracy and will be precluded from exercising the just powers of his office by the rash promises of a demagogue on the stump.

FAIRCHILD'S FALSE CLAIM OF A SURPLUS.

While the New York *Sun* is a stanch Democratic paper working for the election of Cleveland and Hill, it seeks to be fair and honest in the treatment of fiscal questions, such as the surplus and the tariff. It does not wish to deceive voters on matters of fact, and it does not propose to allow others, even though members of its own party, to falsify the record, though it be done to help win a Democratic victory. Thus it takes up and shows the falsehood of the recent Wall street speech of Secretary Fairchild, in which he claimed there would be a new surplus of $56,469,206 in the Federal Treasury at the end of the present fiscal year as the result of the excess of receipts over expenditures during the year.

Secretary Fairchild first made this estimate in his report of last December, and he felt bound to stick to it, either because he did not care to admit that he was mistaken then or, more probably, that he might bolster up the statement of Cleveland and the Democratic stumpers that there is sure to be a continuing surplus which can only be kept down by the passage of the Mills bill or some similar measure. The *Sun* calls his attention to the fact that instead of his total estimated expenditure of $326,530,793, there is a total of appropriations passed by the wantonly extravagant Democratic House, signed or to be signed by the President, footing up $364,500,000. That disposes at one fell blow of $38,000,000 of the alleged surplus of $56,000,000 which Fairchild insists on. Next, instead of the receipts being $383,000,000, as estimated by the Secretary, the returns for the first quarter show that they will not amount to over $361,000,000. This shortage of $22,000,000 not only uses up the rest of this pretended surplus, but leaves a deficiency of three and a half millions.

One of the worst features of the case, from a moral standpoint, is that the Secretary could not help knowing, occupying the position he does, the inaccuracy of the figures he sought to palm off on the public. He knew of the falling off in the receipts for the first quarter, and was also aware of the mad extravagance of his allies in the House. For this suppression of the truth the *Sun* rightly blames him, and it also charges him with a lack of candor in trying to hide the increase in the expenditures. He sought to diminish their amount by resorting to a trick of bookkeeping. He said the claim that the surplus revenue would not be large was "based upon the assumption that every dollar of the money appropriated will be expended. This is impossible. For instance, not ten of the twenty-two millions appropriated for rivers and harbors can be spent this year." This is apparently an attempt to create the impression that because there is a distinction in keeping the accounts, between money appropriated and money paid out, therefore the total of expenditures can be less than the total of appropriations. Inevitably whatever is appropriated will be expended sooner or later, and therefore can create no surplus.

The *Sun* cannot understand this stump speech, and admits it gives color to the suspicion that free trade politicians are seeking to maintain to the last moment the belief in a surplus which has no existence in fact.

Thus the figures show that there will be no surplus, and the experience of the past confirms it. It has always been the fortune of the Whigs or the Republicans, to save up money which their Democratic successors have incontinently squandered. Democracy abhors a surplus. It may find the biggest kind of one on hand when it comes into power, but it never has left one when it was put out, and it will not now. What the economy of its opponents has saved it always manages to waste in riotous extravagance. It uses surpluses only as a means of getting into place—as an electioneering trick. Four years ago Mr. Hendricks told his hearers in this city and elsewhere that there was a surplus of four hundred millions in the Treasury, withdrawn from the channels of trade and commerce. When the Democracy got into power, he gave his hearers to understand, it would in some mysterious way distribute that sum so that every man would get $50 of it or thereabouts, to which he was entitled. There is no doubt that if the Democratic statesmen had found any such surplus it would have been gotten out of the Treasury long before this, but it so happened that they could find only a quarter of it—a hundred millions. That was not distributed among the people, but was turned over to favored banks for speculative purposes and possibly a political assessment.

The custom of this country has always been to put up with the Democrats till they had spent all there was in sight, and then to oust them and put in economic people who cut down the expenditures. That will be the case next month. When the new House meets it will probably have a Republican majority, and then the Senate tariff bill can be promptly and safely passed, cutting down taxes seventy millions a year.

THE PROSPECT IN NEW YORK.

The analysis of the Democratic majorities in the four counties comprising the metropolitan district of New York State, as compared with the Republican majorities in the rest of the State, which appeared in THE TRIBUNE a short time ago, has set several of the New York papers to close figuring on the result. It will be remembered that the Democratic plurality in Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond Counties in 1880 was 54,160, and in 1884 it was 62,585; that Garfield in 1880 came down to Harlem bridge with 75,193 majority, carrying the State by 21,033; and that Blaine in 1884 came down to the bridge with 61,638, the Democrats carrying the State by 1,047.

The Republicans of New York now claim that they will come down to the bridge with a larger majority than in 1880. Even the New York *Herald* (Dem.) gives them 70,000 plurality. The New York *Mail and Express* will not be content with less than 80,000. The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, commenting on the *Herald's* figures, says: "The Republicans will muster nearer 100,000 plurality to assist their brethren in the metropolitan Democratic stronghold. There is every indication that these figures will be reached, and if the present defection in the Democratic ranks continues they will be exceeded." The Utica *Herald*, one of the most sagacious of political observers, says the Democrats in the four metropolitan counties cannot equal their record of 1884 by any honest methods, and that they ought not, even by bribery or corruption, to secure a return equal to 80,000. "No Republican," says the *Herald*, "who has watched the canvass will concede to the Democrats in the metropolitan district a plurality as large as that of 1884—62,000—while the probabilities point to more than 80,000 Republican plurality in the other parts of the State." The same paper does some interesting figuring upon the results in the fifteen counties of Central New York. In 1880 they contributed 29,232 to the Republican majority, and in 1884 23,554. "In the same territory, in the judgment of the best canvassers, the plurality next month will exceed that given for Garfield by not less than 6,000 votes, making a total of 35,000. In no county in this district will the record be worse than in 1880; in most of them it will be better," says the *Herald*.

The paradoxical view of the situation in New York, as between the vote of the metropolitan district and that of the rest of the State, will always recur when one figures upon results. The Republican majority which comes down to Harlem bridge is a majority made up mainly of farmers, the least protected class in the State, while the Democratic majority from around New York Bay is that of the most highly protected wage-workers voting for free trade. The great majority of the protected workingmen of New York have voted hitherto the Democratic ticket. If they are now bent upon following it into free trade it must be either because they are totally ignorant of what the result will be and are blindly voting against their own bread and butter, or else it is because their sympathy with their foreign brethren and their sentiments of universal brotherhood are so strong that they are anxious not only to encourage the free importation of the cheap labor products of their countrymen in Europe, but also to give up their protection and cut down their wages to something like the European standard, so that goods may be produced as cheaply here as on the other side of the water. If they are not ignorant of the results, and if they do not wish to reduce their wages, their partisan attachment to the Democracy is as grotesque as it is extraordinary. A man who will knowingly vote against his own bread and butter is a *lusus naturæ*. The dilemma of ignorance is the most charitable explanation in case they continue to cast their votes as in previous elections, but the indications now are that a sufficient number of them have been so illuminated in the matter of their interests as to make it impossible that the Republican majority above Harlem bridge can be overcome by the Democratic majority below it.

THE just completed registration places Chicago beyond all question among the great cities of the world, and bears testimony also to her rapid growth. It must not be forgotten that this city is something more than the three towns of North, West, and South Chicago. She includes within her limits, to all intents and purposes, the overflow towns which touch her on the north, south, and west. Lake View and Hyde Park are places where good Chicagoans go to sleep when the toils of the day are over. The Stock-Yards are one of the business centres of the city, while Englewood, to the south, is another of the evening resorts. This territory is controlled by the Chicago police. Our fire engines go there to put out blazes. Our street-cars, both horse and cable, penetrate it and furnish Chicagoans the means of going to and from their homes. Half of these people did once vote gladly to go through the form of annexation to us, and had it not been for the adverse decision of the Supreme Court would be today Chicagoans in name, as they are in fact. So much are they ours that when they are away from home they never dream of registering from Cicero or Jefferson, but always from Chicago. United to us by so many ties, and working, too, under the same election law, they can rightly be claimed as part of our city.

This registry shows, then, that Chicago, with a population of a million, has on the face of the returns 173,000 voters, and actually has 12,000 more at the least—for if, as is the case in New York and Brooklyn, there were a third day of registration, coming about a week before election, fully 10,000 more names would be added to the books in the city proper, and 2,000 or 3,000, at least, in the city overflow into the adjoining towns. There are that many people who through illness, absence from the city, forgetfulness, or some urgent business are not able or at least fail to be on hand on the first or second day so far ahead of the election, but who can avail themselves of a third one. If such a chance had been given them in the Pence law the vote which will be cast on the 6th of next month would come up close to the present registry. As it is, it will fall below it a good many thousands, owing to the removal of a small percentage of the names from the books, to the absentees of election-day, to the bad habit of making pairs, and to boarders moving out of their present wards into others. The Legislature at its coming session should amend the law so as to give a third day in the Presidential year. It cannot be abused, and simply conforms our practice to that of New York and other States. Shutting down three weeks before election is not right.

The most interesting thing in the registry is the evidence it bears to the rapid growth of Chicago. Four years ago, after a heated Presidential contest, under a loose election law, the city cast 100,000 votes. Of these 5,000 at least would not have been cast under the stricter requirements of the present law. Now the registry in the city is nearly 136,000, and in the overflow towns to which Chicago lends her voters 37,000. Counting this overflow Chicago is now a city with over a million population and 185,000 voters, of whom she has gained 50,000 within the last four years. What other place can show such a phenomenal growth?

Free Trade and Protection in Australia.

MARINETTE, Wis., Oct. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—During a discussion recently a Democrat stated that Australia had grown and prospered under free trade. Being unable to obtain any information on the subject I desire to know: (1) Whether or not this is so. (2) If so, why so? (3) And what arguments could be given against this? A READER.

The correspondent sets out with the false assumption that Australia, which is larger than the United States, is a political unit. On the contrary, it is divided into five colonies—New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, and West Australia. These, with the Colonies of New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, are grouped under the general head of Australasia and jointly constitute a federation, though not as closely knit a one as that which unites the Canadian provinces. The Australian colonies may be said to range all the way from high protective duties down toward a tariff for revenue only. With the exception of Victoria we would here call them free trade countries. This is due to the difference in their resources. Those which are not specially adapted for manufactures, because they are lacking in coal, iron, copper, tin, etc., but which ship to England large quantities of wool, hides, beef, mutton, and gold, prefer to get their imported goods as cheaply as possible. Those colonies which have coal, iron, water-power, and other resources which they believe fit them for manufacturing impose high tariffs for the purpose of protecting their domestic industries. Thus Victoria is fully committed to a high protective policy. The ordinary result of this would be that the colony which favored protection would get its revenue by indirect taxation, while those which let goods in free, or nearly so, would have to levy a direct tax on lands and avocations in order to meet the expenses of government. But the Australian colonies have generally held on to their public lands more carefully than this country has done, and the larger ones get much of their revenue from this source. Thus in New South Wales, nearly six times as big as Illinois and with a population of a million, for many years fully half the revenue came from the sale and rent of public lands. When that fell off a few years ago the customs duties were raised to make good the deficiency, but they were lowered again in 1887. There are special duties there on 150 articles, and there is also a residuary tax of 5 per cent on imported goods. Queensland, with an area of nearly 700,000 square miles, gets so much of her revenue from lands that she finds it necessary to levy customs duties on only ninety articles, with a general ad valorem duty of 5 per cent. South Australia has specified customs duties on about ninety articles, an ad valorem tax of 15 per cent on about 180 articles, and a 10 per cent duty on a number of others.

It will be seen, then, that each colony is a law to itself, and that there is nothing in the workings of the systems in vogue there from which this country can learn anything of value. This is the greatest of agricultural countries, and at the same time is the home of a thousand varied industries which are impossible in Australia. We make more steel than Great Britain. We are the second largest manufacturer of cotton. We stand second or third in the manufacture of clothing. Australia may, therefore, learn from us; we can learn nothing there.

Each of these colonies fixes its own way of raising revenue, and each is apparently satisfied with the results it has accomplished. One prefers to get most of its revenue from imports; another chooses to get little from that source but much from direct taxation; another steers a midway course between these two. There is no room for argument as to the methods the colonists have adopted or the advisability of them. They are evidently all right there, but would prove nothing here.

IN a few weeks the red bandana will go out of use as a campaign emblem. But it can be dyed black and used for mourning purposes.

A ST. LOUIS doctor has removed the brains from a dozen different frogs and healed the wound and let them go. They went off as if nothing had happened out of the usual, and it was plain that they had lost nothing of value. They are first cousins to the dude.—*New York Press.*

Why add this gratuitous insult to the injury already inflicted on the poor frogs?

DEMOCRATS who wish to enter upon the duties of the Sabbath with a chastened spirit can get all the chastisement they will be able to absorb by going to hear Mr. Blaine tomorrow.

COL. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL will have something to say on the legal, social, moral, and political phases of the liquor question in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE. This will be one of the many attractive features of that issue.

THE complete returns of this fall's registry show most strikingly the extent to which the smart Americans in and out of the Council were hoodwinked and taken in by Cullerton when the wards were redistricted. The latter wanted to get a number of pocket boroughs which might be relied on to return boodle Aldermen, and he carried his point. The Twelfth Ward, with a population of 40,536 *citizens*, is given two Aldermen. The Seventh and Eighth, with a joint population of 69,595—half aliens—are given four. This does not seem so unfair, but go a step further. Look at the registry. There were registered in the Twelfth Ward 9,067 voters, and in the Seventh and Eighth jointly 9,101. In the Twelfth Ward, therefore, 9,000 voters have half the representation that is given an equal number in the Seventh and Eighth. The Eighth and Tenth, with a population of 66,632—half aliens—have four Aldermen to their 8,980 registered voters, while the Eleventh, with nearly as many, has but two. By making up the wards on a basis of aliens, and not of citizens, the astute Cullerton has given the 7,08 voters of the Seventeenth and Twentieth Wards twice the representation allowed the First, or Eleventh, or Twenty-fourth. The apportionment was beautifully arranged to play into the hands of boodle-ism.

THE new prohibitory law in Iowa has compelled dealers in bottled beer to raise the price from 25 to 45 cents per bottle. Those who have claimed it could have no effect on the traffic will note their error.

THE physicians at Jacksonville, Fla., are quarreling. After all the noble work they have done it is a matter of sincere regret that their conduct should now seem to indicate that they have all the melancholy weaknesses of a German court physician.

THE Savannah (Ga.) *News* says there are no Southern election frauds. This matter being now authoritatively disposed of, let the campaign proceed.

As SOON as the question of supremacy in base-ball is settled between New York and St. Louis the Gothamites will undoubtedly resume their enthusiastic raising of funds for the Grant monument.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S children are remarkably hearty eaters, and it must be a source of great satisfaction to the thrifty and economical old lady that she contracted for her regular annual fifty barrels of American flour before Old Hutch began to teach the boys a lesson.

THIS is a campaign of intellect and this naturally leads to the remark that there will be a notable gathering and outpouring of intellect at the Blaine meeting in Chicago tomorrow.

IN A MINOR KEY.

A Precautionary Measure.

"Hasn't the baker sent any bread for supper, Elfleda?" inquired Mr. Magruder, as he surveyed the table.

"I told him not to bring any this evening, Callithumpian," responded the young wife, sweetly. "I have baked a loaf myself. It will be brought on in a moment—what are you doing Callithumpian?"

"I am putting a prop under the table-leaf," said the young husband, with forced calmness.

Only a Question of Half a Century.

"My 'History of the United States'?" replied George Bancroft, pleasantly, to the interviewing reporter; "it is getting along admirably. I have now brought it down to within 100 years of the present time. I shall complete that work," said Mr. Bancroft, as a look of determination settled on his venerable face, "if it takes me fifty years yet!"

The Pennsylvania Way.

In the barrel there he stands,
With his big feet strong and bare,
All the bright and beautiful October day,
And they cut the cabbage up,
And they put it in with care,
While he treads it in the good old-fashioned way.

Tramp, tramp, tramp, he treads the cabbage.
See how he churns it into foam.
Soon his barrel dance will end, and a sauerkraut-ish odor
Will pervade the cheerful atmosphere of home.

CURRENT NOTES.

The chilly zephyr captures the russet leaflet, and the fawn top coat of last fall comes smiling from the dyeing establishment a lovely peacock blue.—*Puck.*

"Mrs. Barkley, are you familiar with 'songs without words'?" "O, yes, quite. Mr. Barkley frequently sings them when he comes home in the morning."—*Terre Haute Express.*

Contentment may be better than riches, but most people would say off-hand that they would prefer to have riches because riches bring so much contentment.—*Journal of Education.*

First base-ball player—Did you go to Shortstop's wedding today? Second base-ball player—Of course I did. First player—How did it come off? Second player—Declared a tie.—*Once a Week.*

First hotel man—Got a good cook now? Second hotel man—No; but I've secured the services of the most talented literary Bohemian in the city to edit the bill of fare.—*Philadelphia Rural.*

The best way for a girl to bring an unreasonable lover to terms is to snub him; but she should not snub him too zealously, or she may succeed in bringing him to terms with some other girl.—*Journal of Education.*

Now does the thoughtful man understand that wise provision of nature which orders that he should grow thinner in summer, for the cardigan jacket can be stuffed under his coat without bursting the buttons.—*Puck.*

The scientific theory that a man has two brains seems to possess some plausibility. But the theory cannot be regarded as completely demonstrated until it offers some explanation as to why he does not use them.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

The Rev. Mr. Mildmay thoughtfully contemplated the ruins after the donation party had left for home. Finally he remarked to his spouse: "My dear, I think I may safely say that Solomon in all his glory had not a raid like one of these."—*Terre Haute Express.*

"Signorita, the waltz has begun, may I have the pleasure?" "Excuse me, Signor, I do not like waltzing." "Ah! then perhaps you will allow me to converse with you and keep you company during this round?" "Ahem! Come, I think we had better dance."—*Lo Spirito Folletto.*

"No," said Fogg, in a burst of confidence, "Mrs. F. is not what you would call a model cook, but before I was married I never enjoyed my dinners as I do now." "Then you take your dinners at home, do you?" "At home! No, sir; I always dine at the hotel down-town."—*Boston Transcript.*

Wife (witnessing the play of "Ten Nights in a Barroom")—"What a frightful curse rum is, John, ruining so many lives and wrecking the happiness of thousands of innocent people. What a moral this play should teach and what a warning it should be!" Husband (reaching for his hat)—"Yes, indeed, my dear." Wife—"Where are you going, John?" Husband—"I just want to step out for a moment to see a man."—*New York Sun.*

PERSONALS.

The Rev. F. L. H. Pott, a young Episcopalian clergyman of Greenwich, Conn., who went to China about a year ago, has married Miss S. N. Wong, whose father was the first Chinese convert to Christianity.

Queen Victoria does not share the general opinion that the gift of an opal is likely to bring ill-luck to its owner. She has presented each of her daughters, on her marriage, with a parure of opals and diamonds.

Mrs. John A. Logan has regained her old cheerful spirit and her quiet, common-sense way of looking at the affairs of life. Her health appears to be completely restored, but her gray hair has become snow-white.

Mr. C. M. Curtis of Kansas City wears in his scarf a blue-white diamond, worth $3,500, that once belonged to Jim Fisk. Mr. Curtis is not a hotel clerk, as might be supposed. He is just a plain, every-day assistant cashier in a bank.

Mme. Dieulafoy, the intrepid wife of the explorer in North Africa, is one of the latest women to receive the decoration of the Legion of Honor. Rosa Bonheur is the only artist who has been honored, though thirty-four women in all have been given the red ribbon.

Judge D. A. Newsom of Atlanta, who wrote "The Lone Rock by the Sea," a popular ballad twenty-five years ago, has promised to sing the song and give its history at an entertainment to be given next Wednesday for the benefit of the yellow-fever sufferers. Possibly in this instance the end justifies the means.

Miss Julia Beck of Kansas City had a large mole on her cheek which she regarded as a disfigurement. She didn't like her teeth, and had them all extracted. Brooding over her imaginary personal plainness she became morbid, and leaving written directions to "fix me up to look as nice as you can," she inhaled half a pound of chloroform and died.

King Humbert of Italy is known for his temperance in all things except smoking. He is an exceedingly small eater, and as to drinks, his guests may have it in plenty, but his own favorite "tipple" is water. His one great weakness was a good cigar, but under the advice of his physician he has quit smoking and declares he will never again use tobacco.

The Rev. J. L. Scudder of Jersey City said in a late sermon: "The Bible says there is a river in Heaven, and I firmly believe that there will be swimming and yachting there, too." He also says that he sees no harm in card-playing so long as it is indulged in moderately, but leaves us in doubt whether that is one of the amusements to be permitted on the celestial shore.

Emperor William of Germany goes about Europe in his own railway carriage with as much elegance as though he were an American railroad President. It was believed that his carriage would not be able to get through the tunnels between Florence and Bologna, so the Italian Government had a car made especially for his use during his visit to "the land of sun and silence." The new carriage went through the tunnels readily.

Mme. Albani recently had quite an interesting séance with Queen Victoria at Old Mar Lodge. Albani sang a ballad to the Queen and then Victoria deigned to play two or three selections for the amusement of the prima donna. Victoria does not play wonderfully well, but Albani kindly remarked that she "might have done worse." This speech so touched Victoria's sense of humor that she asked Albani to lunch with her the next day.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, in a letter descriptive of the Mormon Tabernacle at Salt Lake City, writes: "A glance at the congregation easily corroborated the statement that Mormonism largely recruits itself from the most wretched and ignorant classes of European countries. Some of the heads of those present might have been termed well advanced on the way back to the gorilla. Vacant countenances, eyes empty of thought were seen on every side."

Harriet Phipps, Frances Drummond, Evelyn Paget, Ethel Cadogan, Evelyn Moore, Rosa Hood, and Marie Adeane, Queen Victoria's maids of honor, have struck a rich streak of luck. Lord Sackville, who died a rich man and owner of Knowle Park, has left them everything he possessed and of which he could dispose by will. The furniture, pictures, and bric-à-brac alone of Knowle House to be sold for the benefit of the maids of honor will certainly fetch at least £50,000. It is no exaggeration to say that Harriet Phipps and each of her honorable mates will get $50,000.

Democratic Economy Illustrated.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* Mr. Cleveland's Administration has cost the country $100,000,000 more than the last Republican Administration, and yet Democratic speakers presume to talk about Republican extravagance and Democratic economy.

Unnecessary and Irrelevant.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* About two weeks ago Judge Thurman declared that writing a letter of acceptance on his part was "an unnecessary performance." Subsequent events have shown that the old Judge was right.

REPUBLICAN RECRUITS.

Lock Lyerle and Thomas Stokes Jr. of Anna, Ill., the sons of stanch Democratic fathers, have openly declared their intention of voting for Harrison and Private Joe.

John Morris and James Foster of Macon, Ill., who have always voted the Democratic ticket, have now come out for Harrison and Morton. Cause: Cleveland's free trade doctrine and his pension vetoes.

John Duncan of the firm of Duncan & McQuestin of Atlantic, Pa., the largest shippers of small stock to the New York market, a lifelong Democrat, is out for Harrison and Morton. His partner is also a recent convert to the party of protection.

Lot Bonnie of Vandalia, one of the largest wool-growers in Southern Michigan and one of the most influential farmers of Cass County, is out with a circular which closes as follows: "I have voted the Democrat ticket for twelve years, but I now hurrah for Harrison and Morton."

J. P. Knight of Leesburg, Ind., who cast his first vote for Gen. W. H. Harrison in 1840, while residing at Greenfield, O., but later, through Democratic influences, joined that party and has voted with it ever since, has now come out for the Republicans, and will vote for another Gen. Harrison this fall.

Dennis Bryan, the largest operator at the Indianapolis stock-yards, and one of the best types of the Irish-American in that city, has hung out his banner for Harrison and Morton and proposes to be as active in his advocacy of that ticket hereafter as he has been for Democratic Presidential candidates heretofore.

Mr. Dennis Hargis, an old soldier of Sandusky, Alexander County, Ill., says that three of his sons, hitherto Democrats, will cast their votes for Harrison and protection, Private Joe, and all. He also says he knows personally of ten of his neighbors who have left the Democratic ranks to join the Republican party.

James L. Cummins of Detroit, who aspired to a nomination for Circuit Court Commissioner at the hands of the recent convention, has forsaken the Democratic party and will vote the Republican ticket. The trust tried to extort $1,000 from Cummins as the price of his nomination. He is convinced that honesty and straightforwardness have no place in Democratic methods.

A prominent merchant of Boston who voted for Cleveland four years ago announced his intention of voting for Harrison and Morton, and when asked his reason he replied: "Should Cleveland be reëlected we shall have four years of doubt concerning the tariff and four years of agitation regarding free trade. This means trouble and uncertainty for business-men and disaster for all enterprises. With Harrison we shall have a settled, fixed policy, and hence four years of unparalleled prosperity."

A. D. Pratt of Grand Rapids, Mich., writes: "Having voted the Prohibition ticket since 1884, and still believing there should be something done to suppress the liquor traffic, I also believe that every American citizen who has an interest in the welfare of the laboring class and the industries at home should do something to suppress the free trade policy advocated by President Cleveland and his supporters; therefore, in view of this fact, you may count my vote for Harrison, Morton, and Belknap."

The Hon. Thomas Feeny of Montezuma, Summit County, Colo., has been a lifelong Democrat. In 1869 there were only seven members of the Legislature in the State of Kansas who were Democrats, and Mr. Feeny was one of them. But that is in the past. As he put it, there is an issue of vital importance before the people of America now—the friends of England and the friends of the United States are arrayed against each other on the vital question of protection as against free trade. As for himself Mr. Feeny has settled the matter and is now an out and out Republican.

David Hirsch of New York, President of the National Association of Cigarmakers, has written a long letter on the duty of his craftsmen in the present political emergency, in which he says: "I have always been a Democrat, have never voted any other ticket since I cast my first vote in the year 1856 at St. Louis, Mo., where I then resided, and were it not for my belief that protection is for the best interests of producers, mechanics, and manufacturers, and consequently for the whole people of this country, I should vote as I have always done. . . . Knowing now, as I do, that the policy of the Democratic party would ruin the industry of this country, and that the policy of the Republican party in upholding high protection duties will continue our prosperity, I shall vote the Republican ticket for Harrison and Morton, and I cannot see how any man who has to work for his living can do otherwise, if he understands the subject as I do."

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The concert tendered to the members of the Royal Arcanum by Messrs. Buzby and Deacon took place last evening at Central Music-Hall. The Schubert Quartette opened with a "Capstan Chorus," by Smart. The encore was responded to with the well-known "Peter Piper." Miss Georgiella Lay played Liszt's tarantelle and canzonette, "Venice and Naples." The canzonette was tastefully and expressively done. Mrs. Goetz sang an aria by Meyerbeer. Miss Griffin made a decided hit with her recitation of the "Bobolink." After that she gave an illustration of "How a two-days-old baby would talk if it could," which took even better than the first number. Later in the evening she impersonated an aged woman, which likewise pleased. Master Foster Atwood, a youthful violinist, played a fantasie on "Il Trovatore," in which he showed no little ability. He had some work with double notes in the "Miserere," which, though not especially difficult, was creditably done. For an encore he played the Schubert "Moment Musical" in F minor. Mr. Iott pleased with his rendition of "O, Ruddier than the Cherry" from Handel's "Acis and Galatea," and for an encore gave a ballad. Miss Lay and Master Atwood each furnished another solo, Mrs. Goetz a ballad, the quartette was heard again in a male voice number and a quartette with solo by Mrs. Goetz. Mr. Emil Liebling gave a complimentary recital before his class last evening at Kimball Hall. The program opened with a trio, opus 6, in F minor, by Waldemar Bargiel, an interesting and scholarly composition which was artistically played by Messrs. Liebling, Du Moulin, and Hess. Messrs. Liebling and Wild were heard in Saint-Saëns' variations for two pianos on a theme from Beethoven's Sonata, op. 31, No. 3. Mr. Liebling played the Beethoven Sonata, op. 27, No. 1, in E flat, and, accompanied by Mr. Wild at a second piano, the Chopin concerto in F minor. Both were effective. Miss Leora Anderson sang a selection from Verdi's "Forza del Destino" and a couple of songs. She has a light and rather pleasant voice, but her tones were almost invariably covered up in the climaxes by the heavy and ill-considered accompaniments of Mr. Kowalski, who at times played as if his sole object was to make as much noise as possible.

A dog was to have rescued Eva when she fell off the steamer into the river at the Bijou, says the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, but the new version of "Uncle Tom" lacks this startling innovation for the simple reason that the managers at the last moment lost confidence in the canine actor. It seems that the Newfoundland dog who had been assigned the rôle showed signs of stage fright, and it was not unreasonably feared that, under the trying gaze of an immense audience, he might forget his business and rescue the steamer instead of Eva. Of course this would be embarrassing to the steamer, so the management wisely decided to omit the dog.

Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett have canceled their dates in Memphis and Nashville, and at the close of their engagement in St. Louis, Oct. 22, will start for New York immediately after the performance. They will travel with their company in a special train, comprising five baggage-cars, two Pullman sleeping-cars, a dining-car, and two passenger-coaches. The two weeks thus saved from the projected tour in the South will be used by the tragedians in making preparations for their season of eight weeks in New York beginning at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Nov. 12.

"Lady Margaret," Effie Ellsler's new play, was received with many evidences of approval on its first production last Monday at Washington. Miss Ellsler achieved a pronounced success in the title rôle, being called before the curtain nine times during the evening. The play, with Miss Ellsler in her original part, will be seen at McVicker's following Mr. Jefferson's engagement.

The advance sale of seats for the new Gilbert and Sullivan opera, "The Yeomen of the Guard," has begun at the Grand Opera-House. Owing to the elaborate preparations necessary for the production, the first performance will take place Tuesday evening and the theatre will remain closed Monday night.

Miss Bateman's pupils' recital, announced to take place at Weber Hall tomorrow evening, has been postponed.

Miss Maud Harrison, contrary to expectation, will come to Chicago to play in "Our Society" next week.

Col. Ingersoll will treat the liquor question from a legal, social, moral, and political standpoint in Sunday's Tribune.



CHARLES REDFIELD.

CHARLIE REDFIELD DEAD.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE OF THE EX-TREASURER OF M'VICKER'S.

He Takes Morphine While in a Northern Pacific Train Near Helena, Mont., and Dies at a Hotel in Bozeman—His Career in Chicago and Strange Actions Prior to His Recent Resignation—Story of a Fellow-Passenger.

BOZEMAN, Mont., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—A passenger on the train going east took an overdose of morphine with fatal effect tonight. From papers on his person it was learned that his name is C. S. Redfield, ex-treasurer of McVicker's Theatre, Chicago. His baggage was checked from Tacoma to St. Paul.

A passenger in the train with Redfield gives the following account of the occurrence: When about fifty miles west of Helena last night Redfield appeared to be suffering from some sudden attack of illness. The gentleman went to his assistance and Redfield recovered. Shortly afterward he drew from his pocket a capsule which he swallowed and then fell senseless in his seat. The passengers walked him through the car several times, and finally he revived. The smell of morphine was noticed, and the supposition was that he had attempted suicide. He gave the name of C. S. Redfield, No. 2816 State street, Chicago, and said he was traveling for pleasure. His pocketbook was well filled with money, and the passengers tried to persuade him to stop off at Helena, but he refused and continued on to Bozeman, ninety-eight miles east, where he was taken to a hotel and soon died.

Mr. Redfield resigned Aug. 29. He had been connected with McVicker's twenty-two years. He had disagreed with the management. It came about in this way: One night Mr. Sharpe and Mr. McVicker were standing together near the box-office commenting on the audience, which was not as large as usual. "A Midsummer Night's Dream" was being played.



CHARLES REDFIELD.

"What can be the cause?" asked Mr. Sharpe. To which Mr. McVicker answered: "Hard to tell." Sharpe turned to Mr. Redfield. "How's this, Redfield?" he said. "Do you tell folks here that the house is closed?" It was intended as a joke, but Redfield didn't see it in that light. It hurt his feelings, and he said he'd like to resign. After leaving the theatre it was his intention to go to Washington Territory and engage in the hotel business. He left Chicago a few weeks ago for Tacoma, but from the above dispatch it seems that he was on his way back to Chicago.

In the middle of September he left McVicker's. Mr. Henderson of the Chicago Opera-House offered him the use of the house for a benefit, but as Lawrence Barrett's consent had to be obtained Mr. Redfield made a trip to Kansas City for that purpose. He secured it, but for some reason Mr. Barrett withdrew his consent, and the benefit never came off.

It was a great disappointment to Mr. Redfield, and thousands of people whose acquaintance with stage celebrities is limited to a few stars, and to them only by name, will recollect the old familiar face which for years out of memory had adorned the ticket office of McVicker's. No matter what the attraction, Booth, Barrett, Irving, or a minstrel troupe, whether the house was full or empty, Charley Redfield's clean-shaven face could be seen at the box-office window, stolid and unchangeable as the features of the Goddess of Liberty on a silver dollar. A peculiar point which he possessed was that of scaring away deadheads, and it was a noted fact that the average seeker after a free pass would sooner stay away from a show a hundred years than apply to Redfield for a pass a second time.

Prior to 1867 Redfield was selling tickets at Chadwick's Variety Theatre, which stood on Dearborn street, between Madison and Washington. In that year Col. McVicker engaged him as treasurer of his theatre, and, with a slight interval, he occupied the position continuously to the time of his resignation. After the great fire Redfield went to Myers' Opera-House, a theatre chiefly devoted to minstrel shows. On the rebuilding of McVicker's, however, he returned to his old post, and contributed not a little toward adding to the success achieved by the house.

Mr. Redfield was born in Ohio about fifty-five years ago. When quite a boy he went to California, where he remained a number of years. He came to Chicago early in the '60's. "For a year or so prior to his resignation as Treasurer of the theatre he had been more or less strange in his actions," said Mr. Sharpe last night. "He was subject to moods. One day he would be talkative, and the next he would be as quiet as a man without a tongue. He would often become abstracted over a game of checkers, and would sit for hours studying out moves with an imaginary antagonist."

Mr. Redfield leaves a wife and daughter who live on State street between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth, in property which was owned by Charlie.

GRIP-CARS ON A RAMPAGE.

The North Side Cable Lines Go All Astray—A South Side Mishap.

The shaft of an "idler" at the Clark and Elm street cable power-house was disabled yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, causing a short delay on all the cable lines and necessitating an eighteen-hour stop of the limits cable. In half an hour the Clark street cable was started. Grips were run by the cable to Elm street on Clark, and thence to the limits by horses. The return trip of Clark street grips was by Wells street. The "idler" will be replaced early this morning and the grips run as usual.

There were no less than ten separate and distinct accidents and break-downs on the North Side cable after the "idler" was disabled. A Wells street grip-car left the track at Superior street and was hauled back after the shattered mechanism of the grip had been disentangled from the track. This delayed all traffic on Wells street for an hour and a half. A Clark street car balked at Dearborn and Washington and delayed travel long enough to mass fifteen trains back of it. A Wells street grip stuck on the curve at Illinois and La Salle streets about 6 o'clock, and again everything came to a halt. A series of petty mishaps followed in rapid succession and the company about abandoned the unequal contest. The Wells street cars were run into the barns at 9 o'clock, and from that time on a grip-car was a rare spectacle. People stood on the corners and waited in vain for a sight of the yellow cars. For fifty-five minutes after 9:25 o'clock not a car passed through the tunnel. Finally a Clark street car started down the grade, the conductor running ahead. During the next half hour eight or ten cars followed, but the patrons of the road had by that time gotten home in other ways.

A SOUTH SIDE MISHAP.

At 5:30 o'clock last evening as a south-bound cable train on State street reached Twenty-second street the wheels of the grip-car started around on Twenty-second street while the grip itself kept on its way down State street with the cable. The result was that the car careened and its occupants were thrown out in the mud. Though the car was crowded with passengers none were seriously injured. The accident resulted from a misplaced switch and caused an hour's blockade on the line.

He Knows His Superior Officer.

Mrs. Snively is the wife of the Captain of a volunteer company. She attended a review at which her husband was the commanding officer. Mrs. Snively laughed all the time, and when she was asked what was the cause of her merriment she replied: "It was the funniest thing in the world to see my husband, who never dared open his mouth at home, ordering all those men about, and they doing just what he told them. Why don't he try that game on me?"—*Tid-Bits.*

BULLETIN OF THE WEATHER.

A Cold Wave Due in Chicago from the West This Afternoon.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—Indications for twenty-four hours: For Illinois and Indiana, local rains, warmer, followed Friday afternoon by southerly, veering to westerly, winds, brisk to high on the lakes, with a cold wave in Illinois.

For Arkansas and Missouri, light local rains, warmer, followed Friday afternoon by colder, southerly, shifting to northerly, winds, with a cool wave.

For Michigan and Wisconsin, rain or snow, warmer, followed Friday night by colder, easterly winds, shifting to westerly, brisk to high on the lakes.

For Iowa and Minnesota, fair, colder, northwesterly winds.

For Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, and Colorado, fair, colder Friday, warmer Saturday, northerly winds, with a cold wave in Kansas.

Place of observation.	Hight of barometer...	Thermom't'r	Maximum temper't're	Direction of wind.....	State of weather...	Rainfall for 24 hours...
New York	30.22	50	54	W	Clear	....
Washington, D. C.	.....	..	..	.....	.....	....
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.12	74	78	S.	Clear	....
New Orleans, La.	30.12	74	84	S.	Clear	....
Galveston, Tex.	.....	..	..	.....	.....	....
Nashville, Tenn.	30.06	74	80	S.	Clear	....
Cincinnati, O.	30.04	50	50	S. E.	Clear	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.26	44	48	N. E.	Clear	....
Oswego, N. Y.	30.22	44	44	Calm.	Clear	....
Rochester, N. Y.	30.36	42	46	N. W.	Clear	....
Erie, Pa.	30.20	44	52	N. E.	Clear	....
Cleveland, O.	30.16	50	52	S.	Cl'udy	....
Sandusky, O.	30.16	46	50	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Toledo, O.	30.08	46	50	S. E.	Rain	....
Detroit, Mich.	30.10	48	50	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Alpena, Mich.	30.16	42	44	E.	Cl'udy	....
Green Bay, Wis.	29.84	44	46	E.	Rain	.06
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.92	46	48	E.	Cl'udy	....
Marquette, Mich.	30.02	40	44	E.	.....	....
Port Huron, Mich.	30.16	46	48	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Chicago	29.82	50	50	S. E.	Rain	.45
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.82	48	48	S. E.	Rain	.06
Duluth, Minn.	29.86	40	44	E.	Rain	.54
St. Paul, Minn.	29.78	44	46	S. E.	Cl'udy	.66
La Crosse, Wis.	29.82	46	48	S. W.	Rain	.08
Davenport, Ia.	29.72	54	56	S.	Clear	.06
Des Moines, Ia.	29.90	50	66	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Keokuk, Ia.	29.74	72	76	W	Clear	.04
Cairo, Ill.	29.98	74	80	S.	Fair	....
Springfield, Ill.	29.80	66	66	S.	Clear	.06
St. Louis, Mo.	29.84	70	86	S. W.	Clear	....
Springfield, Mo.	29.94	72	82	S. W.	Fair	....
Omaha, Neb.	30.10	50	72	N. W.	Clear	....
Huron, Dak.	30.06	38	48	N. W.	Clear	....
Yankton, Dak.	30.08	42	52	N. W.	Clear	....
Moorhead, Minn.	29.88	36	52	N. W.	Cl'udy	.40
St. Vincent	29.76	34	40	.....	.....	....
Bismarck, Dak.	30.00	34	40	W	Cl'udy	.04
Fort Buford	30.02	30	36	N. W.	Fair	....
Helena, Mont.	30.34	40	44	S. E.	Clear	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.28	30	50	N.	Clear	....
Denver, Colo.	30.18	44	64	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Dodge City, Kas.	30.02	62	84	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
El Paso, Tex.	29.90	78	84	W	Clear	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	30.16	56	55	N. W.	Clear	....
Minnedosa	.....	..	..	.....	.....	....
Fort Garry	.....	..	..	.....	.....	....
Medicine Hat	.....	..	..	.....	.....	....
Norfolk, Va.	.....	..	..	.....	.....	....
Charleston, S. C.	30.28	64	68	S. E.	Clear	....
Montrose	30.02	52	56	W	Cl'udy	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.26	68	80	N. E.	Clear	....
Pensacola, Fla.	30.20	74	82	S	Clear	....

Advance of the Cold Wave.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Observer Lyons reports that the advance of the cold wave was felt at Helena, Mont., early this morning, for the temperature was 24° lower there than here. No other station experienced such low temperature. It is worthy of note that Montana had a remarkably long season without frost this year. Helena reported the first frost of the season today. To south and southwestward of St. Paul there has been considerable rain for the last twenty-four hours. There are decided contrasts in the barometric readings over the Northwest. These conditions indicate considerable wind. Snow is likely to result, too.

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

DOVER, Oct. 18.—Passed, the Willkommen, from New York for Bremen.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Arrived, the City of New York and Galia, from Liverpool; the Hammonia, from Hamburg.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 18.—Arrived, the Germanic, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 18.—Arrived, the Aller, from New York for Bremen.

GLASGOW, Oct. 18.—Arrived, the Prussian, from Boston.

BURGLARS IN MILWAUKEE.

They Enter Two Houses and Handle One Man Pretty Roughly.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Edward Quin of No. 582 Jefferson street was awakened by a noise in his room about 3 o'clock this morning. As he opened his eyes he observed the glow of a bull's-eye lantern. As the light vanished he jumped from his bed, and as he attempted to light the gas in the hall was seized by a man and thrown against the wall. When he recovered himself the burglar had made haste down-stairs and passed out through a kitchen window which he had left open. The burglar secured but a few dollars in money. The residence of N. P. Frische, No. 592 Jackson street, was also entered and a gold watch secured.

The Frank Falk and Jung & Borchert Brewing companies have been consolidated and a new company organized with a capital stock of $1,000,000. The Jung & Borchert brewery is to be abandoned and the new company will occupy Falk's brewery, which is to be enlarged.

Work was resumed today on the Hines cable road, and the Sixth street line, from Wells to Chambers street, will be built within thirty days.

Manager James Harth has disposed of his interest in the Milwaukee Base-Ball Association to the other stockholders. It is not probable that he will manage the Milwaukees next season.

"A LIAR AND HIS FALSEHOOD."

E. F. Gould Denounced Officially by the Indianapolis Knights of Labor.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Under the seal of Armstrong Assembly Knights of Labor a circular letter has been issued, headed "A Liar and His Falsehood," in which E. F. Gould, who started the dollar-a-day lie about Gen. Harrison, is officially condemned in a series of resolutions, of which the following is one:

We denounce and condemn the action of Edwin F. Gould as wicked and malicious and as doing a great wrong to our order, it being well understood as a part of the law governing our order that political action shall not be taken by an assembly. It is fully understood by the members of the Knights of Labor in this city that Edwin F. Gould is an unscrupulous political worker, and that he has sought to use our order for furthering his political schemes on other occasions as well as this. We understand and fully believe that he has been and now is in the employ of the Democratic party, and that he has been sent into the State of New York by the managers of the said party to advance the interests of Grover Cleveland and to injure the reputation of Gen. Harrison and to destroy as far as possible the usefulness of our order. Therefore we warn all Knights of Labor everywhere to beware of Edwin F. Gould as unreliable and wholly untrustworthy.

Officers of the Street Railway Association.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—The Street Railway Association today elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, George B. Kerper of Cincinnati; First Vice-President, Jesse Metcalf of Providence, R. I.; Second Vice-President, Henry Hurt of Washington; Third Vice-President, W. H. Martin of San Francisco; Secretary, W. J. Richardson of Brooklyn; Executive Committee, Charles B. Holmes of Chicago; John Scullin of St. Louis; James H. Johnston of Savannah, Ga.; Henry A. Sage of Easton, Pa.; Edward J. Lawless of Kansas City. Minneapolis was selected as the next place of meeting. After voting down a motion to admit street railway supply-men to membership in the association the convention adjourned sine die.

Southern Illinois Synod.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The annual session of the Southern Illinois Synod of the English Lutheran Church opened in this city yesterday and will continue the rest of the week. A large number of ministers from all parts of Central and Southern Illinois are in attendance.

The Brotherhood of Brakemen.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 18.—The most important business before the Brotherhood of Brakemen was the reading of the annual reports of the grand officers. The report of Grand Secretary and Treasurer O'Shea showed that the cash receipts of the brotherhood for the year had been $145,408, of which $122,006 was paid out in beneficiary claims. The membership of the order Sept. 1 was 12,000, an increase of over 3,000 for the year. The membership today is estimated at 14,000. One hundred and thirty-nine death and disability claims were allowed and fifty disputed claims referred to the convention. In the last three years there have been 304 death and 157 disability claims paid, amounting in all to about $300,000.

Col. Ingersoll will treat the liquor question from a legal, social, moral, and political standpoint in Sunday's Tribune.

"It never fails to relieve at once" is what everybody says of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

AT THE RUINS OF POMPEII

EMPEROR WILLIAM SEES THE EXCAVATORS AT WORK.

They Uncover Some Bronzes and He Gets Them as Souvenirs—Enthusiasm on His Return to Rome—Drs. Bergmann and Gerhardt Conclude Not to Sue Mackenzie for Libel—Some Irish Notes—General Foreign News.

ROME, Oct. 18.—Emperor William and King Humbert returned to this city today. They met with a similar reception to that given to Emperor William when he first arrived here. Enormous crowds lined the route taken by the royal party. The Emperor was intensely interested in everything he saw at Pompeii, especially in an excavation made in his presence, during the progress of which several valuable bronze objects were unearthed. These were presented to the Emperor as souvenirs of his visit. In accepting them his Majesty said: "This is the most pleasing incident of my tour."

The Pope has instructed Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, to issue a circular to the Papal Nuncios at foreign courts, declaring that the tone of the semi-official Italian newspapers with reference to Emperor William's visit to the Vatican shows that the Italian Government is seeking to render the situation of the Pope more difficult.

This evening the royal party, including the Queen, viewed the Coliseum and the Forum, which were illuminated for the occasion. Afterward the party was serenaded. Emperor William was much pleased. The Emperor will start for Berlin at 3 p. m. tomorrow. He will go via Florence and Verona.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Rome says that Emperor William, while conversing with King Humbert and Queen Margarett about the Pope's so-called impaisonment, said: "Je trouve queecette prison est gar nicht nebel."

MADRID, Oct. 18.—The *Dia* confirms the report that Emperor William intends to visit Madrid and Lisbon. The date of the visit has not yet been fixed.

THE QUARRELING DOCTORS.

Bergmann and Gerhardt Not to Have Mackenzie Indicted.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—The *National Zeitung* says that Drs. Bergmann and Gerhardt have declined to adopt the suggestion to have the public prosecutor indict Dr. Mackenzie and the German publisher of his book for libel. They declare that Dr. Mackenzie's statements will recoil on himself, and therefore are anxious that his book be given the fullest publicity.

Prof. Bergmann does not object to fighting a duel with Dr. Mackenzie.

Prof. Virchow, in an interview with a representative of the *Vossische Zeitung*, protests against Dr. Mackenzie's attempt to throw the responsibility upon him. He said he had not been summoned to see Emperor Frederick. The autopsy, he added, showed that the disease was more deeply seated than the tumor from which Dr. Mackenzie removed the particle for examination.

Prof. Virchow and Dr. Waldeyer have signed a document declaring that the protocol drawn up after the post-mortem examination did not mention an abscess in the cavity of the trachea, and that none existed. They further say that the tissues in which Dr. Mackenzie asserts Dr. Bergmann made a false passage while attempting to insert a canula were in a normal condition and were not cicatrized. The trachea, they state, was opened to the bronchiæ.

The police today searched the offices of the *Freisinnige-Zeitung* and seized a number of copies of a memorial pamphlet which had been issued Emperor Frederick's birthday containing extracts from the Emperor's diaries. The police have also seized all English and French copies of Dr. Mackenzie's book.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Dr. Mackenzie has issued a statement refuting the assertions of Prof. Virchow and Dr. Weldeyer. He says the abscess was a diffuse one, and that, as usual in the case of dying persons, the secretion of the pus was arrested during the last few days. He was not surprised that Prof. Virchow failed to recognize the abscess, which did not have a hard limiting wall. Dr. Mackenzie also denies that the tissues were in a normal condition. He says that, owing to the insertion of bismuth and wool, it was impossible to judge their condition.

Dr. Hovell corroborates the statements of Dr. Mackenzie as to the existence of an abscess. He adds that the breast and the lower portion of the trachea were not examined.

Dr. Mackenzie denies the statement that Empress Frederick saw proofs of his book before it was published.

EMPEROR FREDERICK'S MAUSOLEUM.

Laying of the Corner-Stone in Potsdam—A Memorial in Berlin.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—The foundation stone of the mausoleum of Emperor Frederick at Potsdam was laid at 2:30 p. m. today in the presence of the Empress, the Dowager Empress Victoria and her daughters, the Duke of Spana and others. Prince Frederick Leopold of Saxe-Meiningen read an address on the objects of the memorial.

The municipal authorities today presented to Empress Frederick an address stating that in grateful recognition of Emperor Frederick's efforts to develop the Capital of the Empire the people desired to found an institute to perpetuate his memory, and that £25,000 would be granted for this purpose. The precise objects of the proposed institute would be left to the discretion of the Empress, the noble partner of Emperor Frederick in his efforts for the people's welfare and enlightenment, and they were confident that she was best fitted to carry out the Emperor's wishes.

The Empress appeared deeply moved, and expressed her heartfelt thanks and said she would do her utmost to make the institute useful.

Meetings in memory of Emperor Frederick were held in fifteen towns today. The palace in Unter den Linden was draped with crape and decorated with wreaths.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Balfour Declares the English Supporters of Gladstone Are as Guilty as the Parnellites.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Manchester Reform Club today gave a luncheon to Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland. He afterwards received an address from Unionists in Memorial Hall congratulating him upon his patient courage in dealing with the Parnellites. In replying to the address Mr. Balfour charged the English followers of Mr. Gladstone with sharing the guilt of the Parnellites in supporting politics by crime.

Counsel for Mr. Parnell will apply to the Parnell Commission Monday for the release from prison of William Redmond in order that he may appear as a witness for Mr. Parnell in his litigation with the *Times*.

Michael Davitt has written a letter to the *Times*, in which he says that the Irish will not accept the scheme proposed by the Liberals for the government of Ireland unless an Irish Parliament is allowed to solve the land question and fix the compensation to be paid to the landlords.

Lord Hartington was tendered a banquet at Belfast tonight. There was a large number of persons present and much enthusiasm was manifested. Lord Hartington delivered a speech in which he reviewed the Irish question. He denied that the conditions laid down prevented a constructive policy on the part of the Unionists.

Demands of American Shipowners Rejected.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—The *Weser Zeitung* states that an action which has been pending for some years, brought by a number of American shipowners against the City of Bremen for the recovery of navigation dues alleged to have been illegally levied, has been concluded. The demands of the Americans have been rejected. On the mutual suggestion of the American Government and the Bremen Council the question was submitted for arbitration to Prince Bismarck, who suggests that the Leipsic court shall decide.

The Dervishes Advancing from Dongola.

CAIRO, Oct. 18.—The Dervishes are advancing from Dongola in force. It is thought that they will raid the villages between Wady-Halfa and Assouan. Gen. Dormer is about to start to the front. The fortified posts have been reinforced and the number of boats on the river have been increased.

French Papers Barred from Alsace-Lorraine.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The circulation of the newspapers *Estafette, Pays, Intransigeant, Patrie, Telegraphe* and *Voltaire* has been prohibited in Alsace-Lorraine, and the circulation of the other French papers has been restricted.

Damaging Floods in Greece.

ATHENS, Oct. 18.—Railway traffic throughout the country is impeded by heavy floods. The Megarean plain has been converted into a lake, and the railroads on both sides of the Megara have been destroyed for a distance of twelve miles.

In Favor of Bimetallism.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—It is reported that the differences of opinion among the Currency Commission have been settled and that the report will decidedly favor bimetallism.

Notes from Other Lands.

A Sophia dispatch says Prince Ferdinand has summoned the Sobranje to meet the 27th inst.

The Initiative Committee on the French Revision bill has declined to consider the proposal that a plebiscite precede the revision of the Constitution.

The journeymen shipbuilders at Dundee went on strike for an advance of wages. The masters finally conceded an advance of a cent, and the strikers will resume work.

The price of coal has advanced two shillings per ton in England, owing to the strike of the miners. It is expected that a compromise will be effected by means of which mining operations will be resumed.

Count Von Paar, Austria-Hungarian Ambassador to the Vatican, is about to retire from his position. The Emperor of Austria will decorate him with the grand cross of the Order of St. Stephen of Hungary upon his retirement.

The Hungarian Budget for 1889 has been submitted to the Diet. It is estimated that there will be a surplus in the ordinary Budget of 1,175,828 florins, while the transitory and extraordinary expenditures and the expenditures on account of reproductive works will show a deficit of 19,080,870 florins.

PALINDROMIC ODDITIES.

A Collection of Curious Sentences to Be Read as You Please.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* A variety of fit enigmatic subjects may be derived from palindromes, or reciprocal verses, which are words, phrases, or sentences reading forward and backward the same.

Many palindromes have been made in French and Latin and in English, the sentence of Taylor, the water poet, "Lewd did I live and evil I did dwel," is well known.

A palindrome by Aspiro, the famous puzzler of Dubois, Ill., is thus neatly given:

The tailor is a snip, they say,
And has been from the earliest day.
And cabbage often takes in hand
That does not grow upon his land.
But mean as he, is that bad lad
Who, after good instruction had,
"Snips madam's pins" the game to play
With boys upon the Sabbath day.

Another has been presented by Mack, Paola, Kas., as follows:

Bob—(just from the Hub)—Now you Detroiters will bet anything, from a chew of the weed to a corner lot. But you never catch any of our fellows betting—not even a hat on the election.

Jack (who knows a thing or two)—O, but I do, though. I know a man who has a whole suit of clothes won on the election, and from one of your fellows, too, as you call them.

Bob—Now, see here, friend Jack, that can't be. Just show him to me and I'll set up the cigars.

Jack (calling)—O, Mike!

Mike (the hired man)—An' is it meself yez callin' now?

Jack—Tell the gentleman, Mike, how you obtained the new suit of clothes.

Mike—Faith, an' I beat that illigant Hubite guessin' on the 'lection, sure.

Jack—Now brag not so, bon' sir; is no Boston garb won?

A veteran soldier, recalling his early experience in the field, says: "Raw was I ere I saw war;" and gives the rather unnecessary assurance that he had "Devil a pap ere papa lived."

A temperance orator, soliloquizing on the dangers of the times, exclaims: "Evil is a murmur forever of Rum! Rum! [as I live!" But the lawless vagrant madly shouts: "Red rum drawer, live on, level no evil, reward murder!" while his companion in iniquity cries: "Murder no evil; I live on red rum!"

An important fact concerning the first sinning is thus stated: "Madam Adam did live ere evil did Madam Adam."

"To win is all a sin, I wot," declares a virtuous young man, who nobly resists the temptation to gamble, and resolves to "live not on evil."

A druggist exposes the notice: "Red root put up to order."

A young lady, on first meeting her namesake, said: "Eve was I ere I saw Eve."

At a circle the other day was given this account of a cruel boy's deed: "Madam saw Aaron tar a rat; Nora A. was madam."

A sign in a certain California town reads:

S. GILLIGS.
YREKA BAKERY.

A Western man, with too small a farm, sighs: "O, had I Idaho."

A blushing maiden, whose leap year fascinations her bashful lover has been unable to resist, coyly whispers: "Ned, I am now a won maiden."

Meeting the skeleton of a great extinct Australian marsupial in a museum, a facetious naturalist said: "Nod, O torpid diprotodon."

A conscientious young man sought to evade direct falsehood by this appeal to his partner in offending: "I did not rub part tar on no rattrap, Burton, did I?"

A fairy being asked how she made up her toilet, replied: "We don no dew."

In trying to content himself in his banishment, Napoleon was overheard to soliloquize: "Evil Elba I may amiable live."

Witnessing the warlike preparations in the East, the man in the moon ejaculated: "Evil Asia is alive."

The unfortunate daughter of a scold, after having borne her mother's reproaches and accusations until patience was exhausted, turned upon her, exclaiming: "Rail on, ma; I am no liar."

And the writer would add the wish that the interest of the *Dispatch* readers in such literary follies as these may not wane "till I will it."

DIRECTIONS FOR WOMEN SMOKERS.

Rules for Their Guidance Prepared by a Parisian Expert.

London Telegraph: Smoking is a habit which is not confined to men in France and other Continental countries. Many Parisiennes now indulge in cigarettes, even in their boudoirs, and a recent writer, who is herself a smoker, has drawn up a set of rules for the benefit of fashionable female votaries of the "weed." Some of these regulations are rather peculiar, and the wonder is that it should be at all necessary to insist upon their observance.

Never, says the guide, philosopher, and friend of fashionable fumeuses—never smoke in a restaurant or out of doors, even when in company with your husbands. Never light a cigarette after 5 o'clock tea, even if your most intimate friends only are present. Smoke after your meals at home, either in a room ad hoc or in your boudoir. Do not hold the cigarette between your teeth or at the sides of your mouths. Such low tricks are even unworthy of well bred men, and you must be mindful to carry the cigarette gracefully to your lips, and to blow gentle wreaths of etherialized essence around you from your mouths, or, if you like, down from your noses. Be extremely careful not to allow any ashes to fall on your dresses or your carpets, and be sure that your cigarette holders and their cases, your match boxes, your ash trays, and your general appliances for the enjoyment of tobacco be as delicate and artistic as all objects used by ladies should be.

By attention to these rules, concludes their compiler, a fumeuse may frequently make herself additionally interesting and piquante. Blowing clouds of smoke from the nose may even develop into a most fascinating operation, provided the smoker has a pretty proboscis, and that the profile of it only be seen by the admiring cavalier or suitor as the blue gray vapor descends delicately from the nostrils. The guide might have added an injunction to the fumeuses which would be well worth their attention had she said: "Go and see the Hottentot women smoke in the Jardin des Plantes." The three or four brown skinned beauties from the Bush who are now exhibiting themselves daily to the Parisians have a way of inhaling and emitting tobacco smoke which would be worthy of the emulation of the most artistically disposed Parisian fumeuse. It is true that the Hottentot ladies smoke big cigars which they beg from visitors, and that they do not disdain the short black pipe of clay, but they have a fine way of manipulating the numerous cigarettes which are also given to them gratis, and they emit the smoke from their rather wide nostrils in a perfectly natural and graceful manner.

Worthy of Their Steel.

Cincinnati *Times-Star:* The Democratic campaign editors have at last found their natural level. They have abandoned the tariff, civil service reform, and all other campaign issues, and are concentrating their mighty intellects on Anna Dickinson's bustle.

A DRINK FOR DRUNKARDS

THE FIERY SOLACE OF CONFIRMED TOPERS IN PROHIBITION TOWNS.

Jamaica Ginger the Correct Thing in Atlanta, Ga.—Four Ounces Will Make a Man Drunk, but Sometimes It Results in a Kind of Epileptic Fit—Unlike Whisky It Makes the Face Pale Instead of Red—Children Sent for It.

Atlanta *Journal:* A little girl, shabbily dressed, walked boldly up to the clerk in one of our largest drug stores and handed him a four-ounce phial, a phial in which was a time-stained cork, and on which was a label, dirty and greasy, so that the inscription written thereon was entirely illegible.

Without saying a word the clerk filled the bottle from a large jar on the shelf, handed it back to the child, received the money in payment, and went back to his work, while the child, who was chewing gum, stopped in the doorway long enough to pull up her ragged stocking and then skipped off up the street, holding the greasy looking vial in her hand.

Poor child!

No wonder she was ragged and dirty, no wonder that her curly hair was unkempt and that she looked a veritable gutter rat!

Her mother is a ginger drunkard!

A portion of the little money she receives each day is spent for Jamaica ginger, for which she craves as only a drunkard can crave for that which will satisfy his unnatural appetite.

The silent but seemingly well understood customer attracted my attention.

"What did you sell that little girl?" I asked.

"Ginger," was the druggist's reply.

"What sort of ginger?"

"Jamaica ginger."

"You seemed to know what she wanted."

"Yes, I ought to, since she's been a regular customer for the last twelve months. She comes into the store every day and buys a four-ounce vial full of Jamaica ginger for her mother, who is a confirmed ginger-drinker, only one among many in Atlanta."

"What do they drink it for?"

"To take the place of whisky."

"A man can't get drunk on ginger, can he?"

"Well, if you could see some of my regular ginger drunkards at times you would think so. Ginger is made from alcohol and ginger root. The root is ground and put into one of these funnel-shaped percolaters, after which the alcohol is poured upon it and soaks through it, dropping into the jar, in the mouth of which is fixed the funnel. This tincture is, as you know, if you've ever tasted it, as hot as liquid fire, and a teaspoonful is a big dose for an ordinary man.

"One pound of ginger will make two quarts of tincture, and many prefer it to whisky."

"How much does a confirmed ginger-drinker take at a dose?"

"There are one or two men who are regular ginger-drinkers who take as much as four ounces at a time, or, to show you the difference, thirty-two teaspoonfuls. If you, or I, or any other man unaccustomed to drinking ginger should take that much at once it would kill us. We would be apt to have convulsions at first, followed by a comatose condition, in which state death would come."

"How much will it require to make a man drunk?"

"I have seen one man get drunk on four ounces, and then again I've seen a man who drank the same quantity have a sort of epileptic fit, lasting for several minutes."

"What effect will the drinking of ginger produce in the long run?"

"It is far more injurious than whisky, and will kill a man who drinks it regularly in from two to three years' time. If you should hold a tablespoonful of ginger in your mouth a minute it would blister the inside coating of the mouth, and you can easily imagine what the effect on the stomach would be grappling with two or three tablespoonfuls of ginger every day."

"Can you tell a ginger-drinker from an ordinary man; or, in other words, will the drinking of ginger affect the personal appearance of a man as whisky does?"

"Whisky-drinking makes a man's face red. Ginger-drinking makes it pale, as the ginger draws the blood away from the surface to the centre of the body. I've watched these ginger-drinkers closely, and I've studied them a good deal. I've learned that a habitual ginger-drinker, like a morphine-eater, loses all regard for the truth and would rather lie than tell the truth. They also become hypochondriacs and imagine they are affected with every disease under the sun. One day they'll come in with a long face declaring they've got cramp colic and must have ginger. Another day they'll have heart disease and will surely die unless they can get ginger. The next time they have dyspepsia or rheumatism, but no matter what they have they seem to think ginger the sovereign remedy, and nothing else will do them. The trouble with them is the ginger-drinking, for it ruins the digestion, inflames the stomach, and throws the whole system into disorder."

"Is there any advantage in buying ginger?"

"Ginger costs $1 a pint, while whisky sells at from 50 cents up. The people who drink it, and they are numerous, both men and women, are for the most part mere physical wrecks who were confirmed drunkards when prohibition came upon us, and their unnatural appetites must be satisfied, so they bought ginger as the next best substitute for whisky. We ship ginger by the barrel to prohibition towns, as the old topers think it is the best substitute for whisky, and once they get accustomed to it they prefer it to whisky. It is astonishing to what depths of depravity a man can fall. I have another customer who eats a drachm of morphine every day. There are sixty grains to a drachm, and one-fourth of a grain is an ordinary dose. A man not accustomed to eating morphine could not eat a drachm of morphine a day and keep awake to save his life, but this man seems to feel no special inconvenience from eating the whole sixty grains."

"Have you many ginger customers among high-toned people?"

"Very few. There are one or two who have seen better days; one old man who was wealthy at one time, but he lost his wealth by drinking whisky before he took to drinking ginger. Some men are born with unnatural appetites and they must always be governed by them."

Attack on a Business-Man.

WATERLOO, Ia., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Shortly before midnight last night as E. L. Hostetter, a furniture dealer in this city, was going home he was struck at with a club and two shots were fired at him. One passed through his hat and the other through his coat. Mr. Hostetter then fired three shots at his assailants, who turned and fled. The shooting took place in the business part of the city, and the police were soon on the ground, but could get no trace of the would-be murderers. Mr. Hostetter has twice suffered from incendiary fires during the last summer, and it looks as though an effort was being made on the part of some one not only to ruin him but to take his life.

The "Free Press" Article Not Inspired.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 18.—There is considerable discussion in political circles over an article in the London (Ont.) *Free Press* of yesterday advocating the granting to American fishermen of the privilege of transshipping their fish in bond over Canadian railroads. Many persons inferred that as the *Free Press* is a Government organ the article foreshadowed a change of base by the Dominion Government, but it is learned on the highest authority that it was altogether unauthorized and in no way indicated the policy of the Government, being merely an expression of the individual views of the writer.

W. S. Payne to Be Dismissed.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 18.—A dispatch from Hillsboro, O., says that Capt. D. Q. Morrow of that place, Special Judge Advocate of the court-martial which tried Walter S. Payne, ex-Commander in Chief of the Sons of Veterans, has forwarded the transcript of proceedings to Gen. Abbott, Commander in Chief, at Chicago. Payne was found guilty on two of the four charges preferred—embezzlement of the funds of the order and a violation of a pledge whereby the order was deprived for a long time of the use of $1,600 of its funds. The court-martial sentenced him to dishonorable dismission, subject to the approval of the Commander in Chief.

Cause of Count Beal's Suicide.

QUEBEC, Oct. 18.—At Count Premio Beal's inquest today the jury rendered a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity. Three days ago the Vice-Council at Halifax claimed to have been ordered here to relieve the Consul General. The latter declined to recognize his authority and called at the Spanish Government's Consular Office, while the Vice-Consul returned to Halifax. A peremptory reply was received by Count Beal Tuesday evening from Madrid. He had met with many losses, one of $20,000 from the seizure of an American vessel, alleged to have been loaded with arms and ammunition at this port for Cuba. The Vice-Consul arrived tonight from Halifax.

The Independent Long Bow.

Hartford *Courant:* The extent of the misrepresentations that the Democratic papers are making would seem impossible to surpass; but the virtuous mugwump and "independent" papers do lie over them.

THE ONLY HOUSE In Chicago that control Messrs. Slater Bros.' English Neckwear at these prices.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State and Madison-sts.

FRIDAY, AND Today TOMORROW, SATURDAY.

NEW ASSORTMENT

—By far the largest and prettiest we have ever shown—of Gents'

SATIN AND SILK

English Tecks

AND

Four-in-Hands,

FROM

Messrs. SLATER BROS., London, England.



At 15c
ONE HUNDRED STYLES.

At 25c
ONE THOUSAND STYLES.

Finest and Best Neckwear EVER SOLD AT THE PRICE.

Those Who Come First Fare Best.

FRIDAY, THE Great Bargain Day OF THE WEEK.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State and Madison-sts.

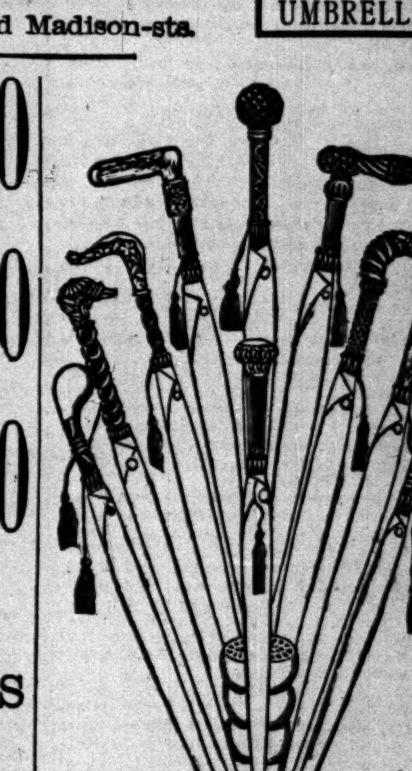
SOLE AGTS. for the "SANS EGAL" SILK UMBRELLAS.

Two-Dollar Silk Umbrellas, With Gold Capped Handles, At $1.00

Four and Five Dollar Silk Umbrellas, Gold, Silver, and Natural Root Sticks, At $2.50

Six and Seven Dollar Silk Umbrellas, One Hundred Styles of Handles, At $3.50

THIS SALE AND THESE PRICES —ARE FOR— TODAY, Friday, Oct. 19th.



CARSON PIRIE & COMPANY
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

$2.75 SHOES

ACTUAL VALUE, $3.75.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Ladies' Brazilian Kid Shoes, sizes 2½ to 7, widths AA to E, styles common sense and opera, at $2.75

EXTRA OFFER—1,000 prs. Ladies' Bright-Finished Dongola Shoes, HAND-SEWED, their value $5.50, at $4.00

BRING OUT YOUR DEAD.

A Story Told by George Francis Train in a Lecture for the Yellow-Fever Fund.

New York *Sun:* George Francis Train lectured to 200 persons in Clarendon Hall last night for the benefit of the Jacksonville sufferers. Nobody presided and he introduced himself. He talked of a great many things, of which he himself was the greatest. Touching upon the Jacksonville fever scourge, he reverted to an epidemic in New Orleans fifty-five years ago.

"It was dreadful," he said. "No coffins there nor any hearse, or funeral, or mourning. Only a cart and a boy that stopped before the door and called:

"'Bring out—bring out—your—d-e-a-d!'

"I remember they took out my little sister Josephine. I remember how they tossed the box over among a lot of others. My father, and mother, and I went after it in a carryall. I remember the rain and the water splashing about the wheels in the cemetery. Again in two days came that cry:

"'Bring out—bring out—your—d-e-a-d!'

"It was my little sister Ruby, then. How different from at Jacksonville, where they do it up in style, with fine coffins, and money and help pouring in from all over the world. Yet again we went to the graveyard and there was left only my little sister Ellen, a weak, delicate little thing, gentle and mild, the fairest flower that ever bloomed. She had always been my special playmate. A little fellow 4 years old can't remember much, but her face has been with me all through my life and I shall never forget it, nor how one day there came again that cry:

"'Bring out—bring out—your—d-e-a-d!'

"I clung to the box, I remember, and struggled against their taking it away. After that went the servants, I remember, and the doctor, and then the nurse, and at last they showed me my mother sick, and in a few days she too had gone. Then there came a letter from my aunt, far away in New England, and it begged them to send one—little Georgie, at any rate—before all were dead. So my father took me to the ship Waverly, and I remember how we walked from one ship to another to get on it. He tied a card about my neck and on it wrote:

"This is George Francis Train, my only child. Consigned to John Clark Jr., Dock square, Boston.

"Take good care of the little fellow; he is only 4 years old; all dead but one out of a family of eleven.

"I remember that I floated out into the warm, pleasant gulf, and along and along, day after day, floating in the sunshine, floating north, floating at last into the beautiful harbor of Boston. And I seem to have been floating ever since."

Col. Ingersoll will treat the liquor question from a legal, social, moral, and political standpoint in Sunday's Tribune.

LEA & PERRINS'

SAUCE

(THE WORCESTERSHIRE)

Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS' that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

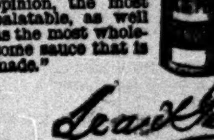


SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, WELSH-RAREBITS, &c.

Lea & Perrins

Signature is on every bottle of the genuine and original.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW YORK.

WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE.



DR. HORNE'S ELECTRO-MAGNETIC BELT positively cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LIVER, KIDNEY and exhausting chronic diseases of both sexes. Contains 23 to 100 degrees of Electricity. GUARANTEED the latest improved, cheapest, scientific, powerful, durable and effective MEDICAL ELECTRIC BELT in the WORLD. Electric Suspensories free with Male Belts. Avoid bogus companies with many aliases and worthless imitations. ELECTRIC TRUSSES FOR RUPTURE. 9,000 cured. Send stamp for illustrated pamphlet.
DR. W. J. HORNE, INVENTOR, 191 WABASH AV., CHICAGO.

IF YOU CAN'T SLEEP

On account of aches and pains such as Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache and Kidney affections, we advise you to use BENSON'S PLASTER, which enjoys a world-wide reputation for the cure of such sufferings. This plaster has attained its popularity solely upon its merits as a healing agent. All first-class Physicians recommend it. Send two-cent stamp to Seabury & Johnson, N. Y., for a copy of "Instructions from the Doctor."

Waterproof Linen Collars and Cuffs

(Celluloid). Retain shape and finish through months of wear. No laundrying required. Illustrated Price-List free by mail. Address J. S. BARNES & CO., 85 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

"PLEASE BUY A 'WAR CRY'"

SELLING GEN. BOOTH'S PAPER "IN THE OUTPOSTS OF PERDITION."

The "Official Organ" Is Printed in Many Languages and Its Circulation Is Large —The Soldiers Are Required to Sell It and Have Queer Experiences—Nora and Jessie Say Good-by and Start for "Hell Let Loose."



I GOT back to Englewood by 4 o'clock to find that Jessie had been engaged during my absence in selling the *War Cry*.

Be it understood that the *War Cry*, as announced in its artistic head, is the "only official gazette of the Salvation Army in America," and is published weekly by Ballington Booth at No. 111 Reade street, New York City, at the uniform price of five cents per copy. The issue of Sept. 29 was No. 365, so that it is now in the eighth year of its existence.

It is a neat, sixteen page sheet. The first page usually contains a biographical sketch of a prominent officer, with appropriate cuts. Then follow reports from various districts, detailing wonderful conversions. Gen. Booth had contributed a letter to this issue, urging a week of prayer and self-denial, the money saved to go to carrying the good news afar. Obituary notices were full; weddings were chronicled; and there were columns of paragraphs that were quite worthy of Sam Jones as to point and brevity. One department contained news from far countries by telegraph; another letters from converts; and then came the *War Cry* "thermometer," where the number of *War Crys* sold each week by corps was daily set forth. This indicates the entire circulation, as the paper is handled only by the officers of the corps.

At the head stands Minneapolis Corps and Fall River, Mass., selling 400 copies each; Denver, Colo., and St. Paul sell 350 each. Then follows a long list decreasing in number, no corps being in the list unless selling 100. In Chicago probably 1,000 copies are sold weekly by the eight corps; so the circulation of the *War Cry* runs easily into the thousands. On the last page is a number of original songs written by inspired Salvationists. Altogether it is an admirably edited sheet, and fully answers the purpose for which it was created.

There is not a line of advertising in it, except of their own wares and announcements. There is a column list of publications of the Salvation Army, which embraces six books by Gen. Booth:

"Rules and Regulations," "Doctrines and Discipline," "The Training of Children," "Salvation Soldiery," "The Soldier's Guide," "Doctrines of the Army."

Mrs. Gen. Booth is the authoress of "Popular Christianity," "Aggressive Christianity," "Life and Death," "Godliness," "Practical Religion," "Church and State (as it relates to the Salvation Army)." Some thirty miscellaneous books and pamphlets follow and seven song books.

Of the newspapers and journals there exist the *War Cry*, American, English, Canadian, and Californian, *En Avant* of France, *Strids Ropet* of Sweden, *Der Kreigsruf*, German-Swiss, *Der Heilsruf*, German, and *All the World*, a monthly magazine of forty-eight pages. The pen seems to be as valliantly used as the sword, and the amount of salvation literature put into circulation is truly amazing considering the length of time the army has been in existence.

But the *War Cry!* If nothing else would prove the zeal of the officers of the Salvation Army the fact of their undertaking to sell so many copies of this official gazette under the most trying circumstances would surely prove it.

A great many corps have a *War Cry* night, when the people who attend the meetings are expected to invest in a paper at the door. At Englewood one of the soldiers went around regularly through the audience disposing of as many as possible. When the new papers arrive if any old ones remain unsold by these methods the officers are required to sell them on the streets. No profit is made by those handling them, every one ordered has to be paid for whether sold or not, and all the profits go into the Army fund, which is used in perfecting or extending all branches of the Army work. In selling the paper the officers are expected to go into places of business, preferably into saloons and places of public resort.

It was this work which Jessie and the cadet had been engaged in Thursday. Clara had refused to go. Clara did not belong to the corps anyhow, being only a visitor to her sister, so Jessie was detailed to go with the cadet.

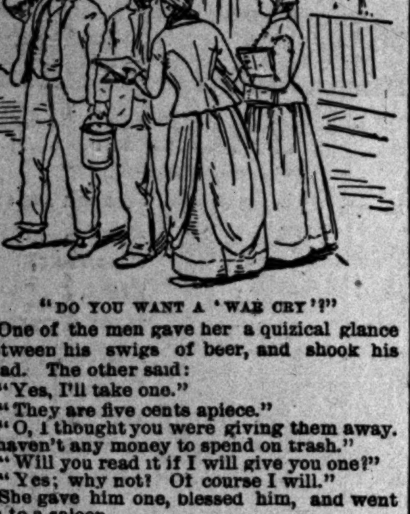
Millie shut her teeth hard and prayed for help on this expedition and more faith. She is singularly inelastic and rubs against people's prejudices with an unconsciousness and persistency that fall just short of the sublime. Perhaps some of the experiences of that morning were due to this quality.

HOW THE "WAR CRY" IS SOLD.

Nora Sets Forth in Detail the Experiences of the News Venders.

They walked up Wentworth avenue to Sixty-sixth street and across to State, where two men with a can of beer between them were encountered.

"Lord help me!" said Millie, soto voce—then aloud: "Do you want a *War Cry?*"



"DO YOU WANT A 'WAR CRY'?"

One of the men gave her a quizical glance between his swigs of beer, and shook his head. The other said:

"Yes, I'll take one."

"They are five cents apiece."

"O, I thought you were giving them away. I haven't any money to spend on trash."

"Will you read it if I will give you one?"

"Yes; why not? Of course I will."

She gave him one, blessed him, and went on to a saloon.

"God help us! Give us more faith," said Millie. A dozen men were standing around the bar, but no one would buy. They looked at the two girls and one winked at Millie, but not a word was said.

When they arrived at a market, Millie said: "You go in alone!" So Jessie walked in and asked the man in charge to buy a *War Cry*. He frowned and shook his head; Jessie walked out.

"I can't sell any."

"Don't get discouraged. You must pray for more faith. Jesus will help you."

On Sixty-third street were a number of saloons and each was full of men. The two Gospel newsgirls were greeted with a look of astonishment, then a smile, alcoholically cordial, and ribald laughs.

"Do you want to buy a *War Cry?*"

"Well, now, let's argue that ma-atter, m' dear," said one man. Several would have talked with them indefinitely with all a half-drunken man's amiability, but Jessie refused to answer them. Millie, true to her idea of a "word in season," stood a good deal of their chaffing, smiled beatifically on them, and said "Bless you," whether they bought or not. Jessie merely looked grim, said "Thank you" briefly, and pocketed the cash quite as if she had given them their money's worth. The worst of it was that no particular good seemed to come out of this exposure to insults, ridicule, and spiritual toleration. Jessie's heart was hot with indignation, and then came the last straw.

"Get out of here," yelled a saloonkeeper as they entered his place. "I don't know what such a —— set want to come around to bother people for."

Jessie looked at him, all her insulted womanhood in her face. The man growled something else and buried his face in a paper, having grace enough to feel a little ashamed.

The next man was quite willing to argue the question:

"Now, what will that paper do for my family?" he asked with an oath. His question was followed by a roar of laughter from a group of men who were all concerned about the welfare of their families. Jessie retorted:

"What will that whisky you are drinking do for your family?"

"It'll keep one member of it feeling mighty good," he replied.

Jessie backed out to the door, but Millie talked with him and told him how much better salvation was than whisky.

"O, see here, you've got just one side. Bet you never tried whisky. Now, girls, if you'll drink with me I'll buy a paper, blessed if I don't. What'll you take?"

But still Millie did not desist.

"No, thank you," she said sweetly. "We are drinking from the full fountain of salvation."

"It's pretty hard to beat sour mash!" he replied with imperturbable good humor.

"I can't read," said the next man. Jessie handed him a paper, and he read it serenely and then gave it back. Many made the same excuse and others said they had no money.

One man who was smoking made this statement and bolstered it up by saying he could get trusted for tobacco.

"Well, I'll trust you for a paper," said Jessie, and he took it.

"I can't afford to buy one," said a bartender. "You get them to let me keep open Sunday and I'll take all your papers, and sell them too."

Another bartender said: "You see this thing [pointing to a cash register]. I have to use it and every nickel has to be registered. I haven't a cent of my own."

Millie next asked a morose old man to buy a paper and he said bluntly: "I don't want it."

"O, yes; it would do you so much good. Maybe you would be saved."

"Confound you; won't you let me have an opinion of my own." Millie tried to soothe him, but he was just drunk enough to be quarrelsome. In another saloon Jessie sold a paper to a man at the bar and then turned to go out, but Millie had got into another argument. She never knew when it was time to quit, and as her common sense was not to be relied on Jessie walked out by herself and waited for her under a lamp-post.

A number of men were standing around the car barn, but all refused to invest in a *War Cry*.



SELLING "WAR CRYS" IN THE OUTPOSTS OF PERDITION.

"You're in a pretty business," said one man, which opinion tallied with Jessie's, but she retorted:

"We are selling our wares. You don't have to buy, but there is no necessity for your insulting us."

"You must have more faith," said Millie. Then she blessed that excuse for a man and was very deservedly greeted with a roar of laughter. The men continued calling after them until out of hearing.

On Fifty-ninth street they were laughed at by everybody, sworn at by a few, and the oaths lacked even originality. Every man was wicked or vulgar after the same pattern. Millie sold two papers in a grocery near the viaduct and Jessie entered the office of the *Daily Sun*. The young lady in charge shook her head, but Jessie persisted:

"We buy papers from you. You ought to do the same by us."

"I guess that's so," she said, and took a paper. One was sold to a shoemaker, and the girls then entered the bank. An old gentleman, who was probably the cashier, asked them to wait a moment.

"I attended the meeting at the Arcade Hall and heard the Marshal and Mrs. Booth," he said. "She's a noble little woman." He then went on to speak of the way the papers had reported the meeting and especially of the special article in THE TRIBUNE.

"I heard of that," said Millie, "but we didn't see any of the papers. We read only the *War Cry*." The gentleman bought a paper from her, and they then went back home, arriving there at 1 o'clock.

Jessie's soul was sick. Two hours and a half among drunken, cursing, ungodly, brutal men! And what had been accomplished? One policeman with a sanctified club could have knocked more conviction of sin in the whole number of them by one well-aimed blow than those two girls had done in a whole morning of gentle submissiveness to whatever form their brutality chose to take.

When I got back from interviewing the officers of No. 8 Jessie was stretched on the lounge looking as fragile as a Dresden china cup.

"What have you been doing to yourself?" I asked.

"Nothing—only selling *War Crys* in the outposts of perdition," she whispered. "And then Ida, Amy, and the sick soldier, Jesse, have all been here since and I have heard all the changes rung on 'Salvation,' 'Save Souls,' 'The Blood of the Lamb,' etc., until I'm used up."

It transpired that the house had been full of soldiers and other visitors all the afternoon. Charlie Lanyon, a soldier and son of their landlord, had entertained them with an account of James Aldrich Brown, the noted bigamist of Michigan. It seems that Mr. Brown had at one time with one of his wives been a tenant of Mr. Lanyon. The recital of Mr. Brown's numerous sins of omission to get a divorce convulsed Clara. She stood near Charlie while he unfolded the tale and indulged in hilarious conduct, winding up by slapping him on the shoulder familiarly and laughing loudly.

It was thus that Clara's exuberant nature occasionally slopped over with the young soldiers who paid polite calls.

There's something curious about the way they talk about souls, as if they could take them out, analyze them, and put them back without disturbing the ordinary function of living. No one else but Henry James is so privileged. "But, my dear girl, we say farewell to Englewood. We go to Chicago No. 8 this evening by the Major's instructions."

The sick soldier came in just then, followed by the others.

"No. 8?" he said. "I was down there once, and it's Hell let loose."

"Have courage! Jesus will surely help you. The foes of the Lord are many, but they will never prevail," said the Captain. "Remember He was crucified. There are those who would crucify Him now should He return."

"You must have more faith——"

"Now, Millie!" laughed Clara.

Then we were kissed all around by the girls, and the young man said:

"I'll come to see you some time, if you'll let me."

"You can't," I answered, severely. His budding hopes had to be sat down on. "I'm going to be an officer and can't have a beau for two years."

"I didn't mean that!" he stammered, confused over this public rebuke.

"Yes, you did, and you'll have to give it up."

We were kissed again, but avoided a parting prayer; got away and rode on an ordinary horse-car deliberately into "Hell let loose."

NORA MARKS.

A New Theory.

The irrepressible boy, whose doings and sayings figure so prominently in all the newspapers, now comes to the front with a totally new theory respecting the death of Moses. His mother had been reciting to him the beautiful poem beginning, "By Nebo's lonely mountain," and had just finished the lines, "But no man heard the trampling or saw the train go forth," when the hopeful burst in with the question, "Did Moses die on a railroad track?" The boy evidently has ingenuity enough, if sufficiently cultivated, to qualify him to take a high place among the oracular exponents of the "higher criticism" by and by.—*Boston Congregationalist.*

The Religious Orders of Spain.

Spanish politics has been thrown into a state of considerable excitement by the publication of the statistics relating to the religious orders in Spain. There are 221 monasteries in the land, 200 having been built since 1876, with a total of 4,220 monks. There are also 1,109 convents, with 25,000 nuns. The cause of the alarm lies in the fact that the orders are almost entirely Carlist.

MR. PARNELL'S ACCUSER.

THE LONDON "TIMES" LIKELY TO LOSE ITS CASE.

Its Newly-Developed Policy Regarded as a Sign of Fatal Weakness—The Text of the "Thunderer's" Sensational Accusations Against Mr. Parnell and the Land Leaguers—Many Well-Known American Names Figure in the Charges.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—[New York Times Cable.]—The coming meeting of the Parnell Commission already throws a shadow large and portentous enough to monopolize political attention. The particulars of the charges made by the London *Times*, filed yesterday, show a general change of front on the part of the prosecutor. After years of virulent personal charges against Mr. Parnell and daring him to meet them, this assailant of all things Irish now turns around and tries to evade the consequences of its conduct by throwing out a big drag-net in the shape of vague allegations against the whole Irish party. No less than sixty-five Irish members have filed affidavits of answer, and if the *Times* succeeds in fastening upon a single one of this number a solitary suspicious action, letter, or connection it hopes thus to escape complete failure. But it is the general belief that Justice Hannen will not permit this kind of subterfuge, but hold the *Times* to proof that its alleged Parnell letters are genuine. I am told that conclusive evidence that they are forgeries has been secured in America. The assertion is even made that the forger is well known, and the expectation is now quite general that the *Times* will be so badly beaten as seriously to damage its party in Parliament, particularly since it is settled that the Attorney-General is really to appear in its behalf.

TEXT OF THE ACCUSATIONS.

Many Americans Held Up as Dynamitards and Advocates of Crime.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—[New York Sun Cable.]—The full particulars of the *Times'* charges against the Irish patriots are furnished to Parnell's solicitors today. The document shows clearly the straits to which the *Times* has been put, even to make a prima facie case. Appended is the text of the charges made and the particulars, as demanded by the Special Commissioner:

The names of members of Parliament against whom charges and allegations are made are set out in the schedule. The members of Parliament mentioned in the schedule were members of the conspiracy and organization hereafter described, and took part in the work and operations thereof, with the knowledge of its character, object, and modes of action. From and including the year 1879 there have existed societies known as "the Irish Land League," "the Irish National Land League and the Labor and Industrial Union," "the Ladies' Land League," "the Ladies' Irish Union," "the National League and Affiliated Societies of Great Britain and America," all forming one connected and continuous organization. The ultimate object of the organization was to establish the absolute independence of Ireland as a separate nation. With a view to effect this, one of the immediate objects of said conspiracy or organization was to promote agrarian agitation against the payment of agricultural rents, thereby securing coöperation of tenant farmers of Ireland and at the same time the impoverishment and ultimate expulsion from the country of Irish landlords, who were styled the English garrison. Action was taken to organize a system of coercion and intimidation in Ireland, which was sustained and enforced by boycotting and the commission of crimes and outrages. The organization was actively engaged in the following matters:

1. The promotion of and inciting to commission of crimes and outrages, boycotting, and intimidation.

2. The collection and providing of funds to be used, or which it was known were used, for the promotion of and payment of persons engaged in the commission of crimes and outrages, boycotting, and intimidation.

3. The payment of persons who assisted in, were affected by, or accidentally or otherwise were injured in the commission of such crimes, outrages, boycotting, and intimidation.

4. The holding of meetings and procuring to be made speeches inciting to the commission of crimes and outrages, boycotting, and intimidation (some of the meetings referred to, which were attended by members of Parliament, with approximate dates and places of meeting, are given in schedule hereto annexed).

5. The publication and dissemination of newspaper and other literature inciting to and approving of sedition and the commission of crimes, outrages, boycotting, and intimidation, particularly the *Irish World*, Chicago *Citizen*, Boston *Pilot*, *Freeman's Journal*, *United Ireland*, *Irishman*, *Nation*, *Weekly News*, Cork *Daily Herald*, *Kerry Sentinel*, *Evening Telegraph*, *Sligo Champion*.

6. Advocating resistance to law and constituted authorities and impeding the detecting and punishment of crime.

7. The making of payments to or for persons who were guilty, or supposed to be guilty, of commission of crimes, outrages, and acts of boycotting and intimidation for their defense, or to enable them to escape from justice, and for the maintenance of such persons and their families.

8. It is charged and alleged that members of Parliament, mentioned in the schedule, approved, and by their acts and conduct led people to believe they approved, resistance to law and the commission of crimes, outrages, and acts of boycotting and intimidation when committed in furtherance of the objects and resolutions of said societies, and that persons who engaged in the commission of such crimes, outrages, and acts would receive the support and protection of said societies and of their organization and influence. Acts and conduct specially referred to are as follows:

9. They attended meetings of said societies and other meetings at various places and made speeches and caused and procured speeches to be made inciting to the commission of crimes, outrages, boycotting, and intimidation.

10. They were parties to and cognizant of the payment of moneys for purposes above mentioned and as testimonials or rewards to persons who had been convicted or were notoriously guilty of crimes or outrages or to their families.

11. With the knowledge that crimes, outrages, and acts of boycotting and intimidation had followed the delivery of speeches at meetings, they expressed no bona-fide disapproval or public condemnation; but, on the contrary, continued to be leading and active members of said societies and to subscribe to their funds.

12. With such knowledge as aforesaid they continued to be intimately associated with the officers of the same societies, many of whom fled from justice, and with notorious criminals and agents and instruments of murder and conspiracies, and with planners and paymasters of outrage, and with advocates of sedition, violence, and use of dynamite.

13. They and said societies, with such knowledge as aforesaid, received large sums of money which were collected in America and elsewhere by criminals and persons who were known to advocate sedition, assassination, use of dynamite, and commission of crimes and outrages.

14. When on certain occasions they considered it politic to denounce, and did denounce, certain crimes in public, they afterward made communications to their associations and others with the intention of leading them to believe such denunciation not sincere. One instance of this, of which said defendants propose to give evidence, is the following series of letters: Letters from C. S. Parnell, dated 15th May, 1882; letter from same, 16th June, 1882; another letter from same of same date.

Following are the persons who are guilty of crime or advocates of treason, sedition, assassination, and violence, with whom, it is alleged, said members of Parliament continued to associate:

Frank Byrne, who admitted his connection with the Phœnix Park murders, and who was supplied with money by Mr. C. S. Parnell which enabled him to escape to America; Patrick Egan, Treasurer of the Land League, who during the years 1881 and 1882, organized and procured the commission of crimes and outrages in various parts of Ireland; Patrick Ford, editor *Irish World*, who remitted large sums of moneys to said association and for purposes aforesaid; James Carey, Phœnix Park informer; Capt. McCafferty, implicated in Phœnix Park murder; Tynan, who organized the Phœnix Park murders; T. Brennan, who was Secretary of the Land League, and paid some perpetrators of the Phœnix Park and other murders and outrages; J. Mullett, a convict; Edward McCaffery, a convict; Patrick J. Sheridan, who was organizer of the Land League, and who organized outrages and acts of violence and was implicated in the Phœnix Park murders; M. J. Boyton, organizer of the Land League and instigator of crime; J. W. Nally, convicted of crime; John Walsh Middlesbrough, organizer of the Invincible Conspiracy in Ireland; Thomas F. Bourke, who was convicted of high treason the 24th of April, 1886; James Stephens, chief of the Fenian organization; J. J. Breslin, hospital superintendent of Richmond jail and member of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, who aided in Stephens' escape; Hamilton Williams, partner of Gallagher, a convicted dynamitard, and himself a dynamitard; Alexander Sullivan, a member of the Clan-na-Gael Transatlantic; Mooney, Augustine Ford, Ellen Ford, Maria Doherty, Father Eugene Shehy, Dr. William Carroll, P. A. Collins, C. O'M. Condon, sentenced to death for the murder of Sergt. Brett; John Devoy, convicted of Fenianism and trustee of the skirmishing fund raised by the *Irish World*; O'Brien, McCarthy, and Chambers, convicted Fenians; John Finerty, dynamitard; John Daly, dynamitard; Gen. Millen, dynamitard; W. F. Mackaylomasney, a convicted Fenian; Stephen Joseph Meaney, a convicted Fenian; James Redpath, advocate of crime; Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, John O'Leary, convicted of Fenianism; P. J. Gordon, Francis Tully, Father Egan, Father Coen, John Roche of Woodford, P. N. Fitzgerald, Lawrence Egan, J. Riordan, J. Connell, Timothy Horan, Jeremiah Riordan, J. Dowling, Patrick Nally, M. M. O'Sullivan, M. J. Kelly, Thomas Fitzpatrick, Maurice Murphy, Martin Egan, J. M. Wall, A. M. Forrester, J. P. Quinn, W. F. Moloney, Pearson Reddington, members of the Land League, and implicated in crime; Anna Parnell, H. Reynolds, H. Lynch, Mrs. Moloney, Clara Stritch, Mrs. Moore, members of the Ladies' Land League, who paid for the commission of crime.

The names of the members of Parliament against whom it is proposed to give evidence of charges and allegations are:

Thomas Sexton, Joseph Gillis Biggar, Joseph Richard Cox, Jeremiah Jordan, James Christopher Flynn, William O'Brien, Dr. Charles K. D. Tanner, William J. Lane, James Gilhooly, Joseph E. Kenny, John Hooper, Charles Stewart Parnell, Maurice Healey, James O'Doherty, Patrick O'Hea, Arthur O'Connor, Michael McCartan, John J. Clancy, Sir T. Grattan Esmonde, Bart., Timothy D. Sullivan, Timothy Harrington, William H. Redmond, Henry Campbell, Patrick J. Foley, Matthew Harris, David Sheehy, John Stack, Edward Harrington, Dennis Kilbride, Jeremiah D. Sheehan, James Leahy, Patrick A. Chance, Thomas Quinn, William Abraham, John Finucane, Francis A. O'Keene, Justin McCarthy, Timothy M. Healy, Joseph Nolan, Thomas P. Gill, Daniel Crilly, John Deasy, John Dillon, James F. O'Brien, Patrick O'Brien, Richard Lalor, James J. O'Kelly, Andrew Commins, LL.D., Edmund Leamy, Dr. Joseph Francis Fox, Michael Conway, Luke Patrick Hayden, P. J. O'Brien, Thomas Mayne, John O'Connor, Matthew J. Kenney, Jasper D. Pyne, Patrick Joseph Power, James Tuite, Donal Sullivan, Thomas Joseph Condon, John Redmond, John Barry Garrett, Michael Byrne, and Thomas P. O'Connor.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN WALL STREET.

All News of a Favorable Nature and the Bulls Have a Cheerful Day.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Union Pacific was the distinguishing feature of the day in the stock market, and its strength carried the rest of the list along with it on an advance. This advance, however, was partially lost before the close when a reaction caused a fractional decline. Outside of this there was little of interest in the market, although there was a little more activity than during yesterday, the sales amounting to 254,000 shares. At Boston, whence disquieting rumors have come lately, there seemed to be a steadier feeling, and both Atchison and New England indicated that there was more strength there in the market than since the break of last week. London, too, bought quite freely, taking such stocks as St. Paul, Reading, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific preferred, and Wabash preferred, and there seemed to be a firmer tendency than has existed for several days. Early in the morning there was a drive made against Missouri Pacific, and it seemed to send the price off, but the subsequent strength in Union Pacific was shared in by Missouri Pacific, which recovered under this leadership. The largest proportion of any one stock in the total of the transactions was Union Pacific, for it was bought in large lots, Work, Strong & Co. taking 10,000 shares, Moore & Schley 5,000, Chase & Higginson 2,000, and a lot of smaller operators taking from 1,000 to 1,500 shares each. It was said that the movement in this stock caught the street short, and that most of the large buying has been to cover the short interest; but the bulls say this is not so, that the stock is being purchased on its merits, and that higher prices for it are bound to prevail before long. Next to Union Pacific in prominence came St. Paul, Canada Southern, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and New York & New England, all these advancing from 1 to 1⅜ points; but the reaction of the afternoon made them close a trifle off. The Southern properties were firm, due to the effect of the signing of the lease yesterday of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia to the Richmond & Danville, but the advance in the stock of these two companies was not marked, although Norfolk & Western and Louisville & Nashville scored higher figures. All the lines East and West continue to report a rush of business, and the news was circulated today that the Granger roads had agreed to raise the grain rates from Iowa, Minnesota, and Dakota points. All the news, in fact, was of a favorable nature, and the bulls had a rather cheerful day. Henry V. Poor of Poor's Manual fame was in the city today. In conversation he said: "I don't look for much of a movement until after the election, but then there will be a bull market. Especially will this be the case if Harrison is elected. Should he be successful, and it looks as though he surely would be, then look out. The market will fairly boom and the shorts will have trouble."

CAST STEEL.

Shipbuilders Have Practically Decided to Abandon Its Use.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—There seems to be a growing desire on the part of shipbuilders to do away with cast steel for use in building the machinery of the vessels of war. During the last year or two experience has proven to the practical shipbuilder and designer that the tendency of large steel castings to develop flaws is greatly on the increase and nearly all of the English firms and a great many in this country have practically decided to abandon their use. The principle laid down for these flaws that the harder the metal the greater the liability to cracks caused, no doubt, by the unequal tension in cooling, seems to be the one generally agreed upon.

Humphreys & Tennant, the designers of the Baltimore's engines, had never used steel castings in their machinery when they made the design, and only incorporated them on account of the popular craze for that material. Since then the use of steel castings in a few engines has proved them to be so unreliable that Messrs. Humphreys & Tennant will not now use them in their machinery except at the risk of persons ordering engines with that material in them, and they will use no steel castings without a guarantee from the makers of the castings to assume the cost of all damages arising from their breakage.

The Union Iron-Works of San Francisco, which has the contract to build the new cruiser Charleston, are adopting the same principles and are only using cast steel when it is absolutely necessary. Forged iron and forged steel are now being used, and in the last three English warships built cast steel was entirely discarded, and the sternpost of each was constructed of phosphorous bronze. It is believed that the trouble would be equally serious in cast steel ordnance, but as no official trial of the ten inch gun at Annapolis has been received at the Navy Department it is impossible to speak definitely on that point—but so far as steam machinery is concerned the use of cast steel is rapidly becoming a thing of the past.

A DEMOCRATIC PROPHECY.

The Philadelphia "Times" on the Consequence of Free Trade in Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—The Philadelphia *Times* is supporting the free trade mess of the President and the Mills bill, and yet in a leading editorial Nov. 21, just before the assembling of the present Congress, it said:

"Speaker Carlisle twice packed the House Committee on Ways and Means in the interest of free trade—that is, tariff revision on a free trade basis—and he thus made tariff revision or revenue reform impossible. Had not the Morrison horizontal tomfoolery been defeated in the winter of 1883, Mr. Cleveland would not have carried a single Northern State; and if Speaker Carlisle shall put the blatant free trader Mills at the head of the Ways and Means in the next House, with a committee in sympathy with its Chairman, President Cleveland and his party will be in a hopeless minority in the House from the day the committees are announced, and New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Indiana will be surely Republican in 1888, with the Virginias, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Louisiana doubtful and chances largely in favor of the Republicans."

Lighting a Cigar with Ice.

Yesterday a prominent New York lawyer arrived in Washington for a consultation with an attorney of this city regarding some patent cases. During the conversation a match to light a cigar was lacking, and the Washingtonian remarked that a piece of ice would do. The New-Yorker laughed and was incredulous, and a wager of a champagne supper was made. The Washingtonian took a piece of clear ice about an inch thick from the water cooler, whittled it into the shape of a disk, and with the palms of his hands melted its two sides convex, thus giving it the form of a double convex lens or burning glass. With it he focussed the sun's rays on the end of his cigar, thus lighting the cigar. While smoking the weed he enjoyed the chagrin of the New-Yorker, who promptly paid the bet.—*Washington Star.*

The New Court of Berlin.

The whole Court at Berlin is now entirely composed of new people. The friends of the late Emperor have disappeared, and the Emperor and Empress are surrounded by people entirely of their own choosing and sympathies. Those who know say it is impossible to imagine anything more complete than the effacement of every trace of the late Emperor's and Empress' influence.

Common, medium, fine furniture and draperies, prices lowest, at Colby's, 217 and 219 State street.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not answer queries in anonymous communications.]

No.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Suppose a man serves out a sentence in the State's Prison and is allowed the usual time for good behavior and discharged from the prison, is he entitled to a vote without a special pardon from the Governor of the State of Illinois?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Not the Proprietor of the Hotel Dearborn.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please correct an error which appeared in your paper of the 17th inst. You stated that James Prior, who committed suicide the night of the 15th inst., had left $500 with a Mr. Austin, and that Mr. Austin was the proprietor of Dearborn Hotel. Mr. Austin was once clerk of this hotel, but is not proprietor of this hotel. He is working in a hotel in Aurora, Ill. Mr. Prior came from Aurora last Sunday, where he had been to see Mr. Austin, and had never any money with the proprietor of this hotel.

JOS. PRATT, Proprietor of Hotel Dearborn.

Blaine's Speeches.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As the campaign progresses I am glad that there are such lights in the Republican party as Mr. Blaine. Each of his speeches exceeds in value and interest the preceding one. For logic and common sense they cannot be equaled. The Democrats are powerless to find any of their best orators to answer his sound, reasoning arguments. His masterly command of the tariff is, to say the least, something wonderful. With quotations from able writers and facts and figures to prove his assertions undoubtedly James G. Blaine is a decided success.

JAMES MAGUIRE, No. 465 South Canal street.

Entitled to Registration.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A person claims that he went to his proper precinct to register and that the polls had closed, although he says his watch showed that it was two minutes to 9 o'clock. He now claims that he can go before the Election Commissioners and by making affidavit to the above can be registered or given a right to vote. Is this true?

P. C. H.

[If the facts are as stated he is certainly entitled to registration, and should appeal to the Commissioners, who will probably decide in his favor. They can do so.]

Ought to Be Protected.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I left Italy for this country in 1869. I was then 17 years old, and, of course, subject to service in the Italian army. I took out my naturalization papers in 1876. I desire to visit Italy in the spring. Can I be compelled to enter the service or will the American Government protect me?

J. ARADO.

[The American Government ought and probably will protect you against enforced service. It certainly will if Harrison is elected President. The chances would be against you if Bayard continues to be Secretary of State.]

Col. Ingersoll and Cardinal Manning.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have read your editorial notice of Mr. Ingersoll's article in the *North American Review*. On the principle that a man sometimes finds consolation in talking to himself I venture a few remarks. Had you read Cardinal Manning's article you could not have supposed that he courted controversy. If his Eminence ever heard of Ingersoll his paper does not betray it. He makes a simple statement without reference to combatants.

You are again mistaken in supposing that Catholic "champions" will "come back" at Ingersoll. Some years ago Father Lambert wrote a book in which he showed that Col. Ingersoll, if honest, was ignorant not only of revealed religion but of philosophy, science, and the correct meaning of words. The Colonel did not accept the challenge then offered, and it is not likely that it would now be repeated. Ingersoll's methods of argument are at present so well known, his recently declared views on moral and social questions so revolting, that Catholic "champions" will scarcely enter the lists with him. Two things Catholic "champions" will not do—dispute with a courtesan on the beauty of virtue or with Ingersoll on the truth of religion.

A. B.

How Election Officers Perform Their Duties.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I went yesterday to the office of the Election Commission to see how a citizen of the Twelfth Precinct, Twenty-fourth Ward, had registered. The gentleman at the window of the office of the commission was busy receiving the registration lists then being brought in by the judges of election. To some judges he was giving instructions, and to others he was answering their questions. One judge said he had been notified by the supervisor not to accept a certain registered vote, and asked to be told his duty in the case. He was told to receive and count the vote regardless of the supervisor. "But," said he, "the supervisor tells me he has authority to stop it, even to arrest me."

"He has no such authority. Your duty is to receive and count any registered vote." With such instruction he went away, saying that he would receive and count the vote in question. During my wait at the window I had some opportunity to see the incompetency of some of the judges and also the ridiculously flagrant errors that have been made by them, and I doubt not that an examination of the registers will show a condition of things far from what is intended by the election law. When my time came for attention an examination of the register showed the voter to be registered as born in Ireland and as a native. Let the people know how the election officers are performing their duty, and what is extremely important see that correct instructions as to the duty of supervisors and judges be promulgated from the office of the commission.

R. W.

Strikes Lost and Won.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please inform me if there is any truth in the assertion that strikes as a rule generally come out in favor of the employers, and state some of the most notable strikes in this country that have had any bearing upon labor questions.

A READER.

[It would be an unending and unprofitable job to search through the strike annals of the last forty years. The information would not be worth the light of the candle burned in hunting for it. Nobody would read the mass of dry information that would be the outcome of all this painful search. The fate of a strike generally depends on the condition of the market. Strikes which happen when a market is falling nearly always fail. If they should succeed the employers who granted the increase would soon be crippled or bankrupts. Strikes begun when markets are rising are often gained, for under those conditions the employer can better afford to give the additional wages asked of him than to close his manufactory. By keeping in mind when a strike happens this general law, and by ascertaining the firmness or obstinacy of the disputants—how long each is able to keep up the fight and whether it will be cheaper for either side to give in or to prolong the struggle—a reasonably accurate conjecture of the result can be made.]

A Question of Constitutional History.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly explain what connection the two dates, April 1, 1848, and Jan. 1, 1870, in Sec. 39, Art. 3, Illinois Election law, have with the qualifications of certain electors under the existing laws—viz.:

"Every person having resided, etc., who was an elector in this State on the 1st day of April in the year A. D. 1848, or obtained a certificate of naturalization before any court of record in this State prior to the 1st day of January, A. D. 1870, or who shall be a male citizen of the United States above the age of 21 years shall be entitled to vote at such election."

Isn't the whole section rather ambiguous, anyhow?

N.

[The section is rather blind to an outsider, but is plain enough to any one familiar with the history of Illinois. By the Constitution of 1818 the right of suffrage was given to every white male over 21 who had been in the State six months. The effect of this was that when the great foreign immigration began an alien could vote here, although he might have been in the country but seven months, instead of the five years required by the Federal law. So the Constitution of 1848, which went into force April 1 of that year, required that no one should vote except white male citizens who had been in the State a year. In order, however, not to disfranchise those who had been voting under the old Constitution a clause was put in providing that all who had been voters under the old organic law should be so under the new. Therefore the first clause in the Constitution of 1870 was inserted to protect the rights of those who prior to April, 1848, had voted without taking out naturalization papers.

Between 1848 and 1869 a number of persons were naturalized in this and other States by taking out papers before County Courts. It was decided in California that this was illegal, and the lower House of the Illinois Legislature held the same in 1869 in the contested election case of Saltonstall against Merriam. In order not to deprive the members of this class of the right to vote, the present Constitution provided that all who had taken out certificates of naturalization prior to Jan. 1, 1870, should be voters. This explanation ought to free the section of all ambiguity.]

The Injury to the Baltimore.

Capt. Henry S. Howison, Chief Steel Inspector of the Navy, says the extent of the injury to the Baltimore is a slight crack in the stern-post just above where the "lug" had been knocked off, due, it is now claimed, to the great strain on the rudder when the ship came in collision with the coalbarge. The tensile strength of the great casting was 73,000 pounds to the square inch when officially tested, but officials' statements now agree that in this last test of strength between the coalbarge and the formidable new man-of-war the former had the greatest power of endurance.

THE HISTORY OF A POPULAR POEM.

It Has Even Been Attributed to Dr. Horace Greeley.

To the Editor of the Sun: About twenty-five years ago I sent the subjoined poem anonymously to the New York *Evening Post*. Since then I have seen it extensively copied, as originating from your paper, and attributed to Horace Greeley. Of course I felt much complimented; but as the true author is yet unknown to fame I think it would be but tardy justice to render honor to whom honor is due by republishing the poem under my signature. If you comply with my request, will you favor me with a copy of the paper containing it and oblige, respectfully,

MRS. O. C. JONES, Abbeville, Vermilion Parish, La.

WHAT MY LOVER SAID.

By the merest chance, in the twilight gloom,
In the orchard path he met me:
In the tall wet grass, with its faint perfume,
And I tried to pass, but he made no room;
O, I tried, but he would not let me.
So I stood and blushed till the grass grew red,
With my face bent down above it.
While he took my hand, as he whispering said—
How the clover lifted each pink sweet head
To listen to all that my lover said.
O! the clover in bloom, I love it.

In the high wet grass went the path to hide,
And the low wet leaves hung over.
But I could not pass on either side.
For I found myself, when I vainly tried,
In the arms of my steadfast lover;
And he held me there, and he raised my head,
While he closed the path before me,
And he looked down into my eyes and said—
How the leaves bent down from the boughs o'erhead
To listen to all that my lover said.
O! the leaves hanging lowly o'er me.

Had he moved aside but a little way
I could surely then have passed him,
And he knew I never could wish to stay,
And would not have heard what he had to say,
Could I only aside have cast him.
It was almost dark and the moments sped,
And the searching night wind found us;
But he drew me nearer and softly said—
How the leaves bent down from the boughs o'erhead
To listen to all that my lover said.
O! the whispering wind around us.

I am sure he knew, when he held me fast,
That I must be all unwilling;
For I tried to go, and I would have passed,
As the night was come with its dews at last,
And the sky with its stars was filling;
But he clasped me close when I would have fled,
And he made me hear his story.
And his soul came out from his lips and said—
How the stars crept out when the white moon led
To listen to all that my lover said.
O! the moon and stars in glory.

I know that the grass and the leaves will not tell,
And I'm sure that the wind, precious rover,
Will carry his secret so safely and well
That no being shall ever discover
One word of the many that rapidly fell
From the eager lips of my lover.
And the moon and the stars that looked over
Shall never reveal what a fairylike spell
They wove round about us that night in the dell,
In the path through the dew-laden clover;
Nor echo the whispers that made my heart swell
As they fell from the lips of my lover!

Col. Ingersoll will treat the liquor question from a legal, social, moral, and political standpoint in Sunday's Tribune.

Easy to Wear and Get.

We sell only profitable Clothing.

Probably, one-third of it is the very finest quality ready made. The other two-thirds is the very best ready-made. Whatever isn't finest is good quality and good work. The finest is good work and finer quality.

Its profitableness is that it gives everybody who gets it comfort. It fits well. Not only the quality but the making is first-class. It is easy Clothing. Easy Clothing wears long. We don't make much on it. You do.

But we don't intend today or in your lifetime or ours to keep the sort that is good for nothing but making money for us.

Nothing could be more cheerful then selling our ready-made. There is enough room to trade in, and enough Clothing. Enough styles to please everybody: Enough of each style to fit whoever likes it. And your trade becomes the stock. You are buying liberally.

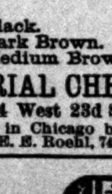
We are no longer on trial in making-to-measure. The other tailors-to-order are on trial. They'll have to come to our way of doing or you'll come to us. More style to see and less to pay are quick drummers-up of trade.

No question—the store that sells Easy Clothing easy will prosper.

You'll be back.

Wanamaker & Brown,
State & Adams-sts.

IMPERIAL HAIR REGENERATOR



Instantly Restores Gray Hair or Beard TO NATURAL COLOR. Bleached Hair to any color desired.

Leaves it clean, soft, and glossy, and no one dreams that you color it. Absolutely harmless, odorless, and lasting. Baths do not affect it. Does not prevent curling or crimping. The only effectual coloring for eyebrows and lashes. PRICE, $1.50 OR $3.

Certificate of an eminent chemist with each box.

Colors: No. 1. Black. No. 2. Dark Brown. No. 3. Medium Brown. No. 4. Chestnut. No. 5. Light Chestnut. No. 6. Gold Blonde. No. 7. Ash Blonde.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL MFG. CO., 54 West 23d Street, New York.

For sale in Chicago by Robt. Stevenson & Co., 94 Lake-st.; E. S. Roehl, 74 State-st.



LADIES Enamel your ranges twice a year, tops once a week, and you have the finest-polished stove in the world. For sale by all Grocers and Stove Dealers. Branch Office, 64 & 66 Wabash-av., Chicago.

MEN'S OVERCOATS —AND— ULSTERS —FOR— 65c ON A DOLLAR! Friday and Saturday.

Thousands to Select From. All Kinds and Styles.

Regular $8 Chinchilla for	$ 5.20
All-Wool Camden Kersey, Oxford Mixed, a very handsome Overcoat, a great bargain at $10; you can get them during this sale for	6.50
$12 Black Worsted Overcoats for	7.80
$15 Beavers and Cassimeres for	9.75
$16 Kerseys, Dark Crimson Mixed, for	10.40
$18 Overcoats, 20 styles, for	11.70
$20 Chinchilla, Beaver, and Kerseys for	13.00
$25 Overcoats, all styles, for	16.25
$30 Soft, Warm Chinchillas and Fine Beavers and Kerseys for	19.50
$35 Imported Fur Beavers for	22.75
$40 Overcoats, lots of them, for	26.00
$50 Crombie Scotch Elysians for	32.50

Ulster Overcoats Same.

These are all new, fresh goods, purchased by us at less than half price from a fine New York Clothing House. We make our usual profits on them and thereby increase our sales.

COME While These Bargains Last!

BEST VALUES IN THE CITY IN Men's Business Suits At $12, $15, $18, and $20.

2,000 pairs of strictly All-Wool Pants, usually sold at $3, for $2.

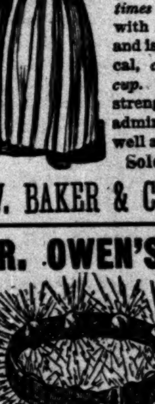
5,000 pairs of Men's Pants at $3 and $4; worth from $4 to $6.

Putnam Clothing House
131 and 133 Clark-st., 113 and 117 Madison-st.
C. M. BABBITT....Resident Partner

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS Are the Best, IN THE ESSENTIAL QUALITIES OF Durability, Evenness of Point, and Workmanship.

Samples for trial of 12 different styles by mail, on receipt of 10 cents in stamps. Ask for card No. 8.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN & CO., 753 Broadway, New York.



GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878. BAKER'S Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted *absolutely pure Cocoa*, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup*. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

DR. OWEN'S BELT FREE



from any objection. Will positively cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Debility, Male and Female Complaints. Both man and woman can be cured by same belt. Contains 10 degrees of strength. Current can be regulated like a battery, and applied to any part of the body or limbs by whole family. A Large Illustrated Pamphlet Sent FREE. $6 And upwards.

DR. OWEN BELT CO., 191 State St., Chicago.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S School for Young Ladies. Twenty-fifth Year. 6 and 8 East 53d-st., New York.

TEMPLE GROVE LADIES' SEMINARY, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Thirty-fourth year begins Sept. 18. Address CHAS. F. DOWD, Ph.D., Pres't.

BIG G. Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark. I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y. We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill. $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

AREND'S KUMYSS

Allays nausea, arrests vomiting, calms gastric irritation. When the stomach rejects all else Kumyss is retained and assimilated, affording nourishment, strength, and comfort, and as a logical consequence nervousness ceases and refreshing sleep follows; and sleep is Nature's great restorer. Ponder on this and inform yourself on the invaluable qualities of Arend's Kumyss by reading treatise on same.

A. AREND, Chemist, Cor. Madison-st. and Fifth-av.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received at the high school building, Town of Lake and Hyde Park, on Friday, Oct. 19th, 1888, between 7 p. m. and 8 p. m., for the steam heating of the new Grant and Colman school buildings. Plans and specifications can be seen at office of J. Speyer, architect, 415 Dearborn-st. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

J. R. MULROY, Sec. Board of Education.

25c Box KRANZ'S CANDIES Contains a full pound of Fresh Pure Candies. Try them. Confectioners' Sugar for Cake Frosting. JNO. KRANZ, 78 State-st.

TRELEAVEN & CO. SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS 76 STATE ST. EYES Skillfully Fitted and glasses adjusted for all defects of vision. Prices the Lowest.

REAL ESTATE.

Yesterday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Oct. 18:

CITY PROPERTY.

Park av, 370 ft e of Homan, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 18 (William Gardner to M. Forch).....$ 1,550
Dudley st, 80 ft s of Iowa, e f, 24½x125 ft, dated Oct. 1 (estate of G. C. Cram to J. Parusel)..... 850
Wall st, 25 ft n of Springer av, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Oct. 16 (F. Caspar to J. Bednors)..... 650
Harding av, bet Ohio and Indiana sts, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 8 (J. H. Phinney to A. T. Barr)..... 350
May st, s e cor of McMullen court, w f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated Oct. 17 (J. Cejka to J. and M. Choatal)..... 2,650
Nebraska av, 119¾ ft n of Bloomington st, e f, 93x154 ft, dated Oct. 16 (J. M. Race to C. H. Smith)..... 2,000
Brigham st, e of Paulina, s f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated Oct. 17 (C. J. Krumseig to L. Stein)..... 1,700
Hoffman av, n of Milwaukee, w f, 25x135 ft, improved, dated Oct. 6 (B. H. Hovey to C. Mayhard)..... 1,650
Trumbull av, 300 ft n of Fifteenth st, e f, 58x125 ft, dated Oct. 1 (T. C. Eddy to H. Kecklesen)..... 900
North Clark st, n w cor of Garfield av, e f, 98 ft to alley, also Garfield av, 50 ft w of Lane place, n f, 50x81 8-10 ft, dated Oct. 6 (A. McNally to M. E. Dorman)..... 27,500
Twenty-first st, n w cor of Jefferson, s f, 383 7-10x20 ft, dated Aug. 28 (J. B. Gest to Vopicka & Kubin)..... 6,800
Jackson st, 248 ft e of Throop, s f, 50x120 ft, dated Oct. 10 (T. C. Loomis to William B. Davidson)..... 7,150
Green st, 50 ft s of Jackson, w f, 25x125 ft, dated July 10 (S. S. Noble to Townsend & Willcox)..... 5,000
Grand boulevard, n w cor of Thirty-eighth st, e f, 100x132 ft, also Calumet av, 100 ft n of Thirty-eighth st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Aug. 31 (J. F. Kendall to S. M. Foss)..... 36,000
Twenty-second st, 240 ft e of Washtenaw av, s f, 24x120 ft, dated Oct. 1 (J. A. Hall to A. Johnson)..... 650
Michigan av, 72 ft s of Lake st, w f, 60x180 ft, dated Oct. 17 (S. D. Kimbark to E. J. Warner) 65,000
Lincoln av, n w cor of Orchard st, triangle of 60x133 ft, dated Oct. 15 (The Church of Our Saviour to Granger Smith)..... 15,500
Congress st, 293 ft w of California av, n f, 25x153 ft, dated Oct. 18 (J. Houlihan to Thomas Noonan)..... 800
Heine place, 200 feet north of Clybourn av, n w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Oct. 16 (F. and L. Schroeder to Lundstrom & Peterson)..... 2,300
Polk st, e of Francisco av, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Nov. 27, 1886 (E. A. Cummings to L. P. Chapman)..... 550
Harvard st, near Francisco av, s f, 50x124 ft, with Lot 3 in same Block, dated Nov. 8, 1886 (same to C. C. and F. M. Chapman)..... 1,650
Lot on street between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth sts, and 266 ft e of Albany av, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 17 (C. T. Trego to V. Novak). 415
Albany av, s w cor of Kinzie st, e f, 26x117 ft, dated July 26 (N. E. Hinds to H. A. Schneider) 700
South Halsted st, s e cor of South Branch of River, w f, 255x424 ft, dated Oct. 10 (N. Corwith to estate of Charles S. Wyeth)..... 80,000
Polk st, 226 ft e of Albany av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 26, 1886 (P. W. Snowhook to A. M. White) 400
Hamlin av, 300 ft s of Fulton st, e f, 25x175 ft, dated July 25 (H. A. Truax to O. M. Martin)..... 1,100
Wilcox st, 75 ft e of California av, s f, 25x124 ft, improved, dated Oct. 13 (E. G. and F. Jobin to L. W. McBride)..... 6,375
The premises No. 622 Shober st, dated Oct. 15 (John Jensan to O. D. Hadsell)..... 4,100
Bond st, 100 ft s of Douglas Park boulevard, e f, 50x125 ft, dated July 20 (W. N. Hartupee to G. H. Hartupee)..... 900
West Sixteenth st, 25 ft w of Western av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated May 7, 1887 (T. P. Phillips to M. and M. Derby)..... 500
Claremont av, 100 ft n of Taylor st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 18 (G. A. and G. M. Pratt to G. H. Vanpell)..... 1,700
Crawford av, 166 ft n of Division st, w f, 100x124 ft, dated Oct. 15 (T. J. Diven to S. Mayer)..... 1,200
Twenty-first st, 171 ft w of State, n f, 33½x46 9-10 ft, dated Oct. 1 (S. and R. Stiefel to E. H. Fowler)..... 11,000
West Seventeenth st, bet Hoyne and Robey, n f, 24x125 ft, imp, dated Oct. 16 (C. Tode to A. Zahlmann)..... 1,500
Park av, bet Robey and Lincoln sts, n f, 25x122 ft, dated Aug. 31 (Estate of Kate Folds to C. A. H. Brattstrom)..... 4,000
Tremont st, 150 ft w of Spaulding av, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 22 (H. W. Christian to H. A. Reuss)..... 600

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Wentworth av, 25 ft n of 51st st, e f, 25x124 ft, imp, dated Oct. 1 (G. D. Plant to E. O. Grady)..$ 5,000
Morgan st, n e cor of 54th, w f, 50x130 ft, dated Oct. 1 (G. W. Cass to E. O'Donoghue)..... 800
Loomis st, 282 ft n of 52d, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Oct. 1 (P. S. Barber to E. and E. Smith)..... 800
Dearborn st, near 50th, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 17 (W. Shanemeyer to C. W. Bartels)..... 878
Centre av, 232 ft s of 63d st, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 24 (J. U. Borden to O. P. Ahlstrom)..... 400
Michigan av, s e cor of 41st st, w f, 50x128 ft, dated Oct. 15 (N. Corwith to Colgate & Trevor)..... 75,000
Wentworth av, 60 ft s of 59th st, e f, 30x125 ft, dated Oct. 18 (J. Klassen to C. Reich)..... 4,900
Sixty-second st, 116 ft e of Wentworth av, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 26 (B. F. Jacobs to W. H. and M. M. Tousley)..... 1,440
Pierce st, 125 ft e of Wallace, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Oct. 18 (S. Nelson to F. Haestrup)..... 1,300
Sixty-first st, 282 ft w of Wallace, n f, 30x124 ft, dated April 24 (E. L. Gillette to Brink & Stille)..... 3,000
Greenwood av, 200 ft n of Fiftieth st, e f, 97x297 ft, dated Aug. 28 (A. D. Miller to M. M. Everingham)..... 20,500
Heald st, 268 ft n of Sixtieth, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Oct. 15 (William O. Budd to F. W. Westphal)..... 3,500
Fifty-sixth st, 22 ft e of Winter, n f, 50x100 ft, also 102x97 ft on Winter st, s of and adjoining above, dated Oct 11 (Scott & Jennings to the Scott & Jennings Co.)..... 1,500

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Herndon st, 184 ft n of Marianna, e f, 25x124 ft, improved, dated Oct. 17 (H. Pigorsch to J. M. and M. Frank).....$ 975

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Koenig st, 189 ft n of Belmont av, e f, 130x124 ft, dated July 2 (E. Gross to W. Hesing).....$ 2,250
Thomas st, 50 ft s of Hesing av, w f, 75x125 ft, dated July 2 (Same to Same)..... 1,275
West Forty-sixth st, n w cor of Fourteenth, 10 acres, dated Oct. 9 (F. Dunning to R. W. Hyman Jr.)..... 10,000
California av, 272 ft n of Humboldt boulevard, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 1 (V. H. Surghnor to A. S. Hagelund)..... 1,250
Columbia av, 150 ft s of Humboldt, e f, 50x125 ft, dated April 30 (H. S. Seaman to T. A. Wood) 5,000
Division st, n w cor of Forty-second, 5 acres, dated Oct. 17 (J. W. Brockway to H. P. Hatch) 6,000
Forest av, 325 ft s of Diversey, dated Sept. 1 (H. O. Sherman to J. O. Sherman)..... 300

NEW SUBDIVISIONS.

Kedzie av, s e cor of Elston, Blks 1 and 2, by H. Felsenthal.
Commercial av, n w cor of Eighty-first st, 298x121¼ ft, by L. B. Sidway.
Division st, s of State, n f, 66½x86 ft, by M. J. Van Keuren.

Building Permits.

The Building Department issued the following permits yesterday:

D. F. Anderson, three one-story cottages, Nos. 480 to 484 North Wood street, to cost $3,000.
Grace Eng. Lutheran Church, church, No. 790 Larrabee street, to cost $15,000.
Joseph Jasnoch, cottage, No. 1064 North Wood street, to cost $700.
Louis Paschl, addition, No. 380 Twenty-fourth street, to cost $400.
S. Stauffer, cottage, No. 3236 Lowe avenue, to cost $800.
L. Thoem, additional story, No. 238 North Curtis street, to cost $800.
F. Frost, cottage, No. 695 North Ashland avenue, to cost $1,000.
G. Schubert, cottage, No. 128 Samuel street, to cost $700.
Kenny & Brady, two two-story flats, Nos. 241 and 243 Emerson avenue, to cost $5,600.
William Kenning, four-story flat, No. 1017 Milwaukee avenue, to cost $7,000.
F. C. Wells, five-story factory, Nos. 122 and 124 Clinton street, to cost $18,000.
Mary Fauchon, cottage, No. 1048 Oakley avenue, to cost $1,200.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, addition, Taylor and Sherman streets, to cost $400.
John Suhr, cottage, No. 1448 Harvard street, to cost $600.
Chris Menke, two two-story flats, Nos. 1335 and 1337 Harvard street, to cost $2,600.
Richard Weldon, two-story flat, No. 1052 Fulton street, to cost $3,000.
A. Webber, three-story flats, No. 631 Sedgwick street, to cost $6,000.
Potter Palmer, foundation, No. 18 to 26 Bank street, to cost $1,800.
Charles Jeske, barn, No. 3516 Forest avenue, to cost $1,000.
S. S. Floyd, three-story dwelling, No. 3737 Calumet avenue, to cost $9,000.

Only a Trifle for Charity.

The late Prince Schwarzenberg, whose landed estates were so enormous as to be called the Schwarzenberg Empire, left a fortune of $50,000,000, from which a sum of $400 was bequeathed to the poor of Vienna. That was his sole charitable bequest.

Col. Ingersoll will treat the liquor question from a legal, social, moral, and political standpoint in Sunday's Tribune.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ARE YOU NEEDING A DRIVING HORSE FOR yourself, wife, or child? If so, Describe what you want. I will try to suit you. MORTIMER McROBERTS, Breeder of Roadster Horses, 115 Lake-st.

A FINE COUPE ROCKAWAY SURREY AND sleigh for sale very cheap. H. W. CALDWELL, 35 West Washington-st.

AUCTION!—AUCTION!—THOROUGHBRED horses and 30 Jersey milch cows, Saturday, Oct. 20, 2 p. m., at 55th-st. and Cottage Grove-av. Take the Hyde Park or Oakwoods cable car. B. GANSEL.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST ROADHORSES in Chicago, owned by the late Harry C. Long; a bright bay, stands 16 hands high, 6 years old, and weighs 1,100 lbs. For further particulars call at office of STODDER & LONG, 173 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—ONE DOCTOR'S PANEL-TOP PHAETON, $250; one panel platform coupe rockaway, $350, but little used and in first-class order; one panel coupe platform rockaway, $150; one panel six-seat rockaway, $175; also several second-hand buggies very cheap. H. B. HILL, 396 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE SADDLE PONY, CART, AND harness. Room 319 First National Bank Building, or 5035 Cornell-av., Hyde Park.

FOR SALE—HANSOM CAB, TWO HEAVY horses; will sell cheap. C. J. HULL, 2308 to 2310 State-st.

HORSES WINTERED AT SPRING BROOK Stock Farm. Crossman's Livery, 416 West Randolph-st.

HORSES WINTERED—AT FARM 12 MILES OUT; also at Sixty-third-st. and Cottage Grove-av. Telephone 9889, Woodlawn Park P.-O. W. R. SHAW.

HORSE BRAND BAKER WITH HORSE stamped inside are the strongest horse blankets.

HORSES WINTERED AT MY FARM—SATISfaction guaranteed or no pay. For terms and references address C. B. EASTON, Deerfield, Ill.

WANTED—A SAFE, KIND PONY, SHETLAND or Welsh, accustomed to be ridden and driven by children. Send description and address to Room 6 Portland Block.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING; new and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD, 5 Washington-st., near La Salle.

BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIPS.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—BOARD OF TRADE membership. O 95, Tribune office.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

ARCHER-AV., 2300, cor. Twenty-second-st.—K. J. Stamm, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 2622—Fred Pilgrim & Co., Booksellers and Newsdealers.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3038, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Julius H. Hogey, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3501, cor. Thirty-first-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3901, cor. Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
HALSTED-ST., South, 2603—Albert J. Kettering, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 3552—R. C. Nehls, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—A. P. Ritter, Druggist.
INDIANA-AV., 3037, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 361, cor. Harrison—Augusta Reichel, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3160—H. J. Holthoefer, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3500, Corner 35th—Chas. C. Fredigke.
TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 123,—J. & B. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
THIRTY-NINTH-ST., 404, near Indiana-av.—Chas. S. Sturges, Druggist.
THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 629, cor. Wallace—Forsyth & Schmid, Druggists.
WENTWORTH-AV., 3100, southwest cor. Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
WABASH-AV., 1556, cor. Sixteenth-st.—Schmidt & Fischer, Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.

ASHLAND-AV., South, 806, near Eighteenth-st.—G. G. Shaner, Druggist.
BLUE ISLAND-AV., 378, southwest cor. Centre—John R. Shean, Pharmacist.
HARRISON-ST., West, 395—Schaefer & Co., Manufacturing Chemists.
HARRISON-ST., West, 703, cor. Marshfield-av.—C. J. True, Druggist.
INDIANA-ST., West, 349—Ignatz Lange, Druggist.
JACKSON-ST., West, 660, cor. Ogden-av.—A. C. M. McChesney, M. D., Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 628, northwest cor. Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 794, northwest cor. Lincoln—L. Ambrecht, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 150—H. F. Baur, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 276, cor. Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 384, cor. Centre-av.—Geo. Umsted, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 641, cor. Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 836, cor. Hoyne-av.—Chas. J. True, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 1049—B. MacDonald, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 453, } Henry Schroeder, Drug-
MILWAUKEE-AV., 563, } gist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 1218, cor. Robey-st.—C. O. Sethness, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 149, cor. Monroe-st.—F. F. Seville, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 360, cor. Harrison-st.—J. G. Marbourg, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 475—F. J. Knowles, Druggist.
TWELFTH-ST., W., 358—Dr. A. C. Smith.
TWELFTH-ST., West, 422—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 525, corner Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 744, cor. Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.
WESTERN-AV., 175, corner Adams-st.—Charles E. Matthews & Bro., Druggists.
INDIANA-ST., West, 372, near Noble—John Bitten, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO-AV., East, 80, corner Townsend-st.—R. Hanke, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, 126, cor. Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 271—White Bros., Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 445, corner of Division—Feldkamp & Hallberg, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 504, corner Goethe—Rhode's Pharmacy.
CLARK-ST., North, 974, cor. Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, cor. Halsted—Geo. R. Baker, Druggist.
LINCOLN-AV., 224—Henry Schaller.
LINCOLN-AV., 420—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
STATE-ST., North, 100, Corner Ohio—A. C. Cowan, Druggist.
WELLS-ST., 315, corner of Oak—B. L. Ohlendorf, Druggist.
STATE-ST., North, 392—H. V. Becker, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD—Cor. Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON—George W. Muir, Bookseller, Stationer and Newsdealer.
HYDE PARK—Cor. Fifty-seventh-st. and Jefferson-av.—C. G. Field, Druggist.
HYDE PARK—Cor. Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.—F. W. Deutsch, Newsdealer.
UNION STOCK-YARDS—Halsted-st., South, 4841, cor. Gordon—A. P. Ritter, Druggist.
LAKE VIEW—Evanston-av., near Diversey-st.—C. S. Wells, Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD—W. H. Bryan, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—LADY'S POCKETBOOK, ON 35TH-ST., BEtween Vernon and Prairie-avs.; reward for its return to 3437 Vernon-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER; 20 years' experience; 6 years last place. A1 recommendations. Moderate salary. O 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has had some years' experience in office or store. Address N 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE SINgle man as bookkeeper, janitor, or watchman; first-class references from present employer. N 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GRADUATE IN pharmacy; registered; city experience. Address O 90, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING AGENT by a colored man of good habits and a good college education. Address N 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ADvertising salesman. O 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED drug salesman with first-class house. P 4, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO work around gentleman's place. Good references. Address R. J. MARSDEN, 2502 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN WHO thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; two years' reference from last place. N 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent young man as coachman; can furnish best of reference from last employer; will go to work at moderate wages. O 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN PRIvate family. 16 North Carpenter-st. SHART.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN TO DO chores in private family, where he can have the privilege of attending college. Good references. Call at or address OLSON, 3149 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD NURSE BOY; experienced, colored. 18 North State-st. WASHINGTON BROWN.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WOULD like a position in office; good, rapid writer, quick at figures; references. J 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED young lady in office business; good, rapid writer, quick and accurate at figures. O 45, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—STENOGRAPHERS furnished business firms, free to both parties. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A YOUNG LADY whom we can highly recommend for intelligence, industry, and skill; she is quick to take dictation, can use either the No. 2 caligraph or Remington, and will make herself generally useful in an office. Apply to or address us at our office, 51 and 53 Franklin-st., where she in now employed. Moore Mfg. and Foundry Co.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer and Remington operator of experience; an accurate accountant and rapid longhand writer, with good references. O 43, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework or second work in private family. Good city references. 3011 Hanover-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED SECond girl. Call at 145 East Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE GIRL for second work or general work; North side preferred, with first class references. Call at 128 Locust-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD SECOND GIRL with good city reference. Apply at 507 West Adams-st.

Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—A DRESSMAKER OF 9 years' experience wishes to find a few North Side customers; price reasonable. Call or address DRESSMAKER, 372 East Chicago-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED lady as housekeeper; city or country. Address 658 63d-st., Englewood, Ill. HOUSEKEEPER.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LAUNDRESS OR chambermaid; thoroughly competent. First-class references. 98 West Eleventh-st., near Laflin, second flat.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO FAMILY WASHing in or out of house. 3124 Prairie-av., down-stairs.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS ENTRY CLERK; one with experience preferred; wages $6 per week to start with. O 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN WRITE a good hand and learn the ticket business. The best of references required. NYE & OSTERMAN, 119 South Clark-st.

Stenographers.

WANTED—GOOD STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEwriter; bright, active young man; good penman; residence on South Side. Room 43, No. 214 Clark-st.

WANTED—A YOUTH FAMILIAR WITH SHORThand for general office work. Address, stating age, P 2, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN—SEND your address and references to Keystone Mfg. Co. (inc.), Girard, Erie County, Pa., and they will mail you, free, a full outfit, including model of an article that sells readily to the trade in every town and city, and upon which they will pay you a liberal commission; whole outfit weighs 5 ounces.

WANTED—SIX LIVE SALESMEN OR WOMEN; good pay. Call at Room 834, 225 Dearborn-st., between 4 and 5 p. m.

WANTED—RETAIL CLOTHING SALESMAN. Inquire U. S. Clothing Co., S. E. cor. Madison and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CROCKERY AND glassware salesman for a retail out-of-town house. Apply at Palmer House, Room 561, between 4 and 6 p. m.

Boys.

WANTED—25 CASH BOYS; ALSO SEVERAL boys about 16 years old. MARSHALL FIELD & CO., retail.

Trades.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FINISHER AT the Chicago Legal News Bindery, No. [illegible]

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED COACHMAN; $30 month for winter. Give references. Address O 83, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN EXPERIENCED IN BUILDING materials; also competent superintendents for building contracts to manage branches of a large corporation in different parts of city and suburbs; must take at least $1,000 of stock and furnish first-class references; good salaries will be allowed to competent men. Address for one week O 30, Tribune.

WANTED—25 COAL MINERS TO GO TO MINONK, Ill. MINER T. AMES, 123 La Salle-st.

WANTED—LIVE MEN AND WOMEN CLEAR $60 per week with our goods easier than $30 per month in other lines; we surprise good men with our liberal terms and practical plan; $2 sample free; write from anywhere and learn the art of money-getting. MERRILL MFG. CO., over 106 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED— THREE ADVERTISEMENT SOLICITORS For special and "taking" line. CALL TODAY. 124 Clark-st., Room 1, between 10 and 11 a. m.

WANTED—ARTISTS IN CRAYON—PERMANENT country work; good pay. Apply or address J. D. MURPHY, Room 40, No. 62 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO RUN ELEVATOR. Must furnish good reference. P 8, Tribune.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS INSURANCE OFfice, an experienced solicitor; liberal terms to the right man. Address O 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT ONCE—A FAIRLY EDUCATED young man of some business experience; salary, $65 a month; security required. Address O 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A LADY OR GENTLEMAN INSURance office clerk; answer by letter, giving experience and penmanship and salary desired; office located in suburban town. P 1, Tribune office.

Domestics.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family in Riverside; must be a good cook and laundress; pleasant home and good wages. References required. Apply to Cashier Tribune office, or to Station Agent C., B. & Q. Ry. Co., Riverside.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT cook and laundress. Call Friday 4737 Woodlawn-av.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT housemaid waitress; English preferred. Call Saturday morning. 830 North Park-av.

WANTED—A WOMAN WHO WILL GO ON FARM and look after house and cook for one for a home this winter. Address O 91, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO take part in refined amateur theatricals. N 89, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A PERFECT TONE AND ACTION— SHONINGER PIANOS. Save one profit. Buy from manufacturer. New and second-hand pianos to rent. Rent money allowed on purchase. Second-hand pianos sold and exchanged. Cash or monthly payments. B. SHONINGER CO., 215 State-st.

ADAM SCHAAF— UPRIGHT PIANOS. A fine tone and durable instrument at a low price; small monthly payments taken. Salesrooms open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

CELEBRATED WHEELOCK PIANOS— instruments of the highest grade sold on their merits at the lowest possible prices. Pianos rented and exchanged. WM. E. WHEELOCK & CO., 237 State-st.

ESTEY & CAMP— THE FINEST WAREROOM IN THE UNITED STATES. LARGE STOCK OF DECKER BROTHERS GRANDS AND UPRIGHTS. ESTEY UPRIGHT PIANO With repeating action. THE FAMOUS ESTEY ORGAN. Also a great many second-hand instruments. Some almost new, including a STEINWAY, WEBER, DECKER BROTHERS, ESTEY, STECK, HAINES, BRADBURY, and others, ranging in prices from $50 upward. Also two squares suitable for beginners at $20 and $25. Easy payments if desired. Pianos to rent. Tuning and repairing. ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st., 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS., Offer a choice selection of 50 second-hand pianos, many of them standard makes. These instruments are undergoing thorough repairs, rendering them serviceable for a number of years. Prices range from $35 and upwards. Sold for cash or time to suit purchasers.

THE HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON, KIMBALL PIANOS. PIANOS. PIANOS. KIMBALL ORGANS. ORGANS. ORGANS. The above are standard instruments. Warranted five years. Sold on installments if required. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Cor. State and Jackson-sts.

VOSE & SONS UPRIGHT AND GRAND PIANOS. Established 1851. OVER 20,000 NOW IN USE. Tone and durability guaranteed. —PRICES LOW.— —TERMS EASY.— Salesrooms open evenings. SOLE AGENT, ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

WE HAVE SEVERAL SECOND-HAND PIANOS and Organs which are in fine condition and will be sold very cheap. Our assortment of new instruments is the most complete, and our prices and terms within the reach of all. Everybody invited to call whether they wish to buy or not. E. G. NEWELL & CO., 223 State-st. General Agents Chickering, Gabler, Schubert, and Kurtzmann Pianos; Story & Clark Organs.

$3, $4, AND $5 PER MONTH—TO RENT—200 pianos; one year's rent allowed if purchased. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

25 SECOND-HAND UPRIGHT PIANOS— By various makers; prices $90 to $200 each; every piano in perfect order and warranted to be as represented or money refunded; terms, $5 monthly if desired; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$150—HALLET-DAVIS PIANOS, 7⅓ OCTAVES; terms, $10 down, $5 monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$175, $200, AND $225 EACH. NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS. Terms $6 monthly; money refunded if not satisfactory; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

BARGAINS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS. CHEAPEST PLACE ON EARTH TO BUY FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, FOLDING-BEDS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR CASH—SPOT CASH (NO TIME, NO EASY PAYMENTS)—IS AT UNITED STATES FURNITURE STORE, 101 S. HALSTED-ST., Southwest corner Monroe. THE GREAT CASH BARGAIN STORE. Also good second-hand furniture and carpets at great bargains. REMEMBER, THE CHEAPEST PLACE ON EARTH TO BUY. MANY GOODS HALF PRICE! HALF PRICE! HALF PRICE! WE UNDERSELL ALL. UNITED STATES FURNITURE STORE, 101 S. HALSTED-ST.

CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD GOODS; furniture of private residences purchased. Call on or address F. S. W., 83 East Van Buren-st.

FURNITURE FOR SALE AND LEASE OF BEAUtiful 6-room flat on West Side; splendid chance for lady to make money by renting rooms. Address N 75, Tribune office.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR USED FURniture, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of private residences without delay. F, 3235 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—A NEWLY FURNISHED 7-ROOM flat; cheap rent; Brussels carpet; $300, part time. 153 La Salle-st., Room 12.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$75 A MONTH AND EXpenses paid any active person to sell our goods; no capital required; salary paid monthly, expenses in advance. Full particulars free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS—OUR CHRISTMAS BOOKS (SELLING from 50 cents to $3.50) will pay you a larger profit than any others the next three months. CASSELL & CO., 40 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—TO HANDLE ARTICLE EVERY STOVE requires; retails at $4; saves $2 per month in fuel; must establish county agencies. MOREY MFG. CO., Waukesha, Wis.

BIG OPENING FOR LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS; salary or very large commission. Northwestern Safety Fund Life Society, 225 Dearborn-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $2,500 TO PUT into a restaurant, well established and doing good business; 5 year lease; partner to take charge of cash and devote his entire time to business; too much business for one man; will accept none but business-man and a gentleman. Address N 96, Tribune office.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE— A handsome mahogany letter case; 140 pigeonholes; suitable for hotel or large newspaper office. Inquire of CASHIER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—STEAM PLEASURE OR FISHING yacht, about 19 tons burden. BAILY, 127 La Salle-st.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 78, 80, AND 82 East Van Buren-st.—Established in 1875 for storage of household goods. Private compartments.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— AT A SACRIFICE. An elegant brown-stone, terra-cotta, and brick building in three flats of 8 rooms each; has only been built two years; superb location, steam-heat, and all conveniences; pays over 10 per cent. Owner is forced to sell. We will submit any reasonable offer. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PAY $25 PER MONTH AND I WILL build you a house to suit you; no cash required; 4 per cent interest; will furnish lot. F. H. HERR, Room 4, 97 Washington-st.

South Side.

FOR SALE—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 108 DEARborn-st. We are instructed by owner to sell the new brick and stone 2-story, cellar, and attic, strictly modern residence, No. 394 Bowen-av.; this residence has 9 rooms and attic finished in one room, can be easily divided into three; plumbing the very best; bath-room, etc.; furnace and gas fixtures; paved street, 80 feet wide; very convenient to Illinois Central and Michigan Southern R. R. and to cable cars; special price next 10 days.

FOR SALE—NEAR OAKLAND SCHOOL AND Vincennes-av., south front, on 42d-place, one of our new modern and attractive two-story houses; only $4,250; $500 cash, monthly payments; sewer, water, gas, bath, furnace, mantel, laundry, etc., etc.; near cable and trains; open every day. C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.; 3024 and 3026 Vernon-av., new 2-story rock-faced, stone fronts, elegant houses, just built, finished in hardwood; first floor decorated throughout; tile, plate-glass fronts, electric bells, speaking tubes, and every new and modern appliance; best houses for the money for sale on the South Side; open every day from 8 to 12 a. m.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, NO 3608 Michigan-av., elegantly fitted up with all modern appliances for first-class housekeeping; good furnace, five mantels, fine large redwood veranda on two sides; wide yard room on the south; high tower; light on four sides of house; large lot, 42 feet front, and a very neat two-story brick barn, finished in hardwood and iron; terms to suit purchaser. SHELDON & SHELDON, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—MY TWO-STORY STONE FRONT residence, with two-story brick barn; terms satisfactory; possession immediately. 3637 Vernon-av.

FOR SALE—FINE PRIVATE RESIDENCE LOTS on Vincennes, Bowen-avs. and 41st-st.; all streets paved, fine location; only $75, $80, and $95 per foot. Five years' time; 6 per cent interest. C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—$6,750—THIS NEW MODERN HOUSE must be sold at once; is "pressed brick"; has 10 rooms; 4 rooms deep; furnace, gas fixtures, electric bells, papered artistically, east front, side exposure, large lot, stone sidewalk; paved street; within two minutes' walk of Illinois Central, also near cable trains and boulevards; "splendid neighborhood." D. W. POTTER, owner, Room 411, 164 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT OAKLAND, ON 42D-PLACE—Cheapest lots north of 43d-st.; only $60 per foot; water, sewer, gas, etc.; near schools, trains, and cable; houses built on monthly payments. C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—AT $107 A FOOT—25 FT. ON PRAIRIE-av., e. f., near 38th-st.; for cash this week. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—22X104 FT. ON THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., south front, head of Stanton-av.; $150 per front foot. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN BRICK HOUSE—$6,500—Convenient to I. C. trains and cable cars; this is cheap, must be sold. WALTER C. GUNN & CO., 87 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE 99 YEARS—CLARK-ST., south of Harrison, growing property; call quick. Portland Block, Room 40.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAIN—VACANT CORNER, 42 ft. east of Grand-boulevard, between 35th and 39th-sts. 107 Dearborn-st., Room 40.

FOR SALE—ON SOUTH STATE-ST., NEAR 14TH, a good lot with 2-story frame house and barn for $7,000; lot is well worth $8,000. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

West Side.

FOR SALE—
Lots on W. Jackson-st..........$450 to $600
Lots on W. Adams-st..........$550 to $750
Lots on W. Monroe-st..........$550 to $750
Lots on W. Madison-st..........$650 to $1,000
Call for plats. Free ride to see property.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. Corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE— 841 West Adams-st., near corner Leavitt, a good 3-story brick house and lot; house in thorough repair and rented for a low rent until spring; want an offer. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—LOTS CORNER WESTERN AND Fullerton-avs., four miles from Court-House; accessible by horse and steam cars; commutation fare 6¼ cents. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-st., Room 1: We make a specialty of Ashland and Washington boulevards, and can offer some choice pieces.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—A 3-STORY brick, Ogden-av.; will net 10 per cent. O 17, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—50 FT. ON ADAMS-st., near Homan-av. if taken now. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN; 3-STORY brick; Ogden-av.; will net 10 per cent. O 17, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ON SOUTH CANAL-ST., NEAR TAYlor, 29¼ foot lot, east side of street, $250 per foot. This is $50 per foot less than its real value, but owner must sell. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—LOTS JUST NORTH OF GARFIELD Park $250; $10 cash and $5 per month. THOMAS J. DIVEN, Room 31, No. 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HAMLIN-AV., NEAR FULTON-ST., a fine lot, fronting Garfield Park, 25x175, only $850; go see it; take Lake-st. cars. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

FOR SALE— ON THE NORTH SIDE. In choice residence portion, and within easy WALKING distance (street-car strikes won't affect you), a most desirable lot for a fine residence, 50x150, or will divide; $200 per foot. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 78 BELLEVUE-PLACE—MODERN stone front residence, three stories and English basement; 13 rooms; hardwood finish; strictly first-class in every particular. P. E. STANLEY & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—58 ASTOR-ST., NEAR GOETHE, ELegant east front new pressed brick house, elaborately finished in hard wood; all the latest improvements. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-AV., NEAR OAK-ST.—elegant modern house, 14 rooms, every possible improvement, large lot, very choice neighborhood; price $40,000. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— HYDE PARK. BY O. M. WELLS & CO., 162 LA SALLE-ST. See 355 44th-st., and 4405 and 4409 Champlain-av., one and two blocks west of Cottage Grove-av. cable-cars; these houses are new, 8 rooms, part hardwood finish, laundry and furnace in cellar, elegantly decorated, large lots, beautiful lawns in front and side. Terms to suit.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES NEAR GRAND CROSSING, $750. VAN SMITH, 67 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND IN Cicero, just west of city limits, at $1,000 per acre for spot cash; investigation will satisfy any one that this is a bargain. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT CHARMING RIVERSIDE WE have a number of choice lots that we can sell at prices ranging from $1,000 to $3,500; lots are 50 to 100 feet front and 150 to 274 feet deep; call and see plats. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES, CICERO, ON NEW I. C. Ry., $1,000. VAN SMITH, 67 Washington.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL building lot at Wheaton, on the ridge, one block from depot and two blocks from college; $15 down and $5 monthly; 30 minutes' ride from Chicago limits; 25 daily trains; the splendid growth of trees makes Wheaton one entire park; good schools, churches, stores, hotels, and 2,500 inhabitants; cheapest lots in market and shown free to purchasers. BROWN & MASON, 177 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD LOTS ON EASY PAYments, near 52d-st., 28 minutes from Polk-st. depot; 28 trains daily; fare 5 cents. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN LOTS— IN CAIRNDUFF'S ADDITION TO EDGEWATER.
1 residence lot, 111½ feet frontage..........$1,000
1 residence corner, 35x125..........1,200
1 residence corner, 65 feet frontage..........1,200
1 diagonal business corner..........2,000
1 diagonal business corner..........2,500
1 diagonal business corner; cheapest lot on the property; (will double in value in 3 years) 3,500
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., Room 32, Calumet Building, 187 to 191 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR OAKLAND CENTRE, ON Lake-av., between 41st and 42d-sts.; a modern 8-room stone-front house; bath, cemented cellar, furnace, etc.; lot has 25 feet frontage; fronts east, affording delightful view of the lake; neighborhood the very best; price, $6,850; cash or on terms as easy as paying rent; this is a rare opportunity and will bear investigation. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HIGH AND healthy location, 150 feet above the lake, go to Wheaton; 11 churches, graded schools, and college. We have houses with large, beautiful grounds from $800 to $10,000 on easy terms; will show property any day; all fast trains stop at Wheaton. BROWN & MASON, 177 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—LOTS—PARK MANOR, $350; GRAND Crossing, $250. VAN SMITH, 67 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEAT COTTAGES AT WASHington Heights; price $1,500 and $1,800; well, cistern; are fenced and all complete; will take clear lots in any of our subdivisions as part pay. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. e. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE BLOCK FROM SOUTH PARK cable cars and boulevard; a modern 8 room house, Drexel-av. and 66th-st.; hot and cold water, bath, water-closet, part hardwood and stained glass; price $3,000; make your own terms; open today. By Owner.

FOR SALE—A SUBDIVISION OF 40 ACRES BEAUtifully located on north lake shore; in great demand at retail. N 73, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MORGAN PARK—THREE ACRES; cheap if taken at once; located on the hill east of Western-av.; will sell single lots. B. T. ROBERTS JR., Morgan Park, Ill.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON 43D-ST. AND WASHINGton-boulevard, 25x180, $1,000; $100 cash and $10 per month.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES AT AUBURN PARK, $1,300. VAN SMITH, 67 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES—STATE AND 73D-STS.; acres near Eggleston; acres in Hyde Park; ripe for subdivision. LEIS, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES, NORTHWEST OF CITY, [illegible] E. L. JACOBS, 69 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEW RESIDENCES.

$2,750—6-ROOM, 2-STORY AND STONE-CELLAR house, four minutes' walk from Edgewater depot; nice; $650 cash, balance $25 per month, including interest.

$4,400—ARTISTIC 8-ROOM HOUSE, STONE CELLAR, furnace, and modern conveniences; three minutes' walk from Edgewater depot; $1,000 cash, balance $35 per month, including interest, until paid for.

$5,250—10-ROOM HOUSE, ORNAMENTAL EXTERior, modern in every respect; lot 72 feet frontage; only two minutes' walk from Edgewater depot; $1,250 cash, balance $50 per month, including interest.

$5,500—DOUBLE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE. Having two separate 6-room houses, you can live in one and rent the other to help make your payments; West Side, in city, near steam and street cars; $1,500 cash, balance $50 per month, including interest, until paid for.

Above houses are built and owned by ourselves and are good buildings, and cheap at above prices. Call and see plans. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., Room 32 Calumet Building, 187 and 191 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO NEW QUEEN ANNE houses located on the n. w. cor. of 44th-st. and Langley-av.; they are of superior workmanship and finish, contain eight rooms each, bath, gas, hot and cold water, speaking tubes, electric bells, fire-places, hardwood mantels, furnace, laundry, etc.; each lot has a frontage of 31¼ feet, southern exposure; located but two blocks from the Cottage Grove cable and but a short distance from the Illinois Central and Board of Trade trains; in a rapidly improving district; they are bargains at the prices offered, viz.: $6,000 and $6,500, respectively. Call and you will be driven out to see them. B. F. CRONKRITE, Cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st. Send for my Autumn Catalogue of Real Estate for sale.

FOR SALE—THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR sale at a great bargain some outside acre property located in Lake View and Hyde Park. Also offers for sale at a reasonable price city property on Michigan-av. Has also several sugar plantations located on Bayou Teche that he will sell very cheap. The acre property is in my hands for sale before Oct. 15 and will be sold at a sacrifice. The sugar plantations are on my hands for sale at less prices than such property has been sold since the war, are well stocked with mules, implements, seed cane, etc. These plantations are very desirable for either men of large means or clubs of farmers with moderate means. Full description of all the above-mentioned property can be obtained at my office, No. 12 Sherman-st. J. B. LYON.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY LOCAtion go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES: 600 lots at $150 each; 200 lots at $250 each; 100 lots at $300 each; and a choice 5 acre tract on Cottage Grove-av. and 77th-st. at a bargain. All the above in Grand Crossing and sold on the easiest of terms and a perfect title warranted. Apply to C. S. FORD, Grand Crossing, Opposite depot.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD— 100x160, n. w. cor. Greenwood-av. and 46th-st.; $13,000. Also on 46th-st., 160 feet west of Greenwood-av., south front, an elegant new modern 8-room house, with 40-foot lot; will be sold at a bargain; owner leaving city; lots, tracts, and houses throughout the district; six different subdivisions to select lots from; I drive my customers out to inspect property. Send for my autumn catalogue of real estate for sale. B. F. CRONKRITE, Cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES, 76TH-ST. AND I. C. RAILway, $1,000. VAN SMITH, 67 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE OR BUY—50 FEET EAST of Halsted, between Van Buren and Taylor; would prefer corner of street or alley. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, HOUSE AND lot from $5,000 to $7,000 on North Side. Address Room 55 Wheeler Building, 6 and 8 Sherman-st.

WANTED—SMALL SUBURBAN HOUSE. FOR first payment can give beautiful diamond which cost $1,000. Address S K 74, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT FARM IN THE fruit belt of Michigan, fitted also for stock raising, having $10,000 worth of good buildings, living water, etc. Can be made a beautiful home. Will take $15,000 in vacant property part pay. PIERCE & WARE, 151 La Salle-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—MILWAUKEE-AV. PROPERty for cash and residence on South Side; will assume. O 25, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A $35,000 BUSINESS CORNER, centrally located; gross rental 8 per cent; incumbrance $13,000, 6 per cent; will take inside property for the equity. Also a 3-story corner brown stone front in finest location South Side; rented for 8 per cent on $15,000; incumbrance $7,500, 6 per cent; wants clear Hyde Park or Woodlawn property. E. S. DREYER & CO., northeast corner Washington and Dearborn-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—SEVERAL PIECES ON OGDEN-av., $5,000, $7,500, $8,000, and $15,000 each; can give a good trade. Will take good vacant lots that will pay to improve; want them near street cars and inside city limits. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR STOCK OF MERCHANdise or established business, good store and dwelling, clear, in Gosport, Iowa; lots and equities here; what have you? DE WITT, Room 24, 116 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO-STORY BRICK IN FLATS, $7,500; clear; north of Harrison, east of Centre-av.; want about $10,000 residence. Address N 86, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—ANY PORTION OF 6,500 ACRES of clear Western land for real estate or personal property. What have you got? O 66, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—ACRE PROPERTY IN OMAHA, Neb., for vacant or improved property in Chicago. Address F 81, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD COTTAGE AND LOT, 27 Jefferson-court, first house west of Western-av., south front, alley on side and rear, 2 blocks of Milwaukee-av. cars, $2,000. Will take vacant lots inside city limits. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

WILL EXCHANGE 5029 COOK-ST. FOR STOCK OF new or second-hand furniture or any merchandise. Will pay cash difference. BAILY, 127 La Salle-st.

BUILDINGS TO SELL AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—OLD HOUSE, $150. NO. 1 EAST SIXteenth-st. C. A. BARKER, 236 South Water-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

10 SIXTEENTH-ST.—COMFORTABLY FURnished, warm room with board; terms reasonable, modern conveniences; adapted to quick transfer to business centre; references required.

217 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD; wanted, lady roommate.

1259 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with board. References exchanged.

1305 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; also table board.

1515 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with first-class table board.

1828 INDIANA-AV.—HANDSOME BACK room with first-class board.

2128 AND 2130 MICHIGAN-AV., AT MRS. GOODRICH'S—Desirable double and single rooms with first-class board.

2246 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE AND single rooms, elegantly furnished, with superior board.

2255 CALUMET-AV.—PRIVATE BOARDING with elegant furnished rooms, en suite or single. References exchanged.

2720 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ROOMS WITH excellent board; reference.

2825 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICE ALCOVE ROOM, second story; hot and cold water; first-class board.

3160 WABASH-AV.—"THE ELLSWORTH"—Rooms, both large and small, single or en suite; room for table boarders; meal tickets.

North Side.

213 DEARBORN-AV., CORNER OF CHICAGO-av.—A few single rooms, with board. References.

213 DEARBORN-AV., COR. OF CHICAGO-AV.—A pleasant sunny suite of two rooms, with board; everything first-class. References.

221 DEARBORN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board.

228 DEARBORN-AV.—HANDSOME SUITE OF rooms; a very desirable home to permanent parties. Good table and attendance.

284 EAST OHIO-ST.—ROOMS, WITH FIRST-class board; references.

547 LA SALLE-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED front and other rooms, with board. References.

West Side.

630 WEST ADAMS-ST.—LARGE, ALSO SMALL, warm rooms, with board, $4.50 to $6 a week; modern conveniences.

Hotels.

MACKINAC HOUSE, 330 STATE-ST.—150 ELEGANT rooms; 25c, 50c, 75c, and $1 per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ON THE WEST SIDE IN A PRIVATE family by gentleman and wife. Price not to exceed $10 per week. Best of references given if required. N 98, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family for four; gentleman and wife, and two single people; will want three or four rooms; West Side and west of Ashland-av., south of Lake-st.; best of references given and required. O 85, Tribune.

BOARD—BY YOUNG MAN IN PRIVATE FAMIly; not more than 6 blocks from Sherman House. WM. E. HOOPES, Sherman House, Room 341.

PROPOSALS, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE VILLAGE CLERK, NORWOOD Park, Cook Co., Ill., Oct. 16, 1888. Sealed proposals will be received by the Village of Norwood Park until 8 p. m. Monday, Oct. 29, 1888, for a complete water system, consisting of surface reservoir, tower, tank, engine-house, boiler, pump, pipe laid in certain streets, hydrants, cut-off valves, connections, etc., as authorized by ordinance passed Aug. 13, 1888, and shown on plans and specifications on file in office of Village Clerk.

Payment by the village under contract (if any) entered into with any bidder shall be made as the collection of the special assessment which has been levied to defray the cost of the work is effected.

The successful bidder will be required to furnish bond in a penal sum of not less than twelve thousand ($12,000) dollars to insure the fulfillment of the contract.

Proposals must be made out upon blanks furnished at said office, and be addressed to Village Clerk, Norwood Park, Ill., indorsed "Proposals for Water-Works."

The Board of Trustees reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

No proposal will be considered unless the party offering it shall furnish evidence satisfactory to the Board of Trustees of his ability, and that he has the necessary facilities, together with sufficient pecuniary resources, to fulfill the conditions of the contract and specifications provided such contract should be awarded to him. Companies or firms bidding will give the individual names as well as the name of the firm with their address. E. B. SHERWIN, Village Clerk.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITH NO DELAY OR PUBLICITY, AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE. CHICAGO MTGE. LOAN CO., ROOM 13, 86 LA SALLE-ST. OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

CHICAGO MONEY—LOANS QUICKLY MADE. 5½ per cent in sums of $5,000 and upwards. KNOTT & LEWIS, 86 Washington-st.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK LOANS money upon approved names, commercial and secured notes, warehouse receipts, merchandise, and available collateral of all kinds at market rates. 130 La Salle-st.

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO and vicinity at lowest rates. Apply to GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES, ENDOWMENTS, AND tontines; same bought; send stamp. EDGAR HOLMES, 73, 88 Washington-st., Chicago.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MORTGAGE LOANS PROMPTLY MADE. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES ON improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 7 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—ALWAYS ON HAND IN large or small sums, as desired; very favorable terms for good real-estate securities. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY AT lowest current rates; no delay. E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED ON COOK COUNTY REAL estate security at current rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. cor. La Salle and Madison. E. S. JUDD, Loan Department Manager.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED REAL EState at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, Bankers, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL EState in Chicago or Cook County at lowest rates. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

WANTED—TO BORROW $50,000 FOR 5 YEARS at 6½ per cent per annum; security four times amount wanted. Address N 70, Tribune office.

6 PER CENT MONEY FOR LOAN ON REAL EState. B. L. PEASE, 112 Dearborn-st.

$10,000, $8,000, $3,000, $2,500, $1,000, $500, $400, $350, and $300 to loan at 6, 7, and 8 per cent, on city real estate. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON COOK COUNTY real estate, in sums to suit, at low rates of interest; 5 per cent and over, according to location, character of improvements, rental, etc.; no delay. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON CITY IMPROVED property at 6 per cent; 2 per cent commission; no delay; money on hand. GOLDY & ZURBURG, 92 La Salle-st.

$300,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN sums to suit. JULIUS WAHL, 218 La Salle-st., Room 615.

$500,000 AT 5 TO 8 PER CENT—"HE GOES to all the shows." CHAS. GARDNER, 77 Clark-st., Room 2.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY AND MARKET, 121 and 123 South Western-av.; handsomely fitted up, well stocked, doing good business; everything in complete order; this is worth investigating; owner going out of business.

A WEALTHY GENTLEMAN WISHING TO REtire will sell one-half interest in a prominent and flourishing trade journal for $10,000, worth at least $15,000; splendid opening for any one with this amount to invest; principals only need apply; give references. O 27, Tribune office.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS-MAN WANTED, PERmanent, with salary; $1,000 required with services; investment secured. BLACKBURN, WIDNEY & CO, Room 45, 130 Dearborn-st.

AN INTEREST OF ALL OF A LIGHT MANUfacturing business netting $4,000 annually for sale; closest investigation asked; a good man can get half interest for $2,200. Drawer 665, Post-Office.

BARBER'S SHOP FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH; reason, sickness. For particulars address R Z 64, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—GOOD CORNER; LONG lease; cheap rent; good reasons for selling; $2,500. Address O 32, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STATE OF ILLINOIS FOR PATENT specialty in universal demand in every house and hotel, as well as drug stores, groceries, and cigar stores; $1,000 cash and $1,000 time payment, or royalty. Address P 10, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CASH AND Cook County real estate—Patent specialty in demand in every drug store, grocery, restaurant, and cigar store in the United States; big profits; price, $4,500; grand money making business for some one. Address P 9, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SCHOOL, CIGAR AND TOBACCO store; great bargain; sickness reason. Call after 6 p. m. 476 33d-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS SALOON IN BUSIness centre; good business, fine fixtures; will sell at what it cost to fit place up; other business cause for selling. Address O 88, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR UNINCUMbered city property, fine $10,000 stock of clothing, furnishing goods, and hats; well located and established trade; fortune for live man; best city in Nebraska. DEWITT, Room 24, 116 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD SALOON; VERY CHEAP. 759 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS GROCERY AND MARket, with good trade and rigs. O 11, Tribune.

I DESIRE TO LEARN OF A PROMISING BUSIness opening; would put in anywhere from $1,000 to $10,000. Best of business references given and required. Address O 87, Tribune office.

SALOON FOR SALE—IN GERMAN LOCALITY, ON corner; good trade; German preferred. Address N 84, Tribune office.

TO RENT—CHICAGO HOTEL—ONE HUNDRED and five light rooms in first-class order, opposite Rock Island depot and Board of Trade Building; low rent to good tenant; this hotel is furnished with hair mattresses, Brussels carpets, black walnut, cherry, and ash chamber sets, with Bushnell wire springs; all will be sold at a sacrifice. Inquire Hotel Office, 131 East Van Buren-st.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE OR PUBLIC SALE Oct. 22, at La Porte, Ind.—Drug store. For particulars address P.-O. Box 917, La Porte, Ind.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN, RESPECTable, honest, and one who has no less than $5,000 cash and can soon furnish $5,000 more, to buy a $10,000 interest in an old established business without debt, where 15 per cent can be made on the investment and $1,800 salary besides; no inquisitive persons without the money need answer; principals only. Address F 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTY WITH A FEW HUNDRED dollars to invest in a patented article, needed in every furnished room in the country; immense profits, controlling interest. Apply from 10 to 4 by mail or in person. GEORGE H. KEIN, Western Arms and Cartridge Company, 47 State-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A CLAIRVOYANT'S $5,000 CHALLENGE—ALL call on Mme. Maree, the great and noted clairvoyant and astrologist, the most powerful mystic sight in clairvoyance of the nineteenth century; born with a three-fold veil, genuine, seventh daughter of the seventh daughter, has been publicly tested, and challenges the world. Five thousand dollar challenge to any one who can equal her in consultation on friends or enemies; on business matters, marriages, and losses of every description. Reveals mysteries, designates hidden coin or minerals, locates lingering diseases. Mme. Maree is the greatest living natural clairvoyant on earth. She reads your secret and open life, from the cradle to the grave, with as much ease as though in ordinary conversation. Her crowded patronage throughout the United States and in Chicago substantiates the famous merit of her great second sight in clairvoyance, testified to by tens of thousands in America. Mme. Maree in Chicago Sept. 29, 1888, received the accepted challenge test medal, the extraordinary European Countess de London clairvoyant backed out from the challenge she accepted. Mme. Maree won the accepted challenge test medal, the majority rules in agreement verifying the truth of her mystic power to read your life, which is the standard acknowledgment of her challenge. All call on the great clairvoyant. She will tell you of your past, you will hear your inner present, and know your destined future; asks no questions; uses no cards of any description in her profession; perfected the charm of the ancient talisman for good luck, breaking evil influence; witchcraft; causing those who forsake you to return; giving success in business. Ladies in trouble call. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Consultation sent by mail. 361 West Madison-st., above May.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS—BEST ADvice on love, marriage, sickness, family or business troubles; fee to suit the times; electric magnetic remedies. Always at 541 Wabash-av.

LA ZOUROFF, WORLD FAMOUS MAGNETIC clairvoyant, will arrive from Paris Dec. 1.

LOTTA J. DARLING, THE FAMOUS TRANCE medium, is at 440 West Randolph-st.; while in an unconscious trance condition she gives names and description of dead and living relatives and friends; also reliable advice regarding love, marriage, and business; no imposition; satisfaction guaranteed.

MRS. L. PET ANDERSON, TRANCE MEDIUM, 24 Bishop-court, near Madison-st.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT fortune-teller; 50c and $1. 445 W. Madison-st.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—Dictation for writers of all systems, $1.35 a week. Business firms promptly supplied from this class. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

INSTRUCTION GIVEN BY AN EXPERIENCED German teacher. O 78, Tribune office.

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY—(UNDER THE DIRECtion of the Servite Sisters) southwest corner of West Van Buren-st. and Albany-av., Chicago, Ill. One of the largest and most thoroughly equipped and successful institutions for young ladies in the United States. The musical department is unsurpassed. Full courses of study. Exceptionally fine advantages. Pupils can enter at any time. Send for catalogue. MOTHER SUPERIOR.

WANTED—COMPETENT GERMAN GENTLEman or lady by American family to instruct three persons in German; services desired two hours daily; in payment will give a home. References exchanged. Address N 83, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience: business quietly transacted.

FIRST-CLASS MODISTE AT 298 ILLINOIS-ST. MME. BELLE OWENS.

NOTICE—PROF. NOURAS, FINE ART STUDIO removed to 204 South State-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

WATCH-REPAIRING BY THE BEST WORKmen at lowest prices [illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—3602 STANTON-AV.—A CHOICE HOUSE of 10 rooms and bath, with every convenience, two blocks from cable cars, three blocks from Hyde Park trains; rooms all large and light and handsomely decorated; open for inspection today. 2711 WABASH-AV.—A 14-room house with best of plumbing and sewerage; handsome gas fixtures and mantels; rooms all large and light, and will be decorated to suit a good tenant. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—LAKE-AV., 3905—2-STORY AND BASEment, brick house, 10 rooms; good repair; price, $60 per month. NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY OWNER—THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling, 3316 Vernon-av.; 9 rooms; fine order; $40. W. S. BRACKETT, 51 Portland Block.

TO RENT—3422 AND 3428 VERNON-AV.—NEW stone-front modern houses; first-class in every respect; decorated, finished in hardwood; best houses on the South Side at the price; open every day from 1 to 5 p. m. E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2011 MICHIGAN-AV., BRICK HOUSE, 10 rooms, modern improvements. E. GOODRICH & CO., 144 La Salle-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, 1414 WABASH-AV.; IN good order; has bath, etc.; low rent to good tenant. ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 115 Dearborn.

West Side.

TO RENT— 109-111 CALIFORNIA-AV. Best house for the money on the West Side. Inquire of CHARLES D. DANA, 19 State-st., or S. VAN BUREN, 1249 Madison-st.

TO RENT—17 LAFLIN-ST., 3-STORY BRICK house, 9 rooms; newly papered; cheap to good tenant. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., Room 6.

North Side.

TO RENT—FINELY FURNISHED RESIDENCE ON North Side, La Salle-av., until April 15; parties leaving city for winter; best of references required. O 55, Tribune.

TO RENT—FOR BARGAINS IN RENT CALL AT Lincoln Park agency. BUTLER & CO.

TO RENT—58 ASTOR-ST., NEAR GOETHE, ELEgant 12-room house, very elaborately finished. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE DWELLING, 285 Ontario-st., east of State. G. M. HIGH, 164 Randolph-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL MODERN KASOTA stone house near the Lake-Shore drive; to rent furnished or unfurnished, as desired. Apply to GEORGE L. HEALY, 225 Wabash-av.

Suburban.

TO RENT—NINE-ROOM MODERN HOUSE AT Woodlawn Park; first-class locality, three blocks from I. C. depot; rent $30; long lease. W. F. TAYLOR & CO., 94 La Salle-st., Room 22.

TO RENT—REDUCED FROM $50 TO $40—5719 Rosalie-court, new 8-room dwelling, hardwood finish, furnace heat; open all day. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE NEW RESIdence, 6080 Perry-av.; 8 rooms, with all modern improvements; rent $40. Apply to R. W. DOBSON, 6000 Perry-av., Normal Park.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—4 TO 6 ROOM FLATS AT $12 TO $30; all in this vicinity on Pine, Indiana, and Illinois-sts.; no horse cars required. Inquire at HOYT'S renting office, No. 40 Pine-st. Open all hours.

TO RENT—BARGAINS IN RENT—VICINITY OF Lincoln Park. JAS. B. CUYLER, 115 Lincoln-av.

TO RENT—FLAT OF FIVE ROOMS AND BATH in first-class apartment building on State-st. and Bellevue-place; rent very low; would sell furniture including Steck piano at a sacrifice. Call at 22 Bellevue-place, first floor.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL NEW 6-ROOM FLATS IN Schiller Block, corner North Clark and Schiller-sts.; delightful location; open all day. WILLIAM WALLER, 164 La Salle-st., Room 2.

South Side.

TO RENT—2 GOOD 7-ROOM APARTMENTS IN the "Prescott," 156 31st-st., hardwood finish, south front, janitor. F. T. HASKELL, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM APARTMENT IN THE KENmore, 1608 Wabash-av. Janitor. F. T. HASKELL, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ONLY ONE LEFT OF THOSE ELEgant new 7 room flats in the Florence, 3453 and 3455 Cottage Grove-av.; large light rooms; best in the city for the money; $35; open today from 2 to 5 o'clock. D. LAUNDER, 225 Dearborn-st., Room 431.

West Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLAT, 494 WEST MADIson-st.; 5 rooms and bath; very superior in arrangement, light, and ventilation; handsomely papered; see it. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st. R. 6.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLAT, SECOND FLOOR, 5 rooms and bath, 2 stationary wash-stands; low rent. 561 Madison-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 5 ROOMS, PARLOR FLOOR, $25; also a 4-room flat, $20; 33 Forty-third-st., northeast corner Lake-av., one block from Illinois Central Railroad.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLAT, EIGHT ROOMS, very cheap. 40 Baxter-st., Lake View.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED CONNECTING rooms, two for $25, three for $35; a splendid opportunity for a few gentlemen or for a small family for light housekeeping; elevator runs till 12 o'clock. Call on elevator boy at 167 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HEATED AND LIGHTED NICELY furnished room with closet, first-class, for $9 a month, or two rooms en suite if required. 2252 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—7 CONGRESS-ST., SECOND DOOR from Michigan-av., handsomely furnished room.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE, BRIGHT, AND NEWLY-furnished rooms, with gas, bath, and heat. 2239 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM AT 2348 INdiana-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—340 N. STATE-ST.—ROOM SUITABLE for two gentlemen.

TO RENT—FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO gentlemen only; hot and cold water, bath, etc.; references required. 232 La Salle-av.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED adjoining rooms; convenient location. Meals served privately. Bathroom, grate fire, furnace; every comfort for winter. O 41, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

Stores.

TO RENT—CHEAP—3 NICE STORES, 31ST-ST., near Prairie. F. T. HASKELL, 130 Dearborn.

Offices.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF OFFICE, WITH PRIvate room and vault. Commercial interests only; $25 per month. Call at Room 96, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR ALL manufacturing purposes, on Clinton-st., near Lake, with power and elevators; building unsurpassed for plenty of light, strength, and conveniences for receiving and shipping; low insurance rates. Apply to E. W. BLATCHFORD, cor. Clinton and Fulton-sts.

TO RENT— 21,000 square feet, second, third, and fourth floors each 40x175, together or separately, Nos. 212 and 214 Randolph-st.; elevator, front and rear entrance, well lighted; very centrally located; cheap if taken at once. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FOR THE WINTER MONTHS, A COMpletely furnished house at Biloxi, Miss., on the Gulf of Mexico; fine fishing; three hours' ride from New Orleans. For terms apply to MRS. AGNES DAVIS, Box 35, Biloxi, Miss.

TO RENT—2D AND 3D FLOORS 267 AND 269 S. Clark-st., near Jackson; 40 rooms; excellent location for hotel or lodgings. EDWIN WYNN & CO., 116 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SINGLE OR DOUBLE BASEMENT southwest corner Clark and Division-sts. First-class position; cheap. Inquire in drug store, 445 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—LAND ON THE GRAND TRUNK R. R., suitable for garden purposes, for a term of years. Inquire of GEORGE A. AIRY, Mount Greenwood, or JAMES C. KING, 226 La Salle-st., Room 4.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO UNFURnished rooms, with gas and water, on North Side, east of Clark-st., not farther north than Huron; will be permanent. Address, with full particulars, Room 341 Tremont House.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM IN PRIVATE FAMily, between Wabash and Indiana-avs., 20th and 22d-sts. for two gentlemen. Address N 95, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 CONNECTING ROOMS, unfurnished, one a front, for gentleman, wife, and little girl aged 12; good neighborhood; moderate rental. Address P 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS BEtween 22d and 31st-sts. by couple. State price. N 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLAT OF 4 OR 5 ROOMS east of Wabash, south of Twenty-fifth; rent $15 to $18. Address O 81, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—BASE-BALL, JACKSON PARK: IT was impossible to keep appointment Thirty-ninth-st. and Cottage Grove-av. Address Miss W. WARD, West Division P.-O., city. Divorced from Canada.

PERSONAL—K.: TUESDAY.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—LADIES—MOLES, SUPERFLUOUS hair on face, neck, and arms removed and roots instantly killed by electric needle process, leaving no trace; positively the only remedy which will permanently destroy this humiliating blemish. MRS. D. GABRIEL, 196 La Salle-av., near Chicago-av.

PERSONAL—DR. GUNN'S OINTMENT IS THE best known cure for Piles; price 50 cents, at all drug stores, or DR. SCHAEFER & CO., 395 West Harrison-st.

HOSPITALS.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES BEFORE AND DURing confinement. Midwife, 371 West Division-st.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES BEFORE AND DURing confinement; terms reasonable. 1639 Wabash-av. MRS. RICHER, experienced midwife.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVANCE STEEL HOT AIR FURNACE. ALSO steel heaters for hard or soft coal, to heat large rooms or small houses without expense of air pipes, registers, etc. Send for circular to Chicago & Erie Stove Company, 173 Lake-st.

ALL INVITED TO COME TO 148 LA SALLE-ST. and get a cup of John Lorentsen's delicious coffee free.

MASSAGE AND SWEDISH MOVEMENTS CORrectly taught and administered. Office 33, 75 E. Madison-st.

SEAL AND PLUSH GARMENTS RESHAPED, RElined, steamed, and fur trimmed; best work; prices moderate. ETTLINGER, Furrier, 123 and 125 State-st., next to Mandel Bros.

WANTED—TWO DOZEN LIVE [illegible]

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

The first lease with the Auditorium Company was made yesterday by the Chicago Conservatory, which will occupy one floor on the Wabash avenue front.

Francis Choquet was arrested yesterday as he was about to leave the city on a complaint of his mother, who charges him with the larceny of $2,000 worth of diamonds and a small amount of money.

The ground covered by the five-story building at Nos. 80, 82, and 84 Michigan avenue was sold yesterday by S. D. Kimbark to E. J. Warner for $65,000. The sale was made through Dunlap Smith & Co. This is at the rate of $1,080 a front foot.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 49° above zero; 9 a. m., 50°; 10 a. m., 49°; 11 a. m., 49°; 12 m., 49°; 1 p. m., 50°; 3 p. m., 51°; 6 p. m., 53°. Barometer: 8 a. m., 29.70; 6 p. m., 29.45.

Brentano, No. 101 State street, has on sale late numbers of *L'Illustration, La Vie Parisienne*, the *American Register, L'Independance Belge, Le Figaro, Le Gaulois, Passepartout, Paris Illustre, L'Independent*, the *Nation, Moonshine, Punch, Sporting Life*, London *Times*, the *Dominion Illustrated*, London *Graphic* and *Illustrated News*.

John Brassell of No. 113 Seward street left his wife and child on the evening of Oct. 8, saying that he was going to commit suicide. His disappearance was reported to the police, but it was not until yesterday morning that his body was found. It was picked up out of the river near Nineteenth street by the tugboat J. C. Ingram.

Rollin N. Beardslee, until recently a saloonkeeper at No. 1711 State street, was held in $600 bail by Justice Randall H. White for obtaining money on false pretenses. Mrs. May Morrison of No. 2911 Dearborn street, the complainant, alleges that Beardslee, whom she had known as a friend of her husband, came to the house one evening and said Mr. Morrison had sent him for the $68 he left at home, and she gave it to him.

S. P. Barber, a well known railroad man, was a prisoner in Justice Lyon's court yesterday on a charge of larceny as bailee. Barber was once the General Freight Agent of the Michigan Central Railway, with headquarters at Detroit. His attorney asked for a continuance, which was granted, the bond being fixed at $300. The charge is brought by George L. Jerome, who claims that he loaned a watch to Barber, which the latter failed to return.

Officer Dargin of the Harrison Street Station was placed on trial before Justice R. W. Smith yesterday afternoon on a charge of larceny preferred by George R. Mills, a saloonkeeper at No. 322 Clark street, whom the officer had found occasion to arrest for disorderly conduct last week. Mills swore that the officer had taken from him nearly $100 before locking him up and refused to return it. His charge was supported by the testimony of several friends. All together, however, failed to convince Justice Smith of Dargin's guilt and he was discharged.

Said He Was a Kidnaper.

The children at the Wicker Park School were greatly excited Wednesday over the strange actions of a man by the name of Jacobs. He insisted that little 10-year-old Lottie Jacobs was his daughter and wanted her to go with him. The little girl ran up-stairs and appealed to Mrs. Blanchard, principal of the school, for aid. She went to the door and met Jacobs, whom she describes as a worthless looking man. Jacobs demanded possession of his daughter, but was firmly refused by Mrs. Blanchard. He went away vowing vengeance. Mrs. Jacobs says her husband deserted her six years ago and she had not heard of him until that day. She thinks his desire to obtain possession of Lottie is a piece of spite work.

Opening Reception of the Y. M. C. A.

The Young Men's Christian Association held its first reception of the season at the association building last evening. Notwithstanding the heavy shower and hail-storm the parlors were crowded with young men and women, who were greeted by the Secretary, L. Wilmer Messer, and the Reception Committee, H. H. Kohlsaat, W. Treese Smith, G. W. Riggs, George White, and W. F. Barnes. Among those prominently connected with the work were noticed President and Mrs. J. V. Farwell Jr., State Secretary and Mrs. I. E. Brown, J. G. Percey, Dr. J. O. Dunn, and W. P. Smith. Lyon's Orchestra rendered selections. The Orpheus Male Quartette, Miss Belle Brown, Miss Hattie E. Benedict of Janesville, Wis., and Secretary Messer participated in the program. The gymnasium was then thrown open and a creditable exhibition given by a number of the young athletes.

The Rev. Green Remanded for Sentence.

The Rev. James S. Green, the aged pastor accused of bigamy, pleaded guilty before Judge Jamieson yesterday and was remanded for sentence. "In 1860," said Mr. Green, as he stood up to plead guilty, "I was married. I lived with my wife twenty-six years. When she died I was rector of St. Michael's Church. My home was so desolate I advertised for a housekeeper. Mrs. Briston answered, and for seven months she did the work. I was afraid of mischievous gossip, and I married her. She left me in a short time and went to Ravenswood to live. I then went to Sauk Centre, Minn., to visit my son. While there I received an invitation from a church at Warren, which I accepted. I met Mrs. Gilbert there. I was worried with many cares and needed an adviser. I married her. I was not in my right mind. I kept dreaming of money and great wealth. We came to Chicago, my first wife heard of my second marriage, and here I am."

The Rev. Mr. F. B. Hardin of Geneva, Ill., and the Rev. J. W. Briggs of St. Cloud, Minn., each told how he had married Mr. Green to Mrs. Briston and Mrs. Gilbert.

The aged culprit was remanded for sentence at 2 p. m. today, when his brother will be present.

CHATS WITH THE TRAVELERS.

Pet Banks—Canada Wants Independence—Black Says Illinois Is Democratic.

Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, who is in Chicago, said yesterday:

"I confidently believe that Mr. Blaine is doing a great work in denouncing the practice of the present Administration whereby pet banks are designated as Government depositories and the surplus revenue of the Government loaned out to them for their own purposes. Mr. Blaine does not go far enough. It's an outrage for a Secretary of the Treasury to give this surplus to favorite banks when the Government should proceed to redeem its bonds. It's a false way of proceeding."

Bishop B. O'Mahoney of Toronto is at the Palmer, en route for Southern California for the benefit of his health. He says that the Canadians, if they ever feared a war as the result of President Cleveland's so-called antagonism to the Dominion, have got bravely over it, and are now bold in saying that Canada is big enough to not only declare her independence of Great Britain, but of the United States as well. The Canadian Government, he said, was now busily occupied in seeing to it that "the Yankees" did not come over and steal Canadian fish from Canadian waters.

Judge N. S. Murphy of Milwaukee has just returned from the East. He thinks New York is in doubt. No one around either of the political headquarters in New York City could make an intelligent estimate. In Wisconsin Democrats had abandoned all hope of success.

"Say for me in the columns of THE TRIBUNE," remarked Gen. John C. Black, Commissioner of Pensions, yesterday, "that the dissensions in the Democratic ranks in New York exist in the minds of our opponents and not in the hearts of true Democrats. They will present a united front when the time comes to vote. President Cleveland's vetoes of the many private pension bills would undoubtedly lose him a number of votes, but no fairminded man believed that Mr. Cleveland had not just grounds on which to repudiate unmeritorious claims that Congress had rushed through without scrutiny. We will carry Indiana, and the indications are that Illinois will go Democratic."

"What makes you think Illinois will go Democratic?"

"O, the signs of the times indicate it."

Gen. Black will make several Democratic speeches before he returns to Washington.

Senator Cushman Davis, with Mrs. Davis, was at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday fresh from Washington. Senator Davis was quite certain the Republicans would carry Minnesota by at least 30,000, and that in the Congressional districts there would be a gain of one and perhaps two Representatives. He had inquired particularly into the Prohibition vote and was satisfied that it would be much less than it was in 1886, because the Republicans had passed a high license law.

Col. Ingersoll will treat the liquor question from a legal, social, moral, and political standpoint in Sunday's Tribune.

Correction of Time.

The movement of the through Sleeping-Car Line between Chicago and Denver, over the Chicago & Northwestern and Union Pacific Railways, as heretofore announced, has been slightly modified, making the arrival at Denver 6:30, instead of 4:30 a. m. However, as passengers are permitted to occupy the sleeper until 7:30 a. m., the change makes no material difference in the convenience afforded travel by this line. There are assurances that no trouble will be spared on the part of the managements of the above-mentioned companies to make this the most attractive line from the East to Colorado points.

15 photos, 3 styles, for $3.00, at Stevens' studios, McVicker's Theatre.

Sewers cleaned, repaired, and deodorized.
Wm. M. Dee, 154 Adams street.

THE DAY'S CONFERENCES.

MAYOR ROCHE VISITED BY CITIZENS AND STRIKERS.

A Claim That the North Side Transportation Facilities Are Not as Good as They Were Before Mr. Yerkes Assumed Control—The Grievance Committee Presents a New Set of Woes—A Literal Interpretation of the Sunday Agreement to Be Asked For.

A series of conferences were held yesterday between Mayor Roche, the strikers' committee, and the Grievance Committee of the North Side Citizens' Association. The result of the day's work leaves matters pretty nearly as they were, except that an indication of the future action of the Citizens' Association was hinted at. Among the many solutions of the North Side street-car problem the idea of a 'bus line is talked of as the most likely to be adopted, but the proposition is vague.

The committee of strikers waited on Attorney Barber at his office yesterday morning to see if he could help them. The gist of their grievances lies in the alleged wrongful interpretation of the verbal agreement made at Sunday's conference. They also claim that the written contract is couched in such ambiguous language that the interpretation is only known to Mr. Yerkes, who is judge, jury, and executioner of his own case. Under pretense that the new men have been assaulted, the committee claims, numbers of the old men have already been discharged, and many more are blacklisted for early dismissal; and, finally, the committeemen charge that the whole contract is only a covert scheme to rid the road of every striker, in turn substituting imported or non-union men.

THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE.

An informal list of these grievances was presented to the Grievance Committee of the North Side Citizens' Association, and it was asked what steps it would take towards helping the men. Mr. Cahill, the Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, after hearing what the strikers had to say instructed the other two men who composed his committee to meet him at 2 o'clock. At that hour the committeemen waited on Mayor Roche and explained to him that they wanted a copy of the shorthand report of Sunday's conference between the strikers and Mr. Yerkes. This will not be ready until Saturday. They then entered on a statement of the strikers' grievances, but Mayor Roche promptly told them that they would do better to attend to their own business. Then they attempted a statement of the transportation facilities on the North Side. The Mayor listened to their statement and then wished them "good afternoon."

MR. CAHILL IS RETICENT.

Another secret conference was held by the committee.

"What has your committee done?" was asked of Mr. Cahill.

"Nothing—that is to say nothing for the people."

"Have they done anything for the strikers?"

"You misunderstand me. I meant nothing for the people to know at present."

"Are they going to do anything?"

"Certainly; the strikers presented a lot of new grievances to us this morning—some that have not been published yet—but I am not at liberty to disclose them."

A typewriter letter addressed to Mr. Yerkes lay on Mr. Cahill's desk. It was merely a setting forth of the importance of the Grievance Committee.

"Do the strikers wish you to withhold information?" Mr. Cahill was asked.

"O, dear, no; it is not them at all."

MR. BARBER TALKS.

Mr. Barber, the strikers' attorney, was next seen. He said that he expected the Citizens' Committee would take up the case of these 300 strikers who were put on the "extra list"; that he had asked the committee to wait on Mr. Yerkes to obtain his literal construction of the terms of the contract, so that the men could know just where they stood. If the Citizens' Committee did not care to do that he would undertake to do so himself.

A statement is being prepared in regard to the citizens' claim that transportation facilities are inadequate, and purporting to show that when Mr. Turner left the North Chicago Railway there were 33⅓ per cent more cars in use than at the commencement of the strike; that since the settlement of the strike four lines are not being operated, and that on those where cars are running the night cars are discontinued. No further action will be taken till Secretary English's report of Sunday's proceedings has been prepared.

THE OLD REFORM SCHOOL PROPERTY.

Trustee Kinney's Objections to the Proposed Subdivision of the Plat.

A year ago the County Board offered for sale a piece of Hyde Park real estate known as the Reform School property. About the same time a South Side capitalist, Mr. Miller, called on the real estate firm of Kinney & Kimball and asked if they knew where a profitable purchase of real estate could be made. Mr. Kinney recommended the purchase of the Reform School property, and, acting on instructions from Miller, drew up a proposal offering $85,319 for the land. Kinney states that he told Mr. Miller that the lots could be subdivided in such a manner as to realize a handsome profit. Kinney was to make the subdivision and sell the lots, from which he was to derive a commission. About this time Miller took the business out of the hands of Kinney & Kimball and went into partnership with Dr. Chamberlain. Shortly afterward Mr. Kinney was elected a Trustee of Hyde Park. In order to carry out the new platting two alleys had to be vacated. As Trustee Mr. Kinney opposed this. Miller & Chamberlain at once set up the claim that Kinney was actuated by personal motives and was using his public position to enforce the payment of $2,000 claimed as commissions. Dr. Chamberlain even published an affidavit charging that Kinney had offered to withdraw his objections for $2,000. To all of this Mr. Kinney enters a denial. He claims that there are legal objections to the plat. He states that persons owning adjacent property protested against the vacating of the alleys and the proposed plat. In reply to Dr. Chamberlain's affidavit Mr. Kinney says: "In all essential points his affidavit is false. I distinctly told him I had no excuses to make as to my action in the board; that there were legitimate objections to the proposed subdivision, and that I felt under no obligation to favor him in the matter. He then asked how much commission on the sale was demanded. I told him that he had put it out of our power to keep the agreement and that we could not conscientiously handle the property. I informed him that the commission on $85,000 would amount to $2,000. I did not offer to withdraw my opposition on payment of our rightful commission."

Opinion in Hyde Park is divided. Trustee Frank J. Smith says that Kinney failed to give good reasons for his action in the Board of Trustees, that he tried to delay action without proper cause, and sought to make the board an agency for punishing Miller and Chamberlain. The Hyde Park Board will probably vacate the alleys and accept the new plat at its next meeting.

A Woman's Close Call.

Officer William Ganey saved a woman's life early yesterday morning. A two-story building at No. 68 Polk street was discovered to be on fire, the blaze having originated in the basement and spread rapidly upwards. The officer mounted to the second floor, where he found Mrs. Roberts, a feeble old colored woman, asleep in her bed. He took her in his arms and carried her safely to the sidewalk. The other inmates made their escape without assistance. The building was damaged about $500.

The Idols Disciplined.

European courts used to soberly try animals guilty of the death of human beings. China still tries its idols when they are supposed to be negligent of the public welfare. The Viceroy of Foochow has just put on trial fifteen of these wooden fellows for compassing the death of a noted military commander. They were condemned, then beheaded, and then, after a Hibernian climax, were drowned, to make sure of the beheading. It must be understood that idols in China represent actual bodies of deceased ancestors. They are supposed to be occupied by spirits, and so to be capable of doing harm or benefit. Consistently with this theory the Chinamen should make them toe the mark. It is not, however, a convenient way of testing Celestial powers by their actual response to our wishes. It is somewhat after the plan of Prof. Tyndal.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

To cure any scrofulous disease or humor, try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It cleanses the blood.

PREPARING FOR THE LAST RITES.

The Arrangements, So Far as Completed, for Mr. Wentworth's Funeral.

All day long yesterday an almost constant stream of persons who had known the late John Wentworth in life called at the Sherman House to view the remains of him who had been one of Chicago's noted men. Some were old settlers who had held positions under his administration when he was Mayor of the city. Long and silently they gazed on the wasted and darkened features of the dead. Then they turned away and, in low tones, recounted many incidents in his career until some newcomer warned them that they were encroaching. And so it continued till nearly 4 o'clock, when the casket was taken into the room. Then Undertaker Jordan took charge and all visitors were barred. Among the callers were John A. King and Col. Stickney, who were Justices of the Peace under Mr. Wentworth, Philip A. Hoyne, Fernando Jones, Col. J. H. Pickering, M. A. Kimball, Col. Warren, J. M. Adsit, and J. H. Lane.

The casket, which is six feet nine inches long, is of red cedar, covered and heavily draped with black broadcloth. It is upholstered with white satin. The handles, of which there are eight, and ornaments are of oxidized silver. On the plate is inscribed:

JOHN WENTWORTH.
BORN MARCH 5, 1815.
DIED OCT. 16, 1888.

The arrangements for the funeral were completed yesterday. Huntington W. Jackson, Norman Williams, and Samuel D. Ward have entire charge. Four policemen and the same number of firemen have been detailed to carry the remains from the hotel and church. The honorary pallbearers have been selected from among the friends of the dead man, but the gentlemen having the matter in charge declined to make them public.

The Rev. Robert W. Patterson reached the city yesterday morning, and signified his desire to deliver a historical sketch of the deceased. Prof. David Swing and Dr. S. J. McPherson will divide the other exercises. The choir of the Second Presbyterian Church, Mrs. J. A. Farwell, Miss Rommeis, Messrs. Howard and Cowles, will render the music, assisted by Mr. Havens, the organist.

An escort of twenty-five men each from the Police and Fire Departments will attend. The Chicago alumni of Dartmouth University will attend in a body.

The casket, inclosed in an antique oak box lined with lead, will remain in the vault at Rosehill until the monument is placed in position.

Assistant City Clerk Van Cleave, who has the Council arrangements in charge, asks that all ex-Aldermen and ex-city officials meet in the City Clerk's office at 9:45. Carriages will be furnished for all who desire to attend the services at the Second Presbyterian Church.

The offices of the city Board of Education will be closed today till 4 p. m. out of respect to the memory of Mr. Wentworth.

A story of "Long John" and one of his first appointments on the police force was told yesterday by ex-Ald. Fernando Jones.

"Way back in '59 or '60," said the ex-Alderman, closing his eyes in a reminiscent mood, "'Long John' was Mayor, and appointed an old privateersman on the police force. The new copper was a brawny, two-fisted fellow, who had left a bloody trail behind him wherever he went. His beat was near the corner of Clark and Twelfth streets, and he had hardly appeared before a lot of tough laborers jumped on him with some iron stakes they had pulled from drays. The policeman knocked the first man down with his fist and took away his stake. Then he sailed into the rest of the gang. The first two men he hit he killed instantly and a third was expected to die for a long time. Well, of course, this kicked up a big row and a delegation of citizens started for 'Long John's' office to have the man discharged. They didn't get much satisfaction from the Mayor, but while they were talking the privateersman policeman himself walked in. Going up to the Mayor he said, taking off his star and holding it out:

"'I've come to resign.'

"'What do you want to resign for? I understand you have done your duty and killed off a couple of toughs.'

"'But that's just where I didn't do my duty, your Honor; I only killed two of them. One of them got away alive.'

"And he staid right on the police force as long as Wentworth was Mayor," concluded Mr. Jones.

RAPID TRANSIT MATTERS.

Mr. Green's Probable Opinion on the Law Points—Improved Water Supply.

The consideration of the petitions and ordinances of the proposed West Side "L" roads was not taken up by the Committee on Streets and Alleys West yesterday because the Corporation Counsel was not prepared with an opinion on the various points submitted to him in connection with the petitions. He has covered some of the points in his opinion concerning the State Street "L" petition in deciding that property-owners have a right to withdraw from the petition, and that owners can sign through their attorneys. He is now considering the question of the right of the West Park Commissioners to sign for the park frontage on Ogden avenue and Bryan place. His decision will be against such exercise of authority beyond any doubt. The decisions of the New York courts are dead against permission being accorded by a public corporation for the use of the streets for elevated railroad purposes. That does not come within the scope of the purpose for which the street was dedicated for public use. Moreover the language of the Illinois statute is against such signatures by the Park Commissioners. Mr. Green says his opinion will be ready by Tuesday, when Ald. Badenoch will call the committe together again.

There will be another meeting of the Streets and Alleys Committee South this week to consider the State Street "L" ordinance. It is the intention of Ald. Gorton, the Chairman of the committee, to exclude the crowd. The meeting will be held Saturday at some place not generally advertised. Only the committeemen, and the newspaper men, presumably, will know. Ald. Gorton says he has heard enough of the legal aspects of the case and he does not want to listen to the mob. In this connection it may be mentioned that the general impression at the City-Hall is that the Hammer substitute ordinance will be reported favorably by the committee. The "L" road people count on Gorton, Burke, Appleton, and Hammer. Dixon and Connor will unite in an adverse minority report, which will be strongly sustained in the Council.

At the meeting of the Streets and Alleys Committee yesterday an ordinance proposing to grant the privilege of laying a cable road extension on West Chicago avenue, from Leavitt street to California avenue, was referred back to the Law Department for a proper ordinance which would carefully guard against granting Mr. Yerkes' company more privileges than it now enjoys under the horse-car ordinances. The vote on the question was unanimous, and there were some expressions of hostility to Mr. Yerkes which indicate that his popularity has not increased recently. A similar ordinance for the extension of the Milwaukee avenue street-car lines from Armitage avenue to Fullerton avenue was taken up on a petition of the citizens asking for the extension. This petition was also referred to the Law Department with the same instructions. A young man who was attending to the matter apparently in Mr. Yerkes' interest was somewhat surprised at the course the ordinance took.

IMPROVED WATER SUPPLY.

Engineer Gerecke was yesterday in receipt of the following letter:

Dear Sir: Noticing your report, I wish to say that comparatively few will appreciate fully what has been done. Those who have lived south of Twenty-second street for several years past, however, and now have the luxury of water on third floors, a thing unknown heretofore, will accord to Mayor Roche and his able engineer most hearty congratulations.

It can scarcely be credited now that under six years of Democratic municipal rule and with unlimited funds and all Lake Michigan to draw from the water supply went from bad to worse until a water famine became a positive menace.

My own attention has been called to the matter by a dear experience. In 1866 I built a large block on Thirty-first street, and knowing that for years there had not been provision to bring city water to third floors I put in a tank system that has altogether cost more than $1,000. It seems altogether useless now, but perhaps it had best not be removed, for who knows but in the course of time the party whose principal occupation seems to be "pumping wind" will again come into power. Yours truly, C. B. CARTER,
No. 3329 South Park avenue.

The blood is the source of health. Keep it pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by druggists.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the quickest cure for all blood diseases. Its effects are felt at once.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

WHAT THE FIGURES SHOW

REPUBLICANS JUBILANT OVER THE FULL REGISTRATION RETURNS.

An Assured Victory in Cook County—Democratic Losses in Many Precincts—Hyde Park and the Town of Lake—Outlook in the Second Congressional District—Frank Lawler Asked to Pay His Assessment—Noon Meetings to Be Held.

The Democrats profess to be satisfied with the registration throughout Cook County, but the accurate poll made by the Republicans has insured the election of the entire Republican county ticket. In some of the wards the Republican poll books prove that as many as fifty Democrats have failed to register in each of the several precincts, and Cook County will give Fifer and the State and National tickets a much larger plurality than was originally calculated on. The Republicans concede that in the First Ward Billy Whelan has registered the lodging-house denizens, but most of them will meet the fate that has been theirs every time the precincts have been carefully canvassed, and any violators of the Election law will be prosecuted. The river precincts of the Second Ward and some of the suspicious looking districts in the Twenty-third Ward will also be investigated, and outside of these the Republicans are willing to accord the Democrats what comfort they can obtain from a scrutiny of the figures throughout the county. The Third and Fourth Wards are going to give the Republicans an increased majority, and W. E. Kent says the Democrats will not carry the Fifth. Mr. Kent also doubts if the Democrats can carry the Sixth, and unless there is skullduggery in the Seventh the Republicans will poll a heavy vote. The Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth are sure to disappoint the Democracy, and the Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth will give majorities which will more than offset any gains the Democrats may make in all their wards. Philip Knopf confidently predicts that the Republicans will carry the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Wards, and the heavy registration in the west end of the Eighteenth Ward makes Democratic defeat in it a foregone conclusion. In the latter the lodging-house precincts have failed to meet the expectations of the Democrats, but nevertheless there are some illegal voters there whose names the Republicans are going to have erased from the registry. Chris Mamer is pleased with the figures in the Nineteenth, and on the North Side the Republicans have made as good a showing as any of the other sections. Hyde Park is also certain to swell the Republican majority, and the Democrats cannot possibly carry Lake by over 1,000. In all the other country towns, except Lemont, there are immense Republican gains.

The complete registration of voters for Oct. 9 and 16, as computed by Chief Clerk Twohig, is as follows:

Ward.		Ward.	
1	6,963	14	4,206
2	6,006	15	4,167
3	5,806	16	6,312
4	5,464	17	3,871
5	6,096	18	6,738
6	5,567	19	7,658
7	4,723	20	3,197
8	4,378	21	4,965
9	4,933	22	4,979
10	4,602	23	5,876
11	7,120	24	6,801
12	9,067		
13	6,406	Total	135,917

Hyde Park	12,174
Lake	13,478
Lake View	6,866
Jefferson	1,820
Cicero	2,806
Total, county towns	37,144
City	135,917
Total	173,061

"OUR FRANK" MUST COME UP.

The Second Congressional Republican Committee is going to meet this morning and call its convention for Tuesday next. Had it not been for the Blaine demonstration it would have been held Saturday, but as it is Capt. Daniel F. Gleeson will be nominated for Congress and R. W. Francis, a popular young Republican from the rolling-mill district, for the State Board of Equalization. The Republican Campaign Committee is taking an active interest in the Congressional fight, and the situation is so encouraging to Capt. Gleeson that Frank Lawler returned from Washington a few days ago to mend his fences and make peace with some of the local leaders of the Democracy. He had made some progress with his fences, but yesterday was confronted with a new and more serious trouble. Frank has not yet paid his campaign assessment. The bosses insist that he shall "ante up." Frank says he cannot—that he is too poor and his pay too small. The bosses say that if he does not come down with the "dust" there will be music along the whole line of Blue Island and Archer avenues and other classic thoroughfares. They will not take his note, his promise to pay if elected, or anything of that kind. They insist that he shall put up or get out.

NOONDAY MASS-MEETINGS.

The noonday mass-meetings organized by the Republican business-men of New York City have been so successful that a similar method of political instruction was yesterday established in Room 7 at the Grand Pacific, the headquarters of the Commercial Club. The meetings are strictly informal, five minute speeches by volunteer Republican orators alone being permitted, and they are solely for the benefit of business-men and their employés, who during noon hour are thereby enabled to hear public questions intelligently discussed. Any person can secure admission, and the initial meeting yesterday afternoon was largely attended, the remarks of W. E. Mason and others being frequently applauded. Hereafter those participating in them will organize and conduct the meetings, so that those who have no other opportunities can secure enlightenment on the tariff and kindred topics.

CANDIDATE COWDREY SUED.

Robert H. Cowdrey, the United Labor party's candidate for President of the United States, was sued for a debt of $200 in Justice R. W. Smith's court yesterday by George B. Carpenter & Sons, the South Water street ship chandlers. Mr. Cowdrey says he does not owe the firm a cent and never did. The suit, he says, is an attempt to collect a bill from a company of which he was Secretary with the incidental purpose of making political capital against him. The bill he is sued for, he states, has never been presented to him.

NOTES.

The Republican Campaign Committee is going to take up for consideration the contests in the Third and Eleventh Senatorial Districts. The Third will be discussed Thursday of next week and the Eleventh Friday.

The mass-meeting of citizens favorable to the doctrine of protection which was called last evening at the Polytechnic Society Building was, owing to the state of the weather, but sparsely attended. Stephen A. Douglas and Judge Russell argued the question of protection to the entertainment of the audience.

J. M. Getmann, record clerk in the Criminal Court and candidate for the Legislature from the Third District, Wednesday evening bet $400 with Dr. S. Shaw of Madison and Halsted streets and $100 with John Brenan, a saloonkeeper, that Harrison & Morton would be elected. The money was put up in hands of John M. Smyth.

A number of young Republicans met at the Tremont House last night to form a young Republican Club. It was thought best to postpone permanent action until this evening. A large number of first voters have already pledged their presence. Badges will be furnished. A brass band has already been secured to lead the organization in the Blaine demonstration, and it is expected that fully 1,000 young men will be in line. All are cordially invited to be present this evening. No membership fee will be charged.

Some time ago J. B. McAbee, representing Johnathan B. Taylor, the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Fourth District, challenged George E. Adams to a joint debate. Mr. Adams yesterday placed the communication in the hands of the Republican Campaign Committee and expressed a desire to accommodate Mr. Taylor. He wanted to know the wishes of the Campaign Committee, and when it met in the afternoon it concluded that, as no proof was forthcoming that Mr. Taylor was actually running in the district, it would be futile to have Mr. Adams engage in a joint debate with himself.

Men Are Much Like Chickens.

The Hon. Ignatius Donnelly was at the Merchants' Hotel in St. Paul yesterday. To a *Tribune* representative he gave it as his opinion that Gen. Harrison would be elected President on the protection issue.

"Do you not think," was asked, "that the two great parties are forming new lines and that new and more vital interests are becoming prominent?"

"No, I guess not," replied the sage. "Men are much like chickens. They like to roost in large groups and in the same place year after year. I had occasion recently to take the pole out of my hen house, and about sundown, remembering that the biddies had not where to lay their heads, proceeded to restore their resting place. 'Taps' had sounded for the brood, and they had gone in to their repose. And there I found them, the old rooster in the midst of his faithful harem, all crouched down upon the ground in perfect alignment right beneath the place where they had been accustomed to rest—roosting upon a memory. Men are similar to chickens in that respect, and nearly all of them succeed all their lives in roosting upon the recollection of the virtues and achievements of their fathers."—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

The Pedagogue's Wooing.

The pedagogue among his pupils had
A maiden fair.
He loved her; who would not? Her eyes were soft,
And turned to his with saucy glance full oft;
And when his tiresome Latin put her out
Her pretty lips were all too prone to pout;
He longed to kiss them—love had made him mad—
But did not dare.

One morn he met her on the way to school.
The hour was late,
But wait he would not, could not. Thus he sighed:
"Sweet maid, I prithee, be my beauteous bride!
"Already has thou marked, nor need I tell,
"That I have loved thee long, and passing well;
"Nor time nor absence can my passion cool;
"Let's conjugate!"

"Ah!" with arch modesty replied the fair;
"That would be fine;
"But 'tis impossible, for as thou know'st,
"Small stock of learning can thy pupil boast.
"The first declension now absorbs my thought;
"The verb I have not yet at all been taught.
"I cannot conjugate; all I may dare
"Is to decline!"
—*Walter Clarke in Table Talk.*

Frosts in Jacksonville.

The earliest frost recorded in Jacksonville, Fla., was Oct. 28, 1876, and the latest Nov. 29, 1878. The earliest killing frosts were Nov. 16, 1872, and the same date in 1880. In 1875 a killing frost did not come until Feb. 5. Last year a killing frost came Nov. 21, earlier than usual. So it is likely that the cruel Febrile Fiend will do a great deal more killing before White Jack shall have begun to kill.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
H. H. Clark, Ada Rowe	36—26
George Kast, Katie Holzhausser	22—18
C. Eggert, Grand Crossing, H. Griemm, same	55—50
Henry Leseberg, Palatine, Louise Thies, same	22—23
N. W. Lockwood, Frankfort, Ind., Florence Milroy, same	23—17
Joseph McGrath, Margaret Horan	25—36
Willie Schumaker, Elo, Ill., A. Mansey, same	22—22
Albert Jordan, Ida Behnke	23—19
H. H. Taber, Kendallville, Ind., A. Beck, same	24—23
John Lampert, Christina Fisher	42—32
Peter Schausten, Lena M. Fuchs	23—21
J. S. Stornes, Sophie Aalgaard	25—19
T. Post, Blue Island, Sophie Flassig, same	27—25
F. W. Crain, Ella N. Follroth	27—25
Patrick Fenton, Nellie McLurenz	22—20
A. Ciesielszyk, Lemont, S. Kawecka, same	23—17
C. J. Rochon, Mary P. Thomas	23—25
Timothy C. Kenney, Mary O'Brien	31—30
Nat C. Goodwin, Nella R. Baker, Buffalo	31—24
A. E. Eckerly, Washington H'ts, M. E. Schaefer	22—21
Frank Higgins, Annie Travers	33—31
M. Clark McIntosh, Barrington, Ada E. Nate	25—21
August Windland, Ida Bosse	26—19
Abraham R. Bloomenthal, Jette Berger	22—20
John Schwerdtfeger, Lynn, Kas., Annie Grankie, Leyden	23—18
Rudolf Miller, Bertha Sieloff	23—18
James Bouska, Elizabeth Zamanova	20—18
Elisher De Golyer, Lizzie Mugin	34—28
Axel R. Fagerstrom, Emma C. Wastrom	24—25
C. E. Shaw, Norwood Park, Ella Quayle	24—24
Joseph Mendel, Kate Wachowsak, Tamaroy	29—22
W. E. Koehler, Lake, Bertha Trepton	37—25
Thomas Blake, Ellen Kirby	29—22
Theodore C. Trent, Hattie Corcoran	21—18
William Mohruker, Mrs. Fredricke Geist	31—32
Sebastian O. Bingen, Mary Weis	30—19
James Hodges, Cynthiana, Ky., Mrs. Louise Perry, Masonville, Ky	36—27
Charles Swanson, Mrs. Ellen Anderson	30—25
Johannes Meier, Mrs. Amalie Wicht	50—40
Robert L. Hailey, Emma Propper	24—23
Charles Dibert, Eliza E. Ireland	24—20
Thomas Nolan, Robert Fitzmaurice	30—27
Arthur G. Bagnell, Mary Boyd	22—21
John Walsh, Bridget McGighen	25—23
Gustaf F. Rudeline, Axeline Ackerman	26—25
Abram Bomash, Mrs. Etta Peristein	47—40
John M. Kellman, Lizzie Oster	25—22
August Coodsen, Johanna Loll	42—39
John C. Wright, Emma M. Hargrave	25—22
P. Johansen, Englewood, H. L. Johanson, same	32—24
Samuel Osterman, Flora Smith	37—21
Anton Schiele, Bertha Trepton	25—21
Henry Lauer Jr., Mary C. Nesluin	23—28
Con Freise, Carrie Pedlow	25—24
Albert Wiks, Josephine Watsock	23—18
Godfred Bucher, Maggie Freeley	25—22
Carl A. Petterson, Ida C. Olson	34—30
Salverio Gurda, Guanina Florendina	27—22
Benedikt Schimanski, Maria Gutzeit	25—23

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office 305 Phenix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

BROWN—Oct. 17, at 8:30 a. m., Charles J. Brown, aged 75 years and 9 months, at Jefferson, Cook County, Ill.

Funeral from late residence Friday, Oct. 19, at 12 o'clock, to Rosehill Cemetery.

DECKER—Oct. 17, 1888, at 6:45 a. m., John W. Decker, aged 72 years 1 month and 3 days.

Funeral Sunday, Oct. 21, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, 320 Austin-av. Friends and relatives invited without further notice.

☞ Cincinnati and Lebanon (O.) papers please copy.

KLAUSNER—Oct. 18, Jonas, beloved husband of Babil Klausner, aged 72 years.

Funeral will take place Sunday, Oct. 21, at 1 p. m. sharp, from his late residence, No. 2536 South Halsted-st., to Free Sons' Cemetery.

KLUNDER—Oct. 17, J. Klunder, aged 43 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 737 West Superior-st., at 10 o'clock a. m., Oct. 19, by carriages to Waldheim.

POLLITZ—Oct. 18, at her late residence, No. 357 South Ashland-av., Gertrude Pollitz, aged 39 years, 5 months.

Funeral from the above number Saturday, Oct. 20, at 1 p. m., to Graceland Cemetery. Friends invited without further notice.

PORTER—Oct. 17, at his residence, 292 West Adams-st., William Porter, aged 54 years.

Funeral Oct. 19 at 3 o'clock, by cars to Oakwoods.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BUSINESS HOUSES CAN SUPPLY THEMSELVES with the better class of help free of charge at the employment bureau No. 8 Arcade-court.

EVANGELIST BLISS WILL SPEAK THIS EVENING at Chicago Avenue Church and Mr. Blanchard twice on Sunday.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL MEET Friday evening, Oct. 19, 1888, at Schubert's Hall, corner Loomis and Twelfth-sts.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS OCT. 19. TOWN OF Lake—79 Lyons-st., club headquarters. Speakers, W. J. Luddy and Edward Maher.
Auburn Park—Chanz Hall. Speakers, J. R. Mann, Hugh Hogan, Col. Nate Reed, and John C. Dore.
Town of Cicero—Lake-st., Central Park. Speakers, Samuel W. Jackson, George E. Adams, and G. W. Krenzinger.
Dunning—Norwood Park. Speakers, Hiram Barber Jr., Henry L. Hertz, and Capt. P. McGrath.
Eleventh Ward—614 West Harrison-st. Speakers, E. R. Bliss, Joel M. Longenecker, Thomas MacMillan, and Q. J. Chott.
South Evanston—Ducat's Hall—Speakers, Jacob Miller, Edward T. Cahill, Richard Powers, George H. Baker, and Frank Grover.
Orland—Junks' Hall. Speakers, Col. Abner Taylor, A. S. Reynolds, F. J. Patterson, E. J. Whithead, Nelson A. Cool, and William N. McFarland. Afternoon meeting.
Seventh Ward—Cook's Hall, 586 South Halsted-st. Speakers, Miles Kehoe and W. C. Haynes.
Grand Crossing—At headquarters. Speakers, John M. Hamilton, John D. Adair, and R. W. Dunham.
Pullman—Market Hall. Speakers, Thomas Cratty, H. J. Hayward, and Judge D. H. Pinney.
First Ward—308 State-st.—Speakers, Howard Henderson and Joseph Lane.
Twelfth Ward—Mass-meeting, wigwam 895 Madison-st. Speaker, William E. Mason. Mayor Roche will present a banner to the Marching Club, presented by Col. George R. Davis.
First Ward—Headquarters Grand Pacific Hotel. Regular Republican Club—All members invited; business of importance.

TWO MORE FREE LECTURES ON MEMORY BY Prof. Boyd at Farwell Hall today at 3 and 8 p. m. Twenty-five years' experience has enabled Prof. Boyd to improve the memory fivefold in a few hours. Will begin new classes at his room, No. 75 East Madison-st., tomorrow at 3 and 8 p. m.

THE TEACHERS IN THE SEWING SCHOOL, Saturday afternoons at Moody's Church, are asking for more help.

THE REV. MR. GOSS IS SURVEYING THE BATTLE-grounds around Richmond and Petersburg.

JAMES G. BLAINE

Will REVIEW marching Republican Clubs from the balcony of the Leland Hotel Saturday evening. All Republicans are requested to turn out. Those wishing to join the parade will report at Club-Room 7 Grand Pacific Hotel. Visiting Commercial Clubs will kindly report by Friday noon.

Let Every Republican Turn Out!

105 East Washington St. —SAVE YOUR EYES.— Spectacles to Suit all. Satisfaction Guaranteed. LEWIN, Optician.

HATS | CHAS. W. BARNES' Celebrated Hats. FALL SHAPES Silks and Derbys. Styles correct. Quality the best. 148 STATE-ST.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.

FUR DEPT.

We have in stock a full line of perfect-fitting

Jackets, Sacques, Wraps, and Newmarkets.

(London Dyed Alaska Skins.)

The ENGLISH WALKING COAT (of Seal) is much admired, and will be found a specialty with us.

TWO LEADING BARGAINS:

A Line of Alaska Seal, London Dyed, Jackets - - - $75.00
And a Superb Sacque, in Quality and Fit, at - - - $150.00

Above lines can not be duplicated later in the season.

ORDER WORK.

We are now receiving orders for our superior quality SEAL GARMENTS. Our Seal Skins are the finest this season we have ever imported. We guarantee entire satisfaction, and are positive

"OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST."

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

SPECIAL SALE OF BOYS' SUITS, OVERCOATS, HATS, AND CAPS,

TODAY AND SATURDAY.

All-Wool Cheviot, Plaited Blouse Suits, 4 to 13 years, good value at $4.75, at ... $2.98
Fancy Striped All-Wool Cheviot Norfolk Blouse Suits, 4 to 14 years, good value at $5.95, at ... $3.85
Neat Check Cassimere and Plaid Cheviot, All-Wool, in Plaited and Norfolk style, 4 to 14 years, good value at $6.75, at ... $4.95
Children's Cape Overcoats, in Fancy All-Wool Cheviots, good value at $6.75, at ... $5.00
Fancy Plaid Cheviot All-Wool Cape Overcoats for Boys 4 to 9 years, worth $7.45, at ... $5.95
Children's All-Wool Blue Cheviot Pea Jackets, trimmed with black braid and brass anchor buttons, 2½ to 6 years, at $3.95, from 7 to 10 years ... $4.75
Pea Jackets in Blue Fur Beaver, 8 to 15 years, good value at $9.95 ... $7.75
A large variety of Steamer Caps, in medium and heavy-weight Cassimere and Fancy Plaid Cheviot, all-wool materials, at ... (Worth $1.00.) 50c
Boys' School Hats in different shades and patterns, All-Wool Cassimeres and Corkscrews, worth $1.00, special price ... 50c
All-Wool Flannel Shirt Waists, in different colors, with silk laces, 4 to 14 years, good value at $1.75, at ... $1.25

"Our Styles Are Particularly Attractive."

MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

The variety we show is unequaled in America, embracing as it does the Medium, Fine, and Extra Fine Products of the best known manufacturers of the world, including

Holroyd's Derby Ribbed Wool,
Natural Wool,
Silk and Wool,
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Cashmere,
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Our stock embraces all sizes from 32 to 50 in Shirts and 26 to 50 in Drawers.

INSPECTION INVITED.

WILSON BROS.,
113 and 115 State-st.

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AT REDUCED PRICES.
FINE DERBYS,
Regular prices,
$4.50 Reduced to ... $3.50
$4.00 Reduced to ... 3.00
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300 Stiff Hats, all shapes, reduced from $3.50 and $4.00 to $2.00 and $2.50.
Lined Crush, regular price $1.50, reduced to $1.00.
Silk $4.50, equal to any $6.00 Hats in this market.
All of these goods are from the best manufacturers and very latest styles.
TYLER, Mgr., 101 Madison-st.

$30

OVERCOATS to order of the finest grades of imported Chinchillas, Kerseys, Meltons, &c., lined with the heaviest English Farmer Satins, and the best quality Silk Sleeve Linings, Silk Velvet Collars, Velvet Pockets, edges corded or stitched as you wish. Workmanship of the highest order, first-class in every way.
DAVIS BROS., Tailors,
48 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,
Between Randolph and Lake.

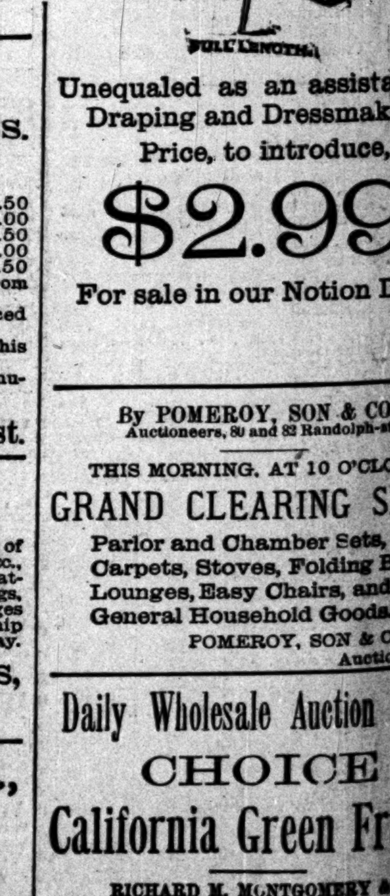
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MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 State-st.

An Item of Interest to Ladies.

SALE OF THE
Fowler Dress Form.



Unequaled as an assistant for Draping and Dressmaking.
Price, to introduce,
$2.99.
For sale in our Notion Dept.

By POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.
THIS MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
GRAND CLEARING SALE!
Parlor and Chamber Sets, Carpets, Stoves, Folding Beds, Lounges, Easy Chairs, and General Household Goods.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

Daily Wholesale Auction Sales
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RICHARD M. MONTGOMERY & CO.,
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Moved | Gunther's Confectionery From Madison-st. to large new store, 212 STATE-ST. Five doors south of ADAMS-ST.

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Part Two.

Tribune Supplemental Sheet.

Pages 9 and 10.

FRIDAY. OCTOBER 19, 1888—TEN PAGES.

WHAT CONGRESS HAS DONE

SUMMARY OF THE BILLS WHICH BECAME LAWS THIS SESSION.

Measures That Were Passed in the Interest of Illinois and Chicago—Legislation in the Interest of Disabled Soldiers—The Chinese Exclusion Act and Its Provisions—Laws of Interest to Workingmen—Changes in the Patent Laws—Other Important Measures.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—For the erection of an Appraiser's warehouse at Chicago $200,000 was appropriated additional to the balance already held from the sale of the bridewell lot.

The city was authorized to erect a crib in Lake Michigan for water works purposes, the place and location to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, and the city to maintain at its own expense such beacon lights at the crib as the Lighthouse Board may prescribe.

The old claim of twenty or more custom employés for small sums in payment of extra services were authorized to be paid.

The act extending the system of beacon lights to the Illinois River provides that not more than $7,000 shall be spent for the purpose.

Quincy has provision made for holding a term of Federal Court the first Monday in September. It is the Southern District. A Deputy Marshal and Clerk are required to be appointed for Quincy.

The act under which the swords of the late Gen. James Shields were purchased by the Government has some interest to the State, for one of the swords was presented him by Illinois. The other was a gift from South Carolina. Both swords are to be deposited with the other military archives of the Nation in the National Museum.

LAWS FOR LABORING MEN.

Boards of Arbitration and An Enlargement of the Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The act creating Boards of Arbitration to settle controversies between Inter-State common carriers and their employés provides that when either party to the controversy submits a written proposition for arbitration, and it is accepted by the other party, each party shall select an arbitrator, and the two so selected shall choose a third person. This Board of Arbitration is to have the same powers for administering oaths, subpœnaing witnesses, and compelling the production of papers as United States Commissioners have. In no case shall any witness be compelled to disclose the secrets or produce the records of any labor organization of which he may be a member. When the Board of Arbitration concludes its investigation, the decision and the findings of fact upon which it is based, together with the testimony taken in the case, are to be filed with the Commissioner of Labor. Another provision is that the President may select two Commissioners, one of whom at least shall be a resident of the State or Territory in which the controversy arises, who, together with the Commissioner of Labor, shall constitute a temporary commission for the purpose of examining the causes of the controversy, the conditions accompanying, and the best means for adjusting it; the result of which examination shall be immediately reported to the President and Congress, and on the rendering of such report the services of the two Commissioners shall cease. The services of the commission may be tendered by the President for the purpose of settling a controversy such as contemplated, either upon his own motion, or upon the application of one of the parties to the controversy, or upon the application of the Executive of a State. Upon the direction of the President the commission shall visit the locality of the pending dispute and shall make careful inquiry into the cause thereof, hear all persons interested therein who may come before it, advise the respective parties what, if anything, ought to be done or submitted to by either or both to adjust such dispute, and make a written decision thereof. This decision shall at once be made public, shall be recorded upon proper books of record to be kept in the office of the Commissioner of Labor, who shall cause a copy thereof to be filed with the Secretary of the State or Territory or States or Territories in which the controversy exists. The Commissioner of Labor shall establish such rules of procedure as shall be approved by the President; but the commission shall permit each party to a controversy to appear in person or by counsel and to examine and cross-examine witnesses. All its proceedings shall be transacted in public, except when in consultation for the purpose of deciding upon the evidence and arguments laid before it. The Chairman of the commission is authorized to administer oaths to witnesses in all investigations conducted by the commission, and such witnesses shall be subpœnaed in the same manner as witnesses are subpœnaed to appear before United States courts and commissioners, and they shall each receive the same fees as witnesses attending before United States commissioners.

The present Bureau of Labor was enlarged into a department under the charge of a Commissioner, to be appointed by the President, and to hold office for the term of four years. The general design of the department is to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with labor, and especially upon its relations to capital, the hours of labor, the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual, and moral prosperity. The Commissioner of Labor, in accordance with this general design, is specially charged to ascertain at as early a date as possible, and whenever industrial changes shall make it essential, the cost of producing articles at the time dutiable in the United States, in leading countries where such articles are produced, by fully specified units of production, and under a classification showing the different elements of cost or approximate cost of such articles of production, including the wages paid in such industries per day, week, month, or year, or by the piece, and hours employed per day, and the profits of the manufacturers and producers of such articles, and the comparative cost of living, and the kind of living. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner also to ascertain and report as to the effect of the customs laws, and the effect thereon of the state of the currency in the United States on the agricultural industry, especially as to its effect on mortgage indebtedness of farmers, and what articles are controlled by trusts or other combinations of capital, business operations, or labor, and what effect said trusts, or rather combinations of capital, business operations, or labor have on production and prices. He shall also establish a system of reports by which, at intervals of not less than two years, he can report the general condition, so far as production is concerned, of the leading industries of the country. The Commissioner is also specially charged to investigate the causes of and facts relating to all controversies and disputes between employers and employés as they may occur, and which may tend to interfere with the welfare of the people of the different States, and report thereon to Congress. The Commissioner shall also obtain such information upon the various subjects committed to him as he may deem desirable from different foreign nations, and what, if any, convict made goods are imported into this country, and, if so, from where. The Commissioner shall annually make a report in writing to the President and Congress of the information collected and collated by him, and containing such recommendations as he may deem calculated to promote the efficiency of the department. He is also authorized to make special reports on particular subjects whenever required to do so by the President or either House of Congress or when he shall think the subject in his charge requires it.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Acts to Open Reservations and Police Indian Territory.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The act dividing the Sioux Reservation provides for opening up to settlement about 11,000,000 acres. The boundaries are carefully marked out into permanent reservations for the Indians at the different agencies. Provision is made for allotments in severalty to the Indians whenever in the opinion of the President the progress in civilization of those on any particular reservation shall encourage the belief that such an allotment would be to their advantage. The United States is to hold the lands thus allotted for twenty-five years in trust for the sole benefit of the Indians. At any time after lands have been allotted to all the members of any tribe it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate for the purchase of any unallotted portion of the reservation with a view to opening it up to settlement. Additional provisions to those now in force are made for the education of the Indians. All the lands in the great Sioux Reservation outside of the separate reservations described in the act are restored to the public domain and are to be disposed of by the United States to actual settlers only under the provisions of the Homestead law. Each settler, however, is required to pay 50 cents an acre in addition to the payment required by the homestead acts. The rights of soldiers as defined in Secs. 2,304 and 2,305 of the Revised Statutes are not abridged except as to the 50 cents an acre. Provision is made by which the Crow Creek and Winnebago settlers shall have the right to reenter their claims and procure the title thereto. The act takes effect only upon the acceptance of its conditions by the different bands of the Sioux Nation. The progress made by the Commissioners appointed for the purpose has been described from time to time in the newspapers. Whenever the proper acceptance is secured a proclamation will be issued by the President, which will be a formal notice that the relinquished portions of the reservation are open to settlement.

A separate act ratifies and confirms an agreement with the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, and River Crow Indians in Montana. These Indians ceded and relinquished to the United States a portion of the big reservation which runs along the northern border of Montana. The act of Congress sets aside $430,000 to carry out the terms of the agreement. The lands to which the right of the Indians is extinguished are opened to settlement under homestead entry and under the town site laws and laws governing the disposal of coal lands, desert lands, and mineral lands. The same act makes provision for negotiating with the Utes in Southern Colorado for such exchange of their reservation as may be desirable. An agreement by the Shoshone and Bannack Indians for the relinquishment to the United States of a portion of the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho for town site and railroad purposes was also ratified.

By a special act United States Marshals are authorized to arrest offenders and fugitives from justice in the Indian Territory. Another act for the protection of officials of the United States in the Territory provides that any Indian who shall obstruct such officials in the performance of their stated duties shall be subject to the laws of the United States in relation to the crimes specified. The Federal District Courts are given jurisdiction in such cases. A further law relating to the Territory punishes robbery, burglary, and larceny within its limits by a fine, or imprisonment, or both. The law is not to be construed to apply to any offense committed by one Indian upon the person or property of another Indian. The aim, like that of the preceding legislation, is to cover crimes committed by white men.

A law in relation to marriage between white men and Indian women provides that no white man not otherwise a member of any tribe of Indians who may hereafter marry an Indian woman, member of any Indian tribe in the United States or any of its Territories, except the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory, shall by such marriage hereafter acquire any right to any tribal property, privilege, or interest whatever to which any member of such tribe is entitled. Every Indian woman, member of any such tribe of Indians, who may hereafter be married to any citizen of the United States is declared to become by such marriage a citizen of the United States, with all the rights, privileges, and immunities of any such citizen, being a married woman, but nothing in the act shall impair or in any way affect the right or title of such married woman to any tribal property or any interest therein. Other legislation affecting the Indians directs the Secretary of the Interior to pay over to the Omahas in Nebraska $70,000 due them under the treaty of 1854, authorizes the sale of a portion of the Winnebago reservation in Nebraska, and restores to the public domain a part of the Uintah Valley reservation in Utah. The appropriation bill sets aside $2,858,000, to be paid over to the Choctaw Nation in settlement of their long-standing claim.

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATION.

Additional Supreme Court Judges Given to Dakota and Utah.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Territorial laws are mostly local. Utah was given an additional Justice of the Supreme Court, while Dakota got two, with a reassignment of the judicial districts. The act of the Legislative Assembly of New Mexico in creating the County of San Juan was ratified and confirmed with a general provision. That nothing in the act of July 30, 1886, to prohibit the passage of local or special laws in the Territories of the United States, to limit Territorial indebtedness, and for other purposes shall be construed to prohibit the creation by Territorial Legislatures of new counties and the location of the county seats thereof. Acts of the New Mexico Legislature in providing for payment of various indebtedness were also approved. Wyoming is empowered to select of the public lands within the boundaries of Fort Sanders Military Reservation 640 acres, for the purpose of maintaining on it a fish hatchery and other public institutions.

RELATING TO PUBLIC LANDS.

Steps Towards the Reclamation of Desert Lands in the Far West.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—A step towards utilizing the desert lands of the West is taken in the joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior by means of the Director of the Geological Survey to investigate the practicability of constructing reservoirs for the storage of water in the arid region of the United States, and to report to Congress. The resolution recites that a large portion of the unoccupied public lands of the United States is located within what is known as the arid region and now utilized only for grazing purposes, but much of which, by means of irrigation, may be rendered as fertile and productive as any land in the world, capable of supporting a large population, thereby adding to the National wealth and prosperity; that all the water flowing during the summer months in many of the streams of the Rocky Mountains, upon which chiefly the husbandman of the plains and the mountain valleys chiefly depends for moisture for his crops, has been appropriated and is used for the irrigation of lands contiguous thereto, whereby a comparatively small area has been reclaimed; and that there are many natural depressions near the sources and along the courses of these streams which may be converted into reservoirs for the storage of the surplus water which during the winter and spring seasons flows through the streams; from which reservoirs the water there stored can be drawn and conducted through properly constructed canals at the proper season, thus bringing large areas of land into cultivation, and making desirable much of the public land for which there is now no demand. It is therefore resolved that the Director of the Geological Survey be directed to make an examination of that portion of the arid regions of the United States where agriculture is carried on by means of irrigation, as to the natural advantages for the storage of water for irrigating purposes, with the practicability of constructing reservoirs, together with the capacity of the streams and the cost of construction and capacity of reservoirs, and such other facts as bear on the question of storage of water for irrigating purposes; and that he be further directed to report to Congress as soon as practicable the result of such investigation. The sum of $100,000 was appropriated for the work, which has already been put under way by Maj. Powell.

An act authorizing the condemnation of land for sites for public buildings provides that in every case in which the Secretary of the Treasury or any other officer of the Government has been, or hereafter shall be, authorized to procure real estate for the erection of a public building or for other public uses he shall be authorized to acquire the same for the United States by condemnation, under judicial process, whenever in his opinion it is necessary or advantageous to the Government to do so, and the United States Circuit or District Courts of the district wherein such real estate is located shall have jurisdiction of proceedings for such condemnation, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General of the United States, upon every application of the Secretary of the Treasury, under this act, or such other officer, to cause proceedings to be commenced for condemnation within thirty days from the receipt of the application at the Department of Justice. The practice, pleadings, forms, and modes of proceeding in causes arising under the provisions of this act shall conform, as near as may be, to the practice, pleadings, forms, and proceedings existing at the time in like causes in the courts of record of the State within which such Circuit or District Courts are held, any rule of the court to the contrary notwithstanding.

The law regulating fees for exemplification of land patents is amended so that Sec. 461 of the Revised Statutes reads as follows:

"All exemplifications of patents or papers on file or of record in the General Land Office which may be required by parties interested shall be furnished by the Commissioner upon the payment by such parties at the rate of 15 cents per 100 words, and 80 cents each for photolithographed copies of township plats or diagrams, unverified, not to exceed ten copies to any one person, and 25 cents each for all copies in excess of ten, with an additional sum of $1 for the Commissioner's certificate of verification, with the General Land Office seal; and one of the employés of the office shall be designated by the Commissioner as the receiving clerk, and the amount so received shall, under the direction of the Commissioner, be paid into the Treasury; but fees shall not be demanded for such authenticated copies as may be required by the officers of any branch of the Government, nor for such unverified copies as the Commissioner in his discretion may deem proper to furnish."

Sec. 5,388, in relation to timber depredations, by amendment is made to read: "Every person who unlawfully cuts, or aids or is employed in unlawfully cutting, or wantonly destroys or procures to be wantonly destroyed, any timber standing upon the land of the United States which, in pursuance of law, may be reserved or purchased for military or other purposes, or upon any Indian reservation, or lands belonging to or occupied by any tribe of Indians under authority of the United States, shall pay a fine of not more than $500 or be imprisoned not more than twelve months, or both, in the discretion of the court."

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

All Nations of America Called to a Conference at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—An arrangement for a friendly gathering between the United States and the countries south of it is made in the law authorizing the President to invite the several Governments of the Republics of Mexico, Central and South America, Hayti, San Domingo, and the Empire of Brazil to a conference to be held in Washington in October, 1889. The invitation forwarded to the several Governments by the President sets forth that the conference is called to consider, first, measures that shall tend to preserve the peace and promote the prosperity of the several American States; second, measures toward the formation of an American customs union, under which the trade of the American nations with each other shall, so far as possible and profitable, be promoted; third, the establishment of regular and frequent communication between the ports of the several American States and the ports of each other; fourth, the establishment of a uniform system of customs regulations in each of the independent American States to govern the mode of importation and exportation of merchandise and port dues and charges, a uniform method of determining the classification and valuation of such merchandise in the ports of each country, and a uniform system of invoices, and the subject of the sanitation of ships and quarantine; fifth, the adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures, and laws to protect the patent rights, copyrights, and trademarks of citizens of either country in the other, and for the extradition of criminals; sixth, the adoption of a common silver coin to be issued by each Government, the same to be legal tender in all commercial transactions between the citizens of all of the American States; seventh, an agreement upon and recommendation for adoption to their respective Governments of a definite plan of arbitration of all questions, disputes, and differences that may now or hereafter exist between them, to the end that all difficulties and disputes between such nations may be peaceably settled and wars prevented. Also to consider such other subjects relating to the welfare of the several States represented as may be presented by any of the States which are invited to participate in the conference. The President, with the consent of the Senate, is to appoint ten delegates to the conference, and the several countries taking part shall be represented by as many delegates as they may elect, but no country is to be entitled to more than one vote.

Provision is made for an international marine conference to secure greater safety to life and property at sea. The President is authorized to invite the government of each maritime nation to send delegates to a conference at such time and place as he may designate. The United States is to be represented by seven delegates. The objects of the conference cover the whole ground of ocean travel. During the session Congress accepted invitations from the British Government to take part in the international exhibition at Melbourne celebrating the founding of New South Wales, from the Spanish Government for the exhibition at Barcelona, from the Belgian Government for the exhibition at Brussels, and from the French Republic for the exposition at Paris. The latter begins in May, 1889, and lasts till October. Legislation of interest to people who go abroad was that reducing the fee for passports from $5 to $1.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.

Amendments Requiring Representatives Abroad to Report Upon Farming.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Secs. 1,712 and 1,713 of the Revised Statutes, which relate to Consuls and commercial agents, are amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 1,712. Consuls and commercial agents of the United States in foreign countries shall procure and transmit to the Department of State authentic commercial information respecting such countries, of such character and in such manner and form and at such times as the department may from time to time prescribe. And they shall also procure and transmit to the Department of State, for the use of the Agricultural Department, monthly reports relative to the character, condition, and prospective yields of the agricultural and horticultural industries and other fruiteries of the country in which they are respectively stationed; and the Commissioner of Agriculture is hereby required and directed to embody the information thus obtained, or so much thereof as he may deem material and important, in his monthly bulletin of crop reports."

"SEC. 1,713. Every consular officer shall furnish to the Secretary of the Treasury, as often as shall be required, the prices current of all articles of merchandise usually exported to the United States from the port or place in which he is situated; and he shall also furnish to the Secretary of the Treasury, at least once in twelve months, the prices current of all articles of merchandise, including those of the farm, the garden, and the orchard, that are imported through the port or place in which he is stationed. And he shall also report as to the character of agricultural implements in use, and whether they are imported to or manufactured in that country; as to the character and extent of agricultural and horticultural pursuits there. That part of the information thus obtained which pertains to agriculture shall be transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, as soon as the same shall have been received by him, to the Commissioner of Agriculture, who shall include the same, or so much thereof as he may deem material and important, in his annual reports, stating the said prices in dollars and cents, and rendering tables of foreign weights and measures into their American equivalents."

An amendment to the Agricultural Stations acts declares that the grants of money authorized by Congress are subject, as therein provided, to the legislative assent of the States or Territories to be affected thereby; but as to such installments of the appropriations as may be now due or may hereafter become due when the Legislature may not be in session, the Governor of said State or Territory may make the assent therein provided, and upon a duly certified copy thereof to the Secretary of the Treasury he shall cause the same to be paid in the manner provided in the act of which this is amendatory until the termination of the next regular session of the Legislature of such State or Territory. Early in the session an appropriation of $585,000 was made to carry out the provisions of the act passed by the Forty-ninth Congress. For the current year $595,000 was set aside.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Changes in the Law Regarding Marks and Postal Crimes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The act relating to permissible marks, printing or writing, upon second, third, and fourth class matter requires that mailable matter of the second class shall contain no writing, print, or sign in addition to the original print except the name and address of the person to whom the matter shall be sent, index figures of subscription book, either printed or written, the printed title of the publication and the place of its publication, the printed or written name and address without addition of advertisement of the publisher or sender, or both, and written or printed words or figures, or both, indicating the date on which the subscription to such matter will end, the correction of any typographical error, a mark except by written or printed words, to designate a work or passage to which it is desired to call attention; the words "sample copy" when the matter is sent as such, the words "marked copy" when the matter contains a marked item or article, and publishers or news agents may inclose in their publications, bills, receipts, and orders for subscriptions thereto, but it shall be in such form as to convey no other information than the name, place of publication, subscription price of the publication to which they refer and the subscription due thereon. Upon matter of the third class or upon the wrapper or envelope inclosing the same or the tag or label attached thereto the sender may write his own name, occupation, and residence or business address, preceded by the word "from," and may make marks other than by written or printed words, to call attention to any word or passage in the text, and may correct any typographical errors. There may be placed upon the blank leaves or cover of any book or printed matter of the third class a simple manuscript dedication or inscription not of the nature of a personal correspondence. Upon the wrapper or envelope of third class matter or the tag or label attached thereto may be printed any matter mailable as third class, but there must be left on the address side a space sufficient for a legible address and necessary stamps. With a package of fourth class matter prepaid at the proper rate for that class the sender may inclose any mailable third class matter and may write upon the wrapper or cover or tag or label accompanying the same his name, occupation, residence, or business address, preceded by the word "from," and any marks, numbers, names, or letters for purpose of description, or may print the same, and any printed matter not in the nature of a personal correspondence, but there must be left on the address side or face of the package a space sufficient for a legible address and necessary stamps. In all cases directions for transmitting, delivery, forwarding, or return shall be deemed part of the address. Matter of the second, third, or fourth class containing any writing or printing in addition to the original matter other than as authorized in the preceding shall not be admitted to the mails, nor delivered, except upon payment of postage for matter of the first class, deducting therefrom any amount which may have been prepaid by stamps affixed, unless by direction of the Postmaster General such postage shall be remitted; and any person who shall knowingly conceal or inclose any matter of a higher class in that of a lower class, and deposit or cause the same to be deposited for conveyance by mail at a less rate than would be charged for both such higher and lower class matter, shall for every such offense be liable to a penalty of $10.

An important amendment of the statutes relating to postal crimes makes it a misdemeanor to submit to any officer of the service false evidence relative to the character of any publication for the purpose of securing its admission to the mails at second class rates. The main point, however, is that which covers the use of the mails for obscene or threatening purposes, such as the collection of bad debts. It provides that all matter otherwise mailable by law upon the envelope or outside cover or wrapper of which, or postal-card upon which indecent, lewd, lascivious, obscene, libelous, scurrilous, or threatening delineations, epithets, terms, or language, or reflecting injuriously upon the character or conduct of another, may be written or printed, are declared to be non-mailable matter, and shall not be conveyed in the mails, nor delivered from any post-office nor by any letter-carrier; and any person who shall knowingly deposit, or cause to be deposited, for mailing or delivering anything thus declared to be non-mailable matter, and any person who shall knowingly take the same or cause the same to be taken from the mails for the purpose of circulating or disposing of or of aiding in the circulation or disposition of the same shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, for each and every offense, be fined not less than $100 nor more than $5,000, or imprisoned at hard labor not less than one year nor more than ten years, or both, at the discretion of the court. To this was added a section covering the use of the mails for improper or blackmailing purposes by means of transparent envelopes or similar devices. Sec. 3893 of the Revised Statutes was made more stringent in the following language:

Every obscene, lewd, or lascivious book, pamphlet, picture, paper, letter, writing, print, or other publication of an indecent character, and every article or thing designed or intended for the prevention of conception or procuring of abortion, and every article or thing intended or adapted for any indecent or immoral use, and every written or printed card, letter, circular, book, pamphlet, advertisement, or notice of any kind giving information, directly or indirectly, where or how, or of whom, or by what means any of the hereinbefore mentioned matters, articles, or things may be obtained or made, whether sealed as first-class matter or not, are hereby declared to be non-mailable matter, and shall not be conveyed in the mails nor delivered from any post-office nor by any letter carrier; and any person who shall knowingly deposit, or cause to be deposited, for mailing or delivery, anything declared by this section to be non-mailable matter, and any person who shall knowingly take the same, or cause the same to be taken, from the mails for the purpose of circulating or disposing of, or of aiding in the circulation or disposition of the same, shall, for each and every offense, be fined upon conviction thereof not more than $5,000, or imprisoned at hard labor not more than five years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Other post-office legislation limits the hours of letter-carriers to eight hours per day, authorizes the appointment of two additional Division Superintendents, and broadens the powers of the Postmaster General in adjusting claims of Postmasters for loss by fire, burglary, or other unavoidable calamity.

PENSION AND SOLDIER LEGISLATION.

Various Measures Passed in the Interests of the Disabled Veterans.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The act authorizing an increase in pensions for deafness provides that from and after the passage of the act all persons on the pension-rolls of the United States, or who may hereafter be thereon, drawing pensions on account of loss of hearing, shall be entitled to receive, in lieu of the amount now paid in case of such disability, the sum of $30, in cases of total deafness, and such proportion thereof in cases of partial deafness as the Secretary of the Interior may deem equitable; the amount paid to be determined by the degree of disability existing in each case. By a provision in the Appropriation bill widows' pensions are made to date from the death of their husbands.

The law in aid of State or Territorial homes for the support of disabled soldiers and sailors provides that all States or Territories which have established, or which shall hereafter establish, State homes for disabled soldiers and sailors of the United States who served in the War of the Rebellion, or in any previous war, who are disabled by age, disease, or otherwise, and by reason of such disability are incapable of earning a living, provided such disability was not incurred in service against the United States, shall be paid for every disabled soldier or sailor who may be admitted and cared for in such home at the rate of $100 per annum. The number of such persons for whose care any State or Territory shall receive the payment under this act shall be ascertained by the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, under such regulations as it may prescribe, but the State or Territorial homes shall be exclusively under the control of the respective State or Territorial authorities, and the Board of Managers shall not have nor assume any management or control of the State or Territorial homes. The Board of Managers of the National Home shall, however, have power to have the State or Territorial homes inspected at such times as it may consider necessary, and shall report the result of such inspections to Congress in its annual report.

The sum of $250,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated to carry out the provisions of the act, and payments to the States or Territories under it shall be made quarterly by the said Board of Managers for the National Home for Disabled Volunteers to the officers of the respective States or Territories entitled, duly authorized to receive such payments, and shall be accounted for as are the appropriations for the support of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. A separate act authorizes the location of a National Branch Home for Volunteer Disabled Soldiers in Grant County, Indiana, and appropriates $200,000 for the purpose. Another act elects Col. L. A. Harris of Ohio, Gen. John A. Martin of Kansas, and Gen. John F. Hartranft of Pennsylvania managers of the National homes to fill vacancies.

An act to relieve certain appointed or enlisted men of the navy from the charge of desertion gives the Secretary of the Navy authority to remove the charge in a number of specified instances. When the charge of desertion is removed the man so benefited—or, in case of his death, his legal representatives or heirs—shall be entitled to the pay and bounty which may have been withheld on account of the charge of desertion. Applications for relief must be filed with the Secretary of the Navy within five years from the date of the law. Another act authorizes and directs the accounting officers of the Treasury to reconsider the claims of all soldiers and their heirs who may have been denied the bounty of $100 granted by the act of April 22, 1872, under any construction of the act which has since been modified or rescinded, and such claims shall, if found correct and just, be allowed and paid, provided the soldiers were enrolled or enlisted for three years prior to July 22, 1861, under the proclamation of the President of the United States of May 3, 1861, and the orders of the War Department issued in pursuance thereof, and were actually mustered into the service of the United States and honorably discharged. The Bounty act, of which this is made a part, is amended by striking out the words "before Aug. 6, 1861." By still another law the provisions of the muster act of 1884, as amended in 1887, are revived and extended for a period of five years from June 3, 1887. The limitation heretofore imposed by law on the presentation by officers or soldiers of claims for the loss of horses and equipments in the military services during the late war is suspended for the period of three years.

CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT.

Provisions of the New Law to Prohibit Chinese Immigration.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—An elaborate act was passed to prohibit the coming of Chinese labor into the United States. This act was to make effective the treaty which had been negotiated. The failure of China to ratify the treaty was followed by the Exclusion or Retaliation act, which practically supersedes the first act. The Retaliation act provides that from and after its passage it shall be unlawful for any Chinese laborer who shall at any time heretofore have been, or may now or hereafter be, a resident within the United States, and who shall have departed, or shall depart therefrom, and shall not have returned before the passage of the act, to return to or remain in the United States; that no certificates of identity provided for in the fourth or fifth section of the act, to which this is a supplement, shall hereafter be issued; and every certificate heretofore issued in pursuance thereof is declared void and of no effect, and the Chinese laborer claiming admission by virtue thereof shall not be permitted to enter the United States. That all the duties prescribed, liabilities, penalties, and forfeitures imposed, and the powers conferred by the second, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth sections of the act of May, 1882, be extended and made applicable to the provisions of this act. The act of May, 1882, is a general law carrying into effect the treaty ratified under President Arthur, and the sections referred to contain the usual penalties and agencies for making the law effective.

MARINE AND MARINERS.

An Amendment to the Navigation Law—Lake Lights.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The navigation law of 1886, abolishing certain fees for official services is amended by striking out of the sixth and seventh lines of the sub-proviso of Sec. 11 the words "of the country in which such port is situated, or on the cargoes of such vessels," and substituting in lieu thereof the words "of such country, or on the cargoes of such vessels; but this proviso shall not be held to be inconsistent with the special regulation by foreign countries of duties and other charges on their own vessels, and the cargoes thereof, engaged in their coasting trade, or with the existence between such countries and other States of reciprocal stipulations founded on special conditions and equivalents, and thus not within the treatment of American vessels under the most favored nation clause in treaties between the United States and such countries." Sec. 1 is amended, in the third line from the end of the section, by inserting, after the words "shipping commissioners," the words "and clerks of steamboat inspectors, and such allowances for fees of United States Marshals and witnesses for services under the steamboat inspection laws, and for expenses of steamboat inspectors provided for by Sec. 4,461 of the Revised Statutes."

Sec. 4,581 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Sec. 7 of Chap. 121 of the public laws by the Forty-eighth Congress, is amended by striking out all after the word "thereof," in the fifth line, and inserting in lieu thereof as follows: "If any seaman, after his discharge, shall have incurred any expense for board or other necessaries, or for reasonable charges for medical care and nursing, at the place of his discharge, before shipping again, or for transportation to the United States, such expense shall be paid out of the arrears of wages and extra wages received by the consular officer, which shall be retained for that purpose, and the balance only paid over to such seaman; and if such arrears and extra wages are not sufficient to defray such expense, the deficiency shall be paid from the fund in the treasury for the maintenance and transportation of destitute American seamen."

Provision is made for the erection of lighthouses and fog-signals as follows:

A fog-signal at Beaver Island, Lake Michigan, at a cost not to exceed $5,500; a fog-signal at Mackinac Point, Straits of Mackinac, $5,500; a lighthouse at White Shoals, or at Simmons' Reef, Lake Michigan, as the Lighthouse Board may determine, $60,000; a fog-signal at Twin River Point, Lake Michigan, $5,500; a fog-whistle on the breakwater at Chicago, Ill., $5,200; a steam fog-signal at Manistee Light Station, Lake Michigan, $5,500; range-lights in the channel of Detroit River, Michigan, between Fighting Island and Lime Kiln Crossing, $7,000; a fog-whistle on the breakwater at Cleveland, O., $5,200; a fog-signal at La Point (Point Chequamegon), entrance to Ashland Harbor, Lake Superior, $5,500; a fog-signal at Point Iroquois, Lake Superior, $5,500; a fog-signal at Cheboygan Point light station, Lake Huron, $5,500; a fog-signal at Presque Isle, Lake Huron, $5,500; range lights and stakes in Lake St. Clair from Grosse Point to the entrance of Detroit River, $8,000; range-lights at Russell Island to St. Clair Flats Canal, Lake St. Clair, $1,500; a fog-whistle at Two Harbors, Lake Superior, $5,500; a light at Devil's Island, Apostle Group, Lake Superior, $15,000; range-lights at Duluth harbor, $3,384.

ACTS GOVERNING FEDERAL COURTS.

Jurors May Be Used Interchangeably in District and Circuit Courts.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—An act to authorize the juries of the United States Circuit and District Courts to be used interchangeably, and to provide for the drawing of talesmen, amends the law of June 30, 1879, so that whenever any Circuit and District Court of the United States shall be held at the same time and place they shall be authorized and required, if the business of the courts will permit, to use interchangeably the juries in either court drawn according to the provisions of the act.

By a new statute regulating the liens of judgments and decrees of the courts it is required that judgment and decrees rendered in a Circuit or District Court of the United States within any State shall be liens on property throughout such State in same manner and to the same extent and under the same conditions only as if such judgments and decrees had been rendered by a court of general jurisdiction of such State; provided, that whenever the laws of any State require a judgment or decree of a State court to be registered, recorded, docketed, indexed, or any other thing to be done, in a particular manner, or in a certain office or county, or parish in the State of Louisiana, before a lien shall attach, this act shall be applicable therein whenever and only whenever the laws of such State shall authorize the judgments and decrees of the United States courts to be registered, recorded, docketed, indexed, or otherwise conformed to the rules and requirements relating to the judgments and decrees of the courts of the State. The clerks of the several courts of the United States shall prepare and keep in their respective offices complete and convenient indices and cross-indices of the judgment records of said courts, and such indices and records shall at all times be open to the inspection and examination of the public. Nothing in the act shall be construed to require the docketing of a judgment or decree of a United States court, or the filing of a transcript thereof, in any State office within the same county or parish in the State of Louisiana in which the judgment or decree is rendered in order that such judgment or decree may be a lien on any property within such county.

An act requiring notice of deficiency in accounts of principals to be given to sureties upon bonds of United States officials provides that hereafter, whenever any deficiency shall be discovered in the accounts of any official of the United States, or of any officer disbursing or chargeable with public money, it shall be the duty of the accounting officers making such discovery to at once notify the head of the department having control over the affairs of the officer of the nature and amount of the deficiency, and it shall be the immediate duty of the head of the department to at once notify all obligors upon the bond or bonds of such official of the nature of such deficiency and the amount thereof. Said notification shall be deemed sufficient if mailed at the post-office in Washington, addressed to the sureties respectively, and directed to the respective post-offices where such obligors may reside, if known; but a failure to give or mail such notice shall not discharge the surety or sureties upon such bond.' If, upon the statement of the account of any official of the United States, or of any officer disbursing or chargeable with public money, by the accounting officers of the Treasury it shall thereby appear that he is indebted to the United States, and suits therefor shall not be instituted within five years after such statement of the account, the sureties on his bond shall not be liable for such indebtedness.

WHAT IT ALL COSTS.

Summary of the Appropriations Which Have Been Made.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The following table gives the total appropriations at a glance:

Agricultural	$1,716,010
Army	24,471,300
Diplomatic and Consular	1,428,465
District of Columbia	5,046,410
Fortifications	3,972,000
Indian	8,260,129
Legislative, executive, and judicial	20,758,178
Military Academy	315,043
Navy	19,943,389
Pensions	81,758,700
Post-Office	60,860,233
River and harbor	22,397,616
Sundry civil	26,245,454
Deficiency bills	19,621,471
Miscellaneous (about)	9,479,000
Total regular annual appropriations	$306,359,000

To this must be added the total permanent annual appropriations for the sinking fund and other purposes, which were nearly $115,641,000. This makes the total a trifle more than $422,000,000.

In this table are included miscellaneous acts approved up to Sept. 22 only. Other acts approved since that time swell the total to more than $422,000,000.

This total of appropriations exceeds the executive estimates for the present fiscal year by more than $4,000,000. It exceeds the total of appropriations for the fiscal year of 1887-'88 by between $56,000,000 and $57,000,000.

The revenue of the Government for the current fiscal year was estimated at $383,000,000 from customs and internal taxes and $57,500,000 from the Post-Office; in all $440,500,000.

If the expenditures come up to the appropriations the surplus for the year would be only $18,500,000, provided the estimates for the year's revenue were accurate.

OTHER WORK OF CONGRESS.

Changes in Patent Laws and in the Regulation of the Importation of Animals.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The act giving validity for certain patents for inventions which were irregularly executed provides that all patents for inventions signed by David L. Hawkins, Second Assistant Secretary of the Interior, or any other Assistant Secretary of the Interior, shall have the same force, effect, and validity as though the same had been signed by the Secretary of the Interior in person at the date on which they were respectively executed. Supplemental to this is the authority conferred on Assistant Secretaries to sign patents, the language of the statutes being changed so as to read as follows: "All patents shall be issued in the name of the United States of America, under the seal of the Patent Office, and shall be signed by the Secretary of the Interior or under his direction by one of the Assistant Secretaries of the Interior, and countersigned by the Commissioner of Patents, and they shall be recorded, together with the specifications, in the Patent Office in books to be kept for that purpose."

The law for the relief of importers of breeding animals authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to remit to any and all firms or persons who shall have, prior to the passage of the act, in good faith, and in compliance with the decisions and regulations of the Treasury Department, specially imported into the United States animals for breeding purposes, whether for the importer's own use or for sale, all duties, if any shall have accrued, upon such importations. In all actions now pending in behalf of and in the courts of the United States for the recovery of any duty or duties upon the importation of animals heretofore made for the purposes aforesaid, and in accordance with said decisions and regulations, such remission of duties by the Secretary of the Treasury, or the fact, when established by competent evidence, that such animals were imported by the defendant or defendants for breeding purposes, whether for such use by the importers or for sale, shall be a sufficient defense in any such action. The act became a law April 4.

The prosecution of works projected for the improvement of rivers and harbors is to be facilitated by a law under which the Secretary of War may cause proceedings to be instituted, in the name of the United States, in any court having jurisdiction of such proceedings, for the acquirement by condemnation of any land, right of way, or material needed to enable him to maintain, operate, or prosecute works for the improvement of rivers and harbors for which provision has been made by law; such proceedings to be prosecuted in accordance with the laws relating to suits for the condemnation of property of the States wherein the proceedings may be instituted. When the owner of such land, right of way, or material shall fix a price for the same which in the opinion of the Secretary of War shall be reasonable, he may purchase the same at such price without further delay. The Secretary is authorized to accept donations of lands or materials required for the maintenance or prosecution of such works.

An act was passed directing that the certificates and lists of votes for President and Vice-President of the United States shall be forwarded to the President of the Senate forthwith after the second Monday in January, on which the Electors shall give their votes. Sec. 141 of the Revised Statutes was amended as to read as follows: "Sec. 141. Whenever a certificate of votes from any State has not been received at the seat of Government the fourth Monday of the month of January in which their meeting shall have been held, the Secretary of State shall send a special messenger to the District Judge in whose custody one certificate of the votes from that State has been lodged, and such Judge shall forthwith transmit that list to the seat of Government."

The act to revive the grade of General in the army was for the benefit of Gen. Sheridan. The grade ceased with his death. The law relating to the detail of army and navy officers to educational institutions was amended slightly. Provision for Fort Sheridan at Highwood was made in the appropriation of $300,000 for buildings and other purposes. The navy is to be further strengthened by two steel cruisers to cost, exclusive of armaments, not more than $1,100,000 each; one steel cruiser not more than $1,800,000; one armored cruiser, $3,500,000; three gunboats or cruisers, $700,000 for the three.

Towards the armor and armament of the ships under construction and the new ones authorized $2,000,000 is appropriated. A steel practice vessel for the Naval Academy at Annapolis is to cost $250,000. In addition to the naval increase nearly $4,000,000 is set aside for fortifications. The main features are for torpedoes and harbor defenses, $200,000; for the completion and testing of guns now under fabrication by the Ordnance Department, $500,000; for testing pneumatic or other dynamite guns, batteries, for coast defenses, etc., $100,000; for an army gun factory at Watervliet Arsenal, $700,000; for the purchase of steel for high power coast defense guns, $1,500,000.

A SIGNIFICANT APPOINTMENT.

President Ingalls Working for Newport News—Efforts to Restore Harmony.

Oscar G. Murray, General Freight Agent of the Missouri Pacific, has been appointed Freight Traffic Manager of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. The appointment of a man of Mr. Murray's experience and ability shows that President Ingalls is determined to make an earnest effort to secure a large proportion of the export traffic from the West. It is said to be President Ingalls' determination to make Newport News one of the principal export harbors in the United States and with this end in view the "Big Four," of which Mr. Ingalls is also the President, withdrew from the Central Traffic Association, so as to be able to make whatever rates he finds necessary to get the business. It is for this reason that the Pennsylvania and Vanderbilt lines refuse to advance grain rates above a 20 cent basis, Chicago to New York. They think the Chesapeake & Ohio will not be able to go below that rate and make money on the business. But if the trunk lines can make any money on a 20 cent rate the Chesapeake & Ohio will be able to earn interest on a rate of 18 cents or less. The trunk lines have to protect a large local business and will have to take as low rates on the local business as on the through traffic, while the Chesapeake & Ohio has but little local business to take care of and can devote its full attention to the through business. That President Ingalls is not in the least dismayed by the attitude assumed by the trunk lines is shown by the fact that he has just given out contracts for the construction of enough freight cars to double the equipment of the company. The main reason for the failure of the Chesapeake & Ohio to secure a large proportion of the Western grain traffic heretofore was due to the insufficiency of its equipment. It did not take Mr. Ingalls long to discover this, and his actions since he assumed charge of the property shows that he means to be prepared to meet any emergency hereafter and not lose any Western trade by a lack of equipment or by not having the right kind of men in charge of the company's traffic affairs.

To Restore Harmonious Relations.

A conference between Chairmen Midgley and Faithorn of the Western Freight Association and Chairman Fink of the Trunk Line Association and representatives of the various local committees of the Central Traffic Association is now in progress in New York for the purpose of considering the advisability of restoring the old Joint Rate Committee, composed of the Chairmen of the Eastern and Western associations, to take charge of the interchange traffic between Eastern and Western roads and see that the agreed rates and divisions are properly carried out and irregular practices prevented. The scheme devised by Chairman Blanchard some months ago dividing the Western termini of the Central Traffic Association into groups has worked so badly as to cause general demoralization of through rates and the division of the through business from Chicago via other Western junction points. A week or two ago the Chicago Committee of the Central Traffic restored the old percentage basis for division of rates between Eastern and Western roads. This makes the basis of through rates from all Mississippi River points on Missouri River traffic 116 per cent of the Chicago rate, and has the effect of placing Chicago on an equality with other Western points. But to make this arrangement permanent it is necessary that the old Joint Rate Committee be reconstituted to see to it that the regular divisions are maintained and the underbilling and other fraudulent practices to evade the agreement are prevented.

Various Notes.

The special train conveying a number of Northern Pacific Railroad officials has arrived at Portland, Ore., from Tacoma.

The Railroad Commissioners at Des Moines yesterday reaffirmed their decision made last winter that twenty-four hours is all that can be allowed for unloading cars before a charge accrues.

As there was some doubt as to whether live hogs will be included in the advance to take effect Oct. 22 Chairman Blanchard gives notice the live hogs will be subject to the same advance as provisions—namely: on a basis of 30 cents per 100 pounds.

In accordance with the vote of the Freight Committee of the Central Traffic Association the following rates are authorized to take effect at once: Sawdust, C. L., minimum weight 24,000 pounds, Muskegon, Mich., to Louisville, Ky., 15 cents per 100 pounds; new car wheels, C. L., minimum weight 24,000 pounds, Indianapolis, Ind., to Benton Harbor, Mich., 7½ cents per 100 pounds.

East-bound freight business, which has been extraordinarily heavy during the last few weeks, has seriously fallen off during the last two days and fears are expressed that the late improvement will not be permanent. The late rush of east-bound business was caused by the anxiety of shippers to get as much freight as possible forward previous to the advance in rates, which went into effect last Monday, and the fear that an advance in grain rates might also be made. Now that the advanced rates on provisions, etc., have gone into effect and the danger of an immediate advance in grain and flour rates has passed, shippers are not so anxious to rush freight forward and the railroads will soon have plenty of cars again to satisfy all demands.

J. L. G. Charlton, General Passenger Agent of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, has sent a communication to the Chairman of the Western States Passenger Association informing him that the Western roads, in making winter tourist rates to Colorado and Utah points, were in duty bound to show like liberality to points in the South. Those winter tourist rates, he says, were nothing more nor less than explorers' tickets, and if any portion of the country needed encouragement in that direction it was the South, which could offer better homes at more reasonable terms than Colorado and Utah. The Illinois Central had for some years been selling winter tourist or land explorers' tickets to points on its line, and he hoped the Western connections of the other Southern roads would see the necessity for establishing such rates to all important points in the South via all the Southern roads.

Political Notes.

The Indianapolis *Journal*, the leader of the Republican press of the State during this campaign, has a stirring appeal. A specimen extract is appended:

"It will be a desperate fight. From Fort Wayne to the Ohio River, from the Ohio line to the Illinois border, there must be no sleepy or apathetic Republican. Picket every foot of the frontier, and guard every precinct and every township and county of the State. The Solid South is being raked with a fine tooth comb for a corruption fund to carry Indiana."

It is noted by the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* that the Democrats have carried Indiana in a Presidential year only twice since 1860. This was in 1876 and 1884, and in both years they had the weight and popularity of Thomas A. Hendricks' name on the ticket. The Republicans are expected to gather additional hope from this fact.

Next to Indiana the most vigorous political canvass is on its legs in New Jersey. The whole State is vexed with the shouts of contending hosts, and nobody could be made to believe that the spunky little Commonwealth is "out of the Union" now. The political organs there are still "explaining" the Newark election. The Newark *Sunday Call* (Ind.), after a full examination of the matter, says:

"The City of Newark will vote in November next for President. Last Tuesday it was voting for Aldermen. There is no probability of a political revolution in this county next November. The county is Republican, and will give Gen. Harrison a slightly larger majority than it gave Mr. Blaine."

When Senator Frye of Maine spoke in Jersey City some time ago the following scene occurred:

Mr. Frye said that it required the Solid South and the slums of Brooklyn and New York to elect Mr. Cleveland.

"And Jersey, too," cried out the wide-awake man in the audience.

"Yes, of Jersey City," responded the Senator. In speaking of the President's pension vetoes, Senator Fry said elegantly: "I don't believe any soldier but a bummer would vote for him against a Union soldier like Harrison."

They have organized "Harrison and Morton Singing Schools" in various portions of New Jersey, which are claimed to make many Republican converts.

Thoroughly Up on the Subject.

Pittsburg *Commercial-Gazette*: The Democrats of the Senate knew what they were talking about yesterday. Whisky was the subject of discussion.

NOW FOR CAMPAIGN WORK.

MEMBERS OF BOTH HOUSES EXPERIENCE A SENSE OF RELIEF.

Democratic Senators Finally Brought About the Passage of an Adjournment Resolution—Cleveland Will Not Undertake Any Political Dodge Like an Extra Session—Senator Teller's Exposure of the Administration's Pet Bank—Money Taken from the Country to Help It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—There is great relief that both Houses passed the resolution to adjourn Saturday instead of taking a recess. Everybody is fagged out, and it is felt that as much work can be done by waiting until December, as the time for reassembling is only about six weeks, and nothing would have been gained by bringing the Congressmen back in the middle of November. The political talk heard today will be followed up tomorrow, and then all the members will be ready to quit. The Democrats in the House are doing some crowing because the adjournment resolution came from the Senate. It was the Democratic Senators, however, who secured the passage of an adjournment rather than a recess resolution. Most of the Republican Senators voted for a recess, but they did not care enough to make any fight against adjournment. Senator Allison and his colleagues, who drew up the substitute for the Mills bill, are satisfied to go to the country with the issue as it is now made up. The attacks of the Democrats on the Senate substitute are mainly because of its protective features, and their criticisms have been already discounted. The reports from New York are that the Senate bill has materially strengthened the Republican cause in the Empire State. With this feeling the Republican leaders have felt content to adjourn and take the verdict at the polls in November. It is not yet known whether Mr. Cleveland has a campaign message ready for Congress or not. The rumors that he has the document prepared, but is withholding it in order that he may call Congress together in extra session about a week before election, are not credited here. In the absence of any emergency such a proceeding would be so ridiculous and so plainly for campaign effect that Cleveland would be beaten by the ridicule which such a course would bring upon him.

THAT PET NATIONAL BANK.

What Cleveland Has Done for His Banking Friends in New York.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Senator Teller, in his speech on the tariff yesterday, made some telling statements in regard to the way the Administration has been dealing out public funds for the benefit of a few pet banks in New York, Kentucky, and elsewhere. He had heard a great amount of talk about robbing the people of the United States through the tariff. He said: "What do the Democratic Senators say about robbing the public of their interest money through the National banks? Are they any better than the manufacturers? Have they any more souls? Are they any kinder to the poor? Have they done as much for the interests of the country as the men who produce? The men who count money and who only count money, who handle money, and money alone, are useful and valuable in society, but are not the chief agents in progress; they are not the moving agencies to move the business of the country. It is another class than the great corporations which have piled up their millions of money, as the Democratic Senator mentioned to us the other day. He need not have singled out one bank. There are other banks which have made as much money as that bank has made. There are other banks which sell their stock at higher prices than the stock of that bank sells for. There has been a new bank comparatively recently started in New York which holds $1,000,000 of the Government money. I want to call the attention of the Senate to how this money got into that bank. We cannot have forgotten that the Western National Bank of New York was organized in New York by the late Secretary of the Treasury, now dead, and Mr. Jordan, formerly Treasurer of the United States. I find this letter written the 8th day of October, 1887, dated at Washington and directed to the Treasurer of the United States:

"*Sir:* The Western National Bank of New York City has been designated a United States depository, and the security fixed for the present at $1,000,000 of United States 4 per cent bonds. In order to avoid the usual delay in obtaining a balance by accumulating revenue deposits I will thank you when the bonds are received to cause to be transferred to said bank from National bank depositories other than those in New York City such amounts as may be deposited therein to the credit of your general account in excess of their authorized balances until the sum of $1,100,000 is reached, which amount the Western National Bank will be authorized to hold as a fixed balance. Respectfully yours, C. S. FAIRCHILD, Secretary."

"A fixed balance. How long is it to be held? If that had occurred under a Republican Administration it would have been said that that was a pet bank. You draw the money outside of New York City, disturb the business of the country, take it out of a bank that has Government deposits and is as much entitled to them as this Western bank; you take out its deposits for the purpose of putting them in this bank at New York City, dominated and controlled by ex-officials of the Treasury Department. Yet we are told that there has been no favoritism in this transaction, that all the banks of the country have fared alike. Whether that is true or false is immaterial in this discussion. The question is, Has the Treasury Department managed the finances of the country with economy and with skill? A careful analysis of the several extracts I have gone over will show without a question that the Treasury Department has lost to the Government since it went into power of money that should have been saved not less than $10,000,000. It is a vast sum of money to take out of the taxpayers of this country for the benefit of the National banks and National bondholders, men who do but little towards encouraging the industrial pursuits of the country; men who do not, it is believed by a great majority of the people of this country, bear their due proportion of the public burdens. Why should they be picked out to lend money to? Why, on the contrary, should we not go to work and pay off the public debt and reduce the surplus, and reduce the taxation by way of interest?"

Explaining an Explanation.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The author of the observations which were appended to my remarks to you, printed in the issue of this date, certainly did not catch my meaning; and the reason seems to be that he attaches a meaning to the word "coöperative" different from that which I used. All those who engage conjointly to prosecute any undertaking certainly "coöperate"; and this seems to be the sense in which you used the word in what may be called its generic sense. But this word is also used in what may be called a species sense, and, when used in this narrower sense, it describes an association of persons who not only conjointly prosecute industrial enterprises, but divide their profits in a manner peculiar to them as distinguished from joint stock or other associations. The stability of corporative societies depends upon persons, not capital, exercising the voting power; and since the State Constitution gives capital, not persons, the voting power, it was suggested that it be amended, so that coöperative societies might be formed on conditions favorable to their successful operation. It was further stated, since the establishment and operation of these associations militated not against ethical canons or statutory laws, that citizens had an unquestioned right to engage in them; and, so doing, had the same right, and could justly claim the same protection from the State which joint stock companies and other associations of men enjoy. Nowhere in my screed was it even hinted that all "private enterprises" should be run on this basis. Those who desire to engage in joint stock companies, let them do so; and let them have all the protection that the law now affords. But I claim for citizens who desire to engage in that peculiar form of association called coöperative that same right and legal sanction which joint stock and other forms of association now enjoy; and that, too, upon conditions favorable to their successful operation. In justice to the Sociologic Society of America please make this correction, for no member thereof, as far as my knowledge goes, including myself, holds the view which is so valiantly combated in the observations.

HENRY KNAUS.

There are two ways in which people in Illinois can coöperate. One is under the general law concerning private corporations. That is purely coöperative, each man having a voice in the management and control of the business exactly proportioned to the capital he invests. The other way is by a private partnership, which is governed exactly by the terms of the written agreement. Each man is to do and receive just what the agreement, which may run for years or for life, provides. So all that Mr. Knaus asked for in his first letter as he now explains it can be gotten either in a private partnership based on the common law, or in the statute regarding corporations which forms part of the Illinois law. We do not think of anything which can be added to the present opportunities for coöperating, and doubt whether the Legislature can find anything additional to what we now have worth putting in the form of an amendment to the Constitution. If eleven men want to form a company in which six shall always rule no matter how much each puts in they can so provide in their articles of partnership.

Col. Ingersoll will treat the liquor question from a legal, social, moral, and political standpoint in Sunday's Tribune.

Investors, Attention!

We, exclusively, offer for sale an exceptional bargain in the excellent 3-story stone front store buildings, 48x78, with lot 48x120, 350 and 352 West Madison-st., a few doors west of Aberdeen, and facing May-st. An established trade centre. Rental, $3,510; price, $36,000 if sold immediately.

SNOW & DICKINSON,
97 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate at 5, 6, and 7 per cent. Special attention to making

BUILDING LOANS.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TRADERS' BANK CREDITORS.

All creditors and parties having claims against THE TRADERS' BANK OF CHICAGO are hereby requested to present their claims, verified by affidavit, to the Receiver of said bank, Byron L. Smith, at the bank, within 30 days from this date.
Dated Oct. 11, 1888. BYRON L. SMITH, Receiver.

Corporation Notice.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Street's Stable-Car Line, held on the 9th day of October, 1888, the number of its Directors was changed from five to seven, and seven were duly elected.
A. NATHAN, President.
L. D. KNEELAND, Secy.
October 13th, 1888.

Corporation Notice.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Street's Western Stable-Car Line, held on the 9th day of October, 1888, the number of its Directors was changed from five to seven, and seven were duly elected.
A. NATHAN, President.
L. D. KNEELAND, Secy.
October 13th, 1888.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Conservative Building & Loan Association

Will be held Oct. 19, 1888, at 7:30 p. m. at Room 27, 116 La Salle-st., Chicago. E. H. BOWMAN, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN

On improved city property at lowest rates. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Oct. 18.	Oct. 11.
New York	$112,452,619	$128,200,425
Boston	16,812,875	18,261,641
Chicago	11,863,000	12,345,000
Philadelphia	12,345,759	11,779,766
St. Louis	2,882,201	3,516,767
Baltimore	2,009,027	2,374,489

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 60@70c discount; Boston, 12½@17c discount; St. Louis, 75c discount.

The banks reported no material change in the conditions of the local money market, but there was a slight increase in the inquiry from wheat sections, both by shippers and men who want to carry the grain through the winter in the West. Some applications have also been made for funds with which to move new corn in the near future. The wants of city borrowers are not perceptibly on the increase, but both merchants and manufacturers are well represented at the bank counters. Rates of discount are firm at 5 per cent on demand and 6@7 per cent on time loans. New York exchange was irregular yesterday at a discount of 60@70c per $1,000, and sterling quotations were unaltered, but with a few more produce bills offered in the local market.

Firmer rates have helped to an increase of over $1,000,000 in the bullion holdings of the Bank of England during the last week reported, but the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease of $1,296,000, and the Bank of France a decrease of $277,000 in gold but a larger increase in silver.

Local securities were slow on the morning call. The principal feature was the apparent swinging around of interest in the gas properties from Chicago 5s to the Trusts, the latter being firmer, while the former were dull at the inside price of the previous day. Consumers' bonds were held at 77½, with 77 bid. Chicago City Railway 4½s were steady at 98½ bid. North Division Street Railroad stock neglected at 112½ bid, with 113¼ asked, and Passenger Railway stock was stronger at 80 bid. In bank stocks 105 was asked for Trust & Savings, 150 asked for Hide & Leather, 240 was bid for Merchants' Loan & Trust, with 250 asked, and 192 was bid for Metropolitan. For Allen Paper Car-Wheel 110 was bid. Sales on the Stock Exchange were 410 shares Gas Trust at 36@36¼; 3,000 Chicago Gas 5s at 83; and 2,000 Cook County 5s of 1899 at 107. In the afternoon there was a sharp demand for Gas Trusts, and 610 shares sold at 36@38, the outside being paid last. It was understood that the wakened up demand is due to the discovery that the gas companies have been making money enough to insure a respectable dividend on the Trusts. Other counter sales were 5,000 U. S. 4s at 126⅝; 2,000 U. S. 4½s at 108½; 9,000 Chicago Gas 5s at 83¼@83⅜; 2,000 C., B. & N. 5s at 98; and 2,000 Chicago Board of Trade 5s at 102½.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—During the forenoon the market, though less active than in the same hours yesterday, was generally higher. Union Pacific, St. Paul, Western Union, Lake Shore, New England, Northwestern, and Reading, which together furnished 60 per cent of the whole business, were all from ⅛ to ¾ higher throughout the forenoon than they closed last night. Union Pacific was exceptionally strong and higher. Lake Shore and Northwestern also recovered the whole of their declines of yesterday, though the others did not. On the other hand, Missouri Pacific, in addition to its decline of 1¼ yesterday, was at one time 1 per cent lower at 78⅝, though it recovered to 79¼ by 12 o'clock, against 81 yesterday morning. The decline in Atchison and the acknowledged profitable character of its business encouraged selling of Missouri Pacific on the ground that it is in the same territory with Atchison and must therefore necessarily be affected in the same way by general conditions of railroad traffic there. If Missouri Pacific is to continue on its present basis of 4 per cent dividends its present price is high enough, as at 80 it pays just 5 per cent.

In the hour to 1 o'clock the general market was firm without much change except for Union Pacific, which was active and advanced ⅜ to 64¼.

During the remainder of the afternoon the market continued strong, but there was some irregularity. On the whole the tendency of prices was decidedly upward, and the closing, although dull, was firm and unyielding. The buying of Union Pacific was notably heavy. Important net advances over opening prices were: Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, ⅝; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 1; New York & New England, ¾; Norfolk & Western preferred, 1¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 1⅛; Northwestern, ½; Oregon Transcontinental, ⅛; San Francisco preferred, ⅝; Union Pacific, 2. Manhattan declined ⅝.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Oct. 18.	Closing Oct. 17.
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	6,091	49¾	48⅝	49¼	49⅜
Atchison	510	68¼	67⅞	68⅛	68
Canada Southern	1,075	55¼	55	55⅛	54¾
Canadian Pacific	300	57	57	57	
Central Pacific	1,532	36¼	35¾	36⅛	35¾
Ches. & Ohio	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	21
C., B. & Q.	1,644	112¼	111	112¼	111¼
C., C., C. & I.	300	61⅜	61⅛	61⅜	61⅛
Col. & Hock. Cl.	250	23½	23⅛	23⅛	22⅞
C., W. & Balto.	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
C. & E. I.	1,140	43⅞	43⅛	43⅞	43⅝
Do pfd	540	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞	98⅞
C., L., St. L. & C.	700	93⅜	92	93¼	
D., L. & W.	3,700	141⅝	140⅝	141⅛	141
Del. & Hud.	375	119¾	119	119¾	119¾
Den. & Rio G. pfd.	100	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	
Erie	2,350	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	29¾
Do pfd.	100	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	66⅛
Do 2ds.	13,000	101¼	101⅛	101⅛	
E. Tenn. & Ga.	200	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅝
Do 1st pfd.	845	79¾	79⅛	79⅜	79⅝
Do 2d pfd.	2,200	27	27	27	26⅞
Ft. Worth & Den.	100	24½	24½	24½	
Hocking Val.	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	24⅝
Illinois Central	270	117	117	117	117⅛
Jersey Central	200	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅝
Lake Shore	4,985	102⅝	102	102⅝	102⅛
Louis. & Nash.	500	60⅝	60¼	60⅝	60⅜
L. E. & W. pfd.	100	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53¾
Missouri Pacific	15,091	79⅝	78⅝	79⅜	79⅝
Manhattan	1,050	96	95⅝	95⅝	96¼
Northwestern	5,800	113⅞	112⅞	113⅜	112⅞
N. Y. & N. E.	15,450	51	49⅝	51	49⅝
Northern Pac. pfd.	9,450	61⅜	60¼	61⅛	60⅝
Nor. & W. pfd.	2,510	59⅛	58¼	59⅛	58¾
New York Central	533	108	107⅞	108	108⅛
N. Y. Sus. & W.	100	10	10	10	
Do pfd.	400	35¾	35⅝	35¾	35⅝
Oregon Imp.	1,070	74⅞	74	74⅞	74
O. Trans. Co.	5,200	30⅛	29⅞	30	30⅛
O. R'y & N. Co.	100	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	
Ohio & Miss.	400	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
Pacific Mail	200	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅝
P. P. C. Co.	825	17¾	17½	17½	17¾
Peo., D. & E.	315	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	
Reading	10,660	52⅞	52⅛	52⅝	52⅝
R. & W. P. T.	17,915	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	27⅜
Do pfd.	2,650	79¾	79	79	79⅞
Rock Island	455	108¾	108¼	108⅝	108¼
St. Paul	14,835	66⅞	65¾	66⅝	65⅞
Do pfd.	800	107⅝	107	107⅝	107⅛
St. Paul & Omaha	1,000	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	39⅛
Do pfd.	400	107	107	107	107
St. Paul, M. & M.	1,475	101⅜	100	101⅛	101⅛
St. L. & S. F. pfd.	2,110	71⅞	71⅛	71	71⅝
Texas Pacific	1,000	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	24½
Tenn. Coal	600	33¾	33⅛	33¾	32⅝
Union Pacific	100,944	65⅞	63	65⅝	63⅝
W. & L. E. pfd.	700	61	60⅞	61	61
Wabash pfd.	716	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	28⅝
Western Union	7,255	85⅝	85	85¼	85

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	147	Fargo	140
American	110¾	United States	78

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	127⅞	U. S. 4½s, reg.	108¾
U. S. 4s, coup.	127	U. S. 4½s, coup	108¾

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

12000 US 4s reg..127⅛@127¼	2000 NPa 2d cp......110
31000 A&P gtd 4s......82	20000 NPac 3d cp......98¾
5000 BCR&N 1st......94	5000 OShrtL 6s......109
11000 CNJ g m 5s......105¼	29000 P&R 1st pfd inc..
6000 C&EIll con 6s...[illegible]	......89¾@90
10000 C & I Coal 1st......100	[illegible] P&R 3d pfd inc...66
1000 C R I & P 5s cp...102⅝	6000 StJ&GI 1st......107
6000 CHV&T g m 5s......84½	6000 StLA&T 2d......[illegible]
20000 D&RG 4s......78	12000 Shen Val g m trst 35
5000 EL&BS 6s...100¼@100⅝	5000 TPa 1st 5s......[illegible]
20000 FtW&D 1st...[illegible]	5000 T&OC 1st......[illegible]
20000 K&O 1st......101	1000 UPa 1st-'97......[illegible]
4000 Long Dock 7s......[illegible]	1000 Va Mid g m......[illegible]
1000 L&N [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

50 Nassau Bank......157	20000 P&R 2d pfd inc... 77¾
100 West Nat Bk...... 94	7000 P&Read'g g m 4s.
2000 AC&P 1st......106	......88⅛@88⅜
5000 BCR&N 1st..93⅞@94	52000 R&A 1st trust...... 61⅛
10000 CNJ g m 5s. 105¼	4000 R&D 5s.......... 88¾
15000 C&IC 1st..........103	10000 R&D db x cp...... 96
5000 EL&BS 6s.........100⅝	19000 R&WPTerm tr 6s
3000 ID&W 5s.......... 82½	......98⅜@99
29000 KPa 1st con.......111¾	14000 StJ&GI 1st.........107¼
49000 Knox&O 1st.100@101	6000 StL&IM—C&F 1st104¼
15000 L Island g m 4s...	4000 SLKC&NRE&R7s110
......93⅞@94	2000 SPM&M 1st 6s cn118⅜
5000 M&N 1st of 1913 on	4000 StPM&M 1s—Mon
Extn........107⅝	Ex 4s........ 87⅜
61000 MK&T gn 6s ..62@62½	6000 TCI&R 6s—TD 6s. 86½
1000 NYC&St L 4s...... 91⅝	1000 TP&W 1st trst... 94
13000 NYLE&W n 2d cn	1000 UPa 1st-'96........114
......101¼@101½	3000 UtahSo g m.........101
15000 NPa 1st cp.116⅛@116⅜	5000 WStL&P-Chi Div
5000 NPa 3d cp........ 98¾	trst............ 89
2000 OSo 1st...........105¼	1000 WNY&P 1st...... 99¾
24000 OSL 6s.......109@109½	

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

8000 Can So 1s gtd......106	35000 M&E 1s gtd.......142
2000 CanSo 2d........... 92¼	16000 MK&T gn 6s 62½@62⅝
2000 CNJ g m 5s.........105¼	72000 NYC&StL 4s 91⅝@91¾
12000 do reg............104½	3000 NY&NE 1st 7s....125
8000 C&O cur reog cft. 31⅝	9000 NPa 2d cp..........110
3000 CB&Q—NebEx 4s 92¾	5000 NW 25 yr deb 5s..106
2000 CRI&P 5s cp......102⅝	10000 OI&W 1st.. .85⅝@85¾
10000 C&C 1st........... 35¾	7000 OT 6s..............102½
12000 ET 1st ex gld 5s.. 94⅞	5000 Pac of Mo 1st 4s.. 98
6000 ET cn gld 5s.......103¼	7000 P&R 1st pref inc.
3000 Erie reorg 1st....105	......90@90⅛
10000 F W & D 1st....... 92⅛	25000 P&R 2d pfd inc...
10000 GBW& St P inc.. 30	......77½@77¾
5000 GC&SF gld 6s..... 92⅛	20000 P&R 3d pfd inc.
5000 Int& Gt N 1st.....103	......65⅜@65⅛
1000 KPa 1st con. 112	2000 P&Reading g m 4s 88⅝
10000 K&O 1st......100@101	15000 R&A 1st trst..... 61½
10000 MetEl 1st.........114⅝	1000 R&D 5s............. 88
5000 M&SP 1st—Trm 5s101½	13000 SPM&M 1st con 6s118½

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 18.—Stock sales and quotations were:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	11,725	68	68⅛	67½	67⅝
C., B. & Q.	559	111	112⅞	111	111⅞
Union Pacific	9,825	63¼	65⅛	63	65⅛
Mexican Central	100	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	13⅞
Calumet	204	315	315	310	310
Atlantic & Pacific	50	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾

Bond transactions were:

1000 So Kan 5......... 90	10000 Cal So inc......... 75
19000 C K W 5s....91¼@91½	2000 N E 7s 123¼
8000 Mex Cent 4s.65¼@65⅜	1000 N E seconds......106½
6000 Mex C cp nts99½@99¾	

Money at the clearing house is 3 per cent; call loans are 3½@4 per cent, and time paper 4@6 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 18.—The market closed firm: Pennsylvania, 55⅜@55½; Reading, 26⅝@26 11-16; Lehigh Valley, 54½@54¾; Reading general 4s, 88⅝@88¾; Reading first preferred 5s, 89⅞@90; Reading second preferred 5s, 77½@77⅝; Reading third preferred 5s, 65⅝@66.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The amount of bullion in the Bank of England has increased during the last week by £203,000.

The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 34.26, is now 36.02.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 6,480,000 marks.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease in gold of 13,850,000 francs, and an increase in silver of 4,800,000 francs.

Three per cent rentes, 82f 52½c.

MINING STOCKS.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 18.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Company (new), $5.00; Calumet & Hecla, $3.07; Catalpa, $15.00; Franklin, $19.00; Huron, $7.12½; Osceola, $21.87½; Pewabic (new), $6.00; Quincy, $80.00; San Diego, $29.00; Tamarack, $184.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were irregular yesterday, both in regard to activity and tone. There was not much doing on outside account, and it is not expected that business from that source will be active till after election, but home traders were doing more in some departments, their action being in part influenced by the fact of wet weather and the reported movement of grain in the West.

Several reports from the Northwest state that the receipts of wheat there are falling off about one-half, this being understood to apply to country points as well as the cities. This was reported to cause active buying for May in Minneapolis, and also the sending of buying orders from that point to New York. The information was complicated some by the news that inquiries are here from St. Paul looking to the borrowing of money in this city for the carrying of wheat in the Northwest during the winter. This would seem to indicate that it is desired to hold wheat extensively for a spring advance in prices.

The recent decline in the price of lard in this market has induced a good demand for export to Germany, and several lots have been taken this week, some of which have already been arranged for with the transportation lines. The shipments of pork from this city thus far in the month are a little more than 24,000 brls. Stocks of provisions must now be low, as the receipts of hogs are light for the season, and the outlook for receipts during the next two months is said to be poor.

The price of flaxseed in this market has been advanced so much recently as to induce talk about importations of the article from India. It is just possible that the break of yesterday resulted in a desire to head off such a movement in the trade.

People who sigh for a steady market may be commended to turn their attention to May corn. A fluctuation of ¼c in the day is almost as rare as a day in June would be in the month of October.

The millers in Ohio are reported to be more active buyers of wheat now that the market has steadied down from the top range of a few days ago.

MARKETS ON 'CHANGE.

Flour was quiet, with only a local trade. There was more inquiry, but mostly at 25@50c per brl below the views of holders, and it resulted in nothing but disagreement.

Wheat was quiet, comparatively few persons trading. Liverpool was dull, and New York was said to have sent a few selling orders early, while the local crowd was disposed to bearishness because of the later weakness of Tuesday. On this the market was easy, but there was fair buying by Hutchinson, Irwin-Green, Gifford, and Helmholtz on the decline, and the market became strong towards noon on the news that Pillsbury was a heavy buyer of May in Minneapolis and New York and that receipts in the Northwest are falling off. Hutchinson bought freely on this rally, and it forced in some local shorts, but the market soon gave way again on the filling of limited orders to sell at $1.18. The trading was mostly for May, and probably included a good deal of quiet buying for New York men who are already long. December opened with some sales at $1.11½, being ⅜c below the latest regular price of Wednesday, advanced to $1.13½, declined to $1.11½, and closed at $1.11¾, with May at 4⅝c premium and November at 1½c discount. Cash No 2 in store sold at $1.09½@1.10 for both spring and red winter. Free on board lots of No 4 red sold at 73@80c, No 3 do at 91@$1.01, and No 2 do at $1.11@1.11½. No 4 spring sold at 73@89c, with No 3 at 91c@$1.08. Total cash sales, 60 cars.

Corn sold up early as a consequence of wet weather and the fact that receipts were less than promised, but fell back on the estimate of more than 700 cars to be on the market today, and then ruled tame, though it reacted some in sympathy with wheat. The feeling on the long futures was rather firm, but for the near deliveries it was radically weak, though the heaviness was held in check by fears of local manipulation by a man who is believed to control the movement of cash corn. Liverpool was firm. The shipping demand was fair at about Wednesday's prices for store lots, and ¼@½c higher on samples. November opened ½c higher, at 44⅜c, advanced ⅛c, and declined to 43½c under liberal selling by Baldwin. It closed at the inside bid, with December at 2⅜c discount and May ⅛c higher at 39¼c bid. In store sold at 43⅝@43¾c for No. 2 and 42½@43c for No. 3. The latter sold for December delivery at 35c. No. 4 samples sold at 41½@42½c, with No. 2 white at 42@42½c. Total sales, 277 cars and 12,000 bu.

Oats ruled dull in a speculative way, with a fair inquiry for May, while the near futures were neglected. The offerings were only moderate, and the feeling was fully steady, with May resting at 29¼c bid, after light trading within a narrow range either way. For December 25⅛c was bid, with next month at ½c discount. No. 2 cash and October were salable at 24¼c, with samples in fair favor. No. 2 white sold at 26@27c to go to store and at 26¾@28c on track. Free on board lots sold at 21½@26c for No. 3 mixed, 26@27¾c for No. 3 white, with barley oats at 28@28¾c, and No. 2 white at 28¾@29¼c. Total cash sales, 29¼ cars.

Rye advanced 1½@2c on both cash and futures, owing to a fair demand for the long months and moderate arrivals. December sold early at 56½c, and later at 58c, closing at that, with 64c bid for May and 59c for January. No. 2 opened 1c higher, at 55c and sold up to 56c, with samples at 55½@57c. No. 3 do sold at 48@50c. Total sales, 53 cars. Barley was fully steady, with trading confined to samples, which sold readily if desirable in quality. No. 3 ranged at 53@68c, and No. 4 at 40@60c. A round lot of Washington Territory barley, not graded, sold late on the previous day at 75@78c.

Provisions were active, chiefly in pork for January, which advanced sharply in spite of a weak hog market. Hutchinson was a free buyer early all round the board, and on this the local shorts in pork began to cover, led by Bloom, who took on about 25,000 brls, with Hutchinson and Singer the principal sellers. January opened 2½c lower at $14.15, advanced to $14.55, and closed at $14.47½, with November at 5c discount and the year at 10c discount. Lard closed 5c higher, at $8.15 bid for January and $8.35 for November, with this month steadier at $8.75. Ribs for January advanced 12½c to $7.30, and closed at $7.27½. Cash sales included 500 tcs lard at $8.75, 25,000 lbs green hams, 16 lbs, at 9c, and 25,000 lbs green shoulders, N. Y. cut, at 6¾c.

Millstuffs were dull but steady, with sales of bran at $12.00@12.50, middlings at $11.50@14.00, and shorts at $11.50@11.75.

Flaxseed was heavy, ruling irregularly lower, and closing at inside prices under a slack demand. May was 2c lower, at $1.46. Year sold sparingly early at $1.44, chiefly at $1.42, down to $1.41, closing 4c lower, at $1.40, with November at that. No. 1 cash sold at $1.43 for choice, with trading chiefly at $1.41@1.41½, resting at 4c net decline. Rejected and no grade both sold at $1.37. Total sales 42 cars, part to arrive. Timothy seed was in fair demand if choice, with common lots dull and steady, based on $1.45 for country prime, with $1.51 bid for October. Cash sales included 2,669 bags at $1.25@1.60. Clover seed was firmer at $5.40@5.50 for new prime, with sales at $5.00@5.50 for poor to choice.

The street markets were quiet and rather dull, with no important price changes noted. The rain prevented local buyers from taking hold freely, and certain offerings, such as poultry and fruits, were slow and weak under liberal offerings. The supply of winter apples promises to be heavy, and with nearly all markets supplied the feeling is weak. Prices in Western New York are said to show a decline of $1.50 per brl, and sales are at such low figures that there is little or no margin of profit for the producer and packer.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices for grain and provisions:

WHEAT.

	Closed Wednesday	Range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.
October	1.10¾	1.09½@	1.11¼	1.09¾
December	1.11¼	1.11½@	1.13½	1.11¾
May	1.16¾	1.16¼@	1.18	1.16⅜

CORN.

October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

OATS.

October	24⅛	......@......		24¼
November	24⅝	......@......		24⅝
May	29⅛	29¼@	29⅜	29¼

MESS PORK.

October	$15.00	$......@......		$15.00
November	14.12½	14.10	@14.50	14.42½
January	14.17½	14.15	@14.55	14.47½

LARD—PER 100 POUNDS.

October	$ 8.72½	$ 8.75	@	$ 8.75
November	8.30	8.27½	@ 8.37½	8.35
January	8.10	8.10	@ 8.17½	8.15

RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

October	$ 7.90	$ 7.62½	@ 7.75	$ 7.62½
January	7.17½	7.17½	@ 7.30	7.27½

The following were the latest buying prices for the corresponding day last year:

	November.	December.	May.
No. 2 spring	$......	$ 72⅞	$ 78¼
No. 2 corn	40⅞	40⅞	44⅞
No. 2 oats	25½	......	29⅞
Lard	6.07½	......	......
Cash mess pork	13.00	......	......

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Wednesday by car lots:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	31	28	10	69
Spring wheat	9	19	8	36
Corn	307	143	28	478
Oats	50	175	3	228
Rye	24	14	......	38
Barley	2	51	61	114
Total	423	430	110	963

Inspected out: 58,375 bu wheat, 231,191 bu corn, 37,935 bu oats, 556 bu rye, and 1,214 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 100 cars wheat, 730 cars corn, 267 cars oats, and 15,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1888.	RECEIPTS. 1887.	SHIPMENTS. 1888.	SHIPMENTS. 1887.
Flour, brls	20,764	23,032	27,426	16,494
Wheat, bu	52,560	78,784	45,597	9,423
Corn, bu	365,540	259,863	456,627	76,912
Oats, bu	196,543	226,130	186,860	135,242
Rye, bu	21,879	4,070	5,845	1,796
Barley, bu	118,252	57,988	83,105	39,883
Grass seed, lbs	324,320	119,440	156,869	22,452
Cheese, lbs	226,566	162,889	168,425	83,935
Butter, lbs	237,120	176,861	283,855	143,801
Hides, lbs	333,135	244,387	556,065	662,930
Wool, lbs	55,823	51,879	396,578	66,820

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Oct. 18.	RECEIPTS, BU. Oct. 17.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Oct. 18.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Oct. 17.
Western.				
Chicago	52,560	74,854	45,597	18,386
Milwaukee	26,437	32,980	3,150	525
St. Louis	49,000	123,000	21,000	18,000
Toledo	33,200	42,873	43,526	24,700
Detroit	54,427	96,924	45,703	61,380
Kansas City	16,500	2,500	......	......
Peoria	6,500	9,000	6,000	11,500
Minneapolis	201,210	284,430	79,800	70,680
Duluth	4,802	12,538	......	1,218
Total	444,636	679,099	244,776	206,389
Eastern.				
New York	170,600	107,200	......	......
Philadelphia	11,695	12,833	1,677	10,638
Baltimore	10,303	11,562	......	16,000
Total	192,598	131,595	1,677	26,638
Grand total	637,234	810,684	246,453	233,027
Same days 1887	898,457	834,240	334,350	414,985

The following were the imports of flour, wheat, and corn into the United Kingdom on the dates named:

	Week ending Oct. 13, 1888.	Week ending Oct. 6, 1888.	Week ending Oct. 15, 1887.
Flour, brls	279,000	177,000	230,000
Wheat, qrs	341,000	386,000	154,000
Corn, qrs	117,000	83,000	103,000

The Hon. William F. Switzler, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, furnishes the following official report of the exports of provisions:

	September, 1888.	Nov. 1, 1887, to Sept. 30, 1888.	September, 1887.	Nov. 1, 1886, to Sept. 30, 1887.
Pork, lbs	4,553,536	52,681,601	4,872,635	58,265,620
Lard, lbs	20,584,650	256,191,243	31,751,412	283,344,217
Hams, lbs	1,812,082	38,968,238	2,691,566	49,675,210
Bacon, lbs	20,300,317	291,942,956	24,436,077	346,689,198

Also the following exports of dairy products:

	Sept., 1888.	May 1, 1888, to Sept. 30, 1888.	Sept., 1887.	May 1, 1887, to Sept. 30, 1887.
Butter, lbs	1,233,190	3,666,800	1,093,986	6,384,332
Cheese, lbs	8,633,980	64,128,394	9,053,227	64,363,339

The late show of strength in lake freights was lost, with rates easier at 2c on corn and 2¼c on wheat to Buffalo. Charters were made for 32,000 bu rye, 28,000 bu oats, 165,000 bu corn, and 18,000 bu wheat.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—All grades of butter sold readily at the recent quotations, which are about 2c above those of ten days ago. Fancy creamery, Elgin district, 25½@26½c per lb; choice creamery, 22@23c; good do, 18@20c; fair do, 15@16c; choice dairies, 19@22c; common to fair do, 14@17c; good packing stock, 11½@12c.

CHEESE—Firmness was maintained, with stocks exhibiting a steady decrease under a good order trade. Quotations: Finest full cream cheddars, 10¾@11c per lb; fair do, 9@10c; fine flats, 11¼@11⅜c; Young America, 11@11¼c; low grades, 5@8c; poor to choice skims quiet at 4@10c.

EGGS—Fresh stock was held at 18@18½c per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Peaches were in larger supply, and with liberal offerings of grapes and apples prices ruled low all around. Fair to choice apples, $1.25@1.85 per brl; Bartlett pears, $2.50@2.75 per keg; Michigan peaches, 20@35c per peck basket; do ¼-bu, 35@75c; Concord grapes, 18@22c per 10-lb basket; do Delawares, 40@50c; quinces, $3.50@4.25 per brl; Cape Cod cranberries, $7.50@8.50 per brl; bell and cherry do, $5.50@6.50.

HAY—The usual trade appeared for sound hay, which was steady, while poor lots were dull. Sales were: On track—3 cars No. 1 timothy at $11.00@11.50; 21 cars upland prairie at $6.25@8.50. Receipts, 656 tons; shipments, 60 tons.

HIDES—Receipts were fair and the market easy at 7@7½c for green salted.

POTATOES—Under a good demand choice stock was firm at 35@38c per bu on track.

POULTRY—Receipts were fair and with a light demand prices were easy, with early sales a fraction above the quotations: Live chickens, 8c per lb; roosters, 5c; live turkeys, 8@9c; ducks, 7½@8½c; live geese in large supply and lower at $5.50@7.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—A moderate local trade was recorded at unchanged prices.

WHISKY—Was steady on the basis of $1.20.

WOOL—Though quiet the market was reported fully steady.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Oct. 15	13,062	286	12,284	6,691
Tuesday, Oct. 16	7,922	100	14,014	6,373
Wednesday, Oct. 17	9,355	316	14,187	8,251
Thursday, Oct. 18	13,500	200	17,500	8,500
Total	43,839	902	58,185	29,815
Last week	45,034	1,397	67,444	30,684
Shipments—				
Monday, Oct. 15	3,877	66	4,029	1,861
Tuesday, Oct. 16	3,068		4,868	2,273
Wednesday, Oct. 17	3,208	27	4,759	4,348
Thursday, Oct. 18	3,500		5,000	2,000
Total	13,653	93	18,656	10,482
Last week	15,429	549	25,759	16,841

Today's receipts are estimated at 15,000 hogs, 11,000 cattle, and 8,000 sheep, against 11,593 hogs, 10,747 cattle, and 9,224 sheep received Friday of last week.

CATTLE—Thursday's receipts of cattle were larger than anticipated, being 13,500 head, against 9,419 one week ago and 12,536 one year ago. About 7,500 of the fresh receipts were from Texas and the Far West. The supply of natives was larger than for several days past, but they were largely "ordinary" cattle, there being a scarcity of well-bred beeves of good quality. Such grades sold at former prices, but the "run" of natives sold fully 10c lower with instances of 15@20c decline. Texas cattle sold only 5c lower, while Westerns were weak at 10@15c decline. Native butcher stock was in large supply and sold 10c lower. Stock cattle met with a good demand, but offerings were large and prices shaded lower. Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis reported fair supplies, and prices averaged lower, while the condition of affairs East was anything but encouraging. Buyers here acted indifferent and hammered the market. A man came in from Omaha with a train load of cattle for which one of the "Big Four" offered him $5 per 100 lbs at that point, but the owner preferred to come to Chicago; but when he got here he found that $4.60 was all he could get for them. The cattle were worth considerably more, but it seems they were "pooled" against, and only one man would look at them, the firm's representative that offered $5 for them in Omaha. Eastern shippers had orders for choice heavy natives, but they were unable to get a sufficient number to fill their orders. The highest sale reported was $5.90 for two loads averaging 1,492 lbs. Some 1,534-lb natives sold at $5.60; some 1,476-lb steers at $5.50, and 1,374-lb steers at $5.25. Eastern shippers bought all the cattle sold above $5; in fact, dressed beef men bought only three or four loads above $4.50, paying as high as $4.95 for a load of 1,401-lb cattle. Eastern shippers bought 1,070 to 1,530 lb cattle at $2.85@4.90, largely at $3.90@4.70. Dressed beef men bought common to choice steers at $2.80@4.75, but they were kicking about having to pay more than $4.50 for good 1,300 to 1,400 lb natives. Six carloads of fine Montana "grassers," averaging 1,484 lbs, sold to a New York shipper at $4.87½, and another six-load bunch averaging 1,491 lbs at $4.55. Some 1,342 lb Montanas sold at $4.15, and several bunches averaging 1,230 to 1,414 lbs at $4.05@4.10. Wyoming natives averaging 1,209 lbs sold as high as $3.75; a train-load of 1,225-lb Wyomings sold at $3.25, and some averaging 1,145 lbs at $3. Dakotas averaging 1,231 lbs sold at $4.05; Montanas averaging 1,180 to 1,350 lbs sold at $3.25@3.80; Wyoming and Nebraska-Texas averaging 994 to 1,142 lbs sold at $2.80@3.25. Through Texans sold at $1.85@2.20 for cows and $2.30@3.10 for steers. Indians sold at $2.90@3.35. Native cows sold largely at $1.90@2.30. Some 982-lb Herford heifers sold at $3.25. A car-load of 1,012-lb short-horn yearlings sold at $4.90. Stock cattle sold at $2.00@3.30, largely at $2.50@2.80. Revised quotations are as follows:

Fancy bred beeves	$6.00@ 6.40
Good to fancy, 1,350 to 1,550 lbs	4.80@ 5.90
Fair to choice, 1,100 to 1,350 lbs	3.50@ 5.25
Poor to fair, 900 to 1,100 lbs	2.70@ 3.45
Fancy cows and heifers	2.25@ 2.70
Poor to choice cows, 850 to 1,100 lbs	1.20@ 2.30
Poor to choice bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs	1.50@ 2.50
Texas and Indian steers	2.30@ 3.40
Far West cattle	2.30@ 4.50
Stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs	2.25@ 2.85
Feeding steers, 900 to 1,200 lbs	2.75@ 3.40
Veal calves, 100 to 300 lbs	3.00@ 5.00
Milch cows, per head	15.00@40.00

HOGS—Nearly 18,000 hogs arrived Thursday, against 13,391 Thursday of last week and 24,013 one year ago. The quality of the fresh arrivals was good, there being a larger proportion of good heavy and mixed hogs. In fact, a Boston shipper purchased nearly 1,000 hogs that averaged 314 lbs, being the best drove purchased by him in several months. The hog market was slow and weak. Some opening sales showed only 5@10c decline, but the general market averaged 15c lower than Wednesday. Most of the packers bought their hogs 30@35c lower than last Monday. The highest price yesterday was $5.95 for a small lot to city butchers. Packers and shippers paid as high as $5.90 for fancy heavy, and rough heavy as low as $5.45. Most of the packers sold below $5.70, and Armour's drove of 4,200 hogs averaged nearly 300 lbs and cost less than $5.65. The bulk of mixed hogs sold at $5.55@5.65, and light weights principally at $5.60@5.70; pigs averaging 100 to 150 lbs sold at $4.25@5.30. A few fancy mixed sold as high as $5.80. Ten packers bought 11,600 and shippers took 5,000, leaving about 7,000 unsold.

SHEEP—The weather was wet and unfavorable, and buyers took off about 5c for wet pelts. The general market was rather slow and 5@10c lower. Country feeders purchased fewer feeding sheep than for several days past. The shipping demand was fairly active, but dressed-mutton men acted indifferent. Some 62-lb Texas sold as low as $2.05, and some 120-lb Oregons at $3.55. Nebraska, Montana, and Oregon sheep, averaging 101 to 125 lbs, sold at $3.37½@3.50; natives, averaging 73 to 115 lbs, sold at $2.50@3.80; lambs, averaging 55 to 76 lbs, sold at $4.00@5.00.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 18.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,000, including 27 car-loads to be sold, 19 car-loads for exportation, dead, and 10 car-loads for city slaughterers direct; no trading in beef cattle; extremely dull for dressed beef at 7@8c per lb for common to prime native sides, [illegible] for Colorado do, and [illegible] for Texans; no live stock or fresh meat exports from this port today. Today's Liverpool cable quotes American refrigerator beef firm at 7½c per lb.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,100, with 1,500 for sale besides from former arrivals; dull and depressed for both sheep and lambs, with a strong downward tendency; the limited trading included common to good sheep at $3.50@4.50 per 100 lbs, a few export withers at $5.25, and common to good lambs at $5.00@6.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,550; slow for live hogs at $6.20@6.35 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 18.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,652 head; shipments, 4,636 head; not so active as yesterday, but about steady; closed dull and a shade lower; good to choice corn-fed, $4.75@5.25; common to medium, $3.25@4.50; stockers and feeding steers, $1.60@3.35; grass range steers, $1.60@3.00; cows, $1.25@2.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,659 head; shipments, 2,476 head; opened 10c lower, closing stronger with 5@10c of the loss regained; closed weak and 10c lower; good to choice, $5.50@5.60; common to medium, $4.40@5.40; skips and pigs, $3.00@4.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,336 head; shipments, none; active and steady; good to choice muttons, $3.50@3.75; common to medium, $1.50@3.00.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 18.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,200 head; easier; two trains of Ogalallas sold at $3.30; prime, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs, native, corn-fed, $5.00@5.75; 1,100 to 1,300 lbs, $4.00@5.00; native feeders, $2.75@3.25; Western feeders, $2.50@3.15; range steers, $2.50@3.50; common to good cows, $1.50@2.15; choice to fancy, $2.50@3.00; bulls, $1.25@2.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,000; all sold; shipments, 1,800; opened steady on heavy; closed strong, 10c lower on all grades; heavy, $5.50@5.70; light, $5.20@5.30; mixed, $5.30@5.55; Yorkers, $5.40.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Oct. 18.—CLOSING—PROVISIONS—Pork—In fair demand: prime mess Eastern, 77s 6d, firm; do Western, 68s 9d, firm. Lard—In poor demand; spot and October 48s 6d, easy; November and December, 44s 6d, dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—In poor demand; new No. 2 winter, 8s 2½d, dull; do spring, 8s 2½d, dull. Flour—In fair demand 10s 9d, firm. Corn—In fair demand; spot, 4s 7½d, steady; October, 4s 7¾d, steady; November, 4s 7¾d, steady; December, 4s 8d, steady.

Liverpool, Oct. 18.—COTTON—Business good at hardening rates; uplands, 51 5-16c; New Orleans, 51 5-16c. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 were for speculation and export, and included 9,100 bales American.

WHEAT—Quiet; demand poor; holders offer moderately.

CORN—Firm; demand fair; new mixed, 4s 7¼d.

LINSEED OIL—23s 3d.

London, Oct. 18.—TURPENTINE—Spirits, 33s 10½d.

New York, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—COTTON—The bulls had an inning owing to an advance of 1 to 2 points in Liverpool and predictions of frost in the South before Sunday. This caused covering which sent prices up 6 points for October and 10 to 11 points for the latter months. Inman bought November and December and sold January. Chapman bought various options. V. & A. Meyer bought January. Sidenburg bought November and sold January. The receipts at the ports were 34,386 bales, against 34,133 this day last week and 32,188 last year. The close was steady after sales of 94,500 bales.

WHEAT—Fell 1¼@1½c on a bearish report from Cincinnati from a source that has hitherto been bullish, in which stress is laid upon a blockade of wheat at the Northwest upon the fact that present prices are high and that we shall have a surplus for export, which may have to be sold at lower prices, notwithstanding a falling off in the yield as compared with last year. The close was at a slight recovery on the near months and ⅜c on May, making the net decline for the day 1@1¼c. G. W. Smith & Co., understood to represent Pillsbury, sold May heavily early in the day and broke the market. The foreign houses sold sparingly. Some of them were nipped so badly by their sales some time ago, which were covered at an enormous advance, that they are careful about fooling with the short side of the market, while, on the other hand, they do not believe that legitimate influences favor any further advance, and are therefore not disposed to buy freely. Hutchinson was believed to be selling. The crowd here traded lightly in and out, covering a few shorts early. The speculation is gradually dwindling because many are afraid of the market, believing it to be an unsafe basis. December, for example, was at one time ⅝c higher than here and both markets closed at the same price for that option, whereas Chicago should be about 10c lower than New York. Plenty of conservative houses refused to take orders for December because of its unnatural position. The option sales were 2,568,000 bu, including November at $1.09¾@1.10¼@1.09¾; December at $1.11⅜@1.12 13-16@1.11¾; and May at $1.15¼@1.16¾. The cash sales were 20,000 bu, at $1.11¾ for choice red delivered in store, $1.09@1.10 for car-lots of No. 2 red in elevator, and 94c@1.15 for ungraded. There was no business for export.

CORN—Opened slightly higher, but closed ¼@½c lower, owing to large receipts and estimates of 730 cars for tomorrow. There was a moderate speculation, the option sales being 1,160,000 bu, including November at 51¾@51⅝c; December at 51¼@51⅜c; January at 49¾@49⅝c, and May at 48⅝c. The cash sales were 180,000 bu, including ten loads for export at 50¼@50⅝c for No. 2 mixed, afloat, and 50⅛c in elevator, and 50@51½c for ungraded mixed, the higher figure on track.

OATS—Were quiet but firm. The option sales were 175,000 bu, including October at 30c, November at 30½c, December at 31⅜c, January at 32⅛c. The cash sales were 72,000 bu at 30@30⅛c for No. 2 mixed, 33½c for do white, 27@31c for ungraded mixed, and 29@40c for do white.

BUTTER—Was firm, with fresh stock light and in liberal demand.

CHEESE AND EGGS—In good demand.

SUGAR—Raw was dull and entirely nominal; fair refining, 5 5-16c; 96° test centrifugal, 6¼c; no sales. Refined was quiet and steady; cut loaf and crushed, 8.25c; powdered, 7.75c; granulated, 7.50c; mold A, 7.50c; cubes, 7.75c; Standard A, 7.25c; off A, 6.94@7c; confectioners' A, 7.37½c; white extra C, 6¾@6 13-16c; other soft grades, 6⅝@6 11-16c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 24,995 pkgs; exports, 2,980 brls, 26,288 sacks. More active, especially city mill; for West Indies at lower prices, in instances 15@25c per brl; sales, 23,600 brls; low extras, $3.60@4.25; winter wheat, low grades, $3.60@4.25; fair to fancy, $4.35@5.35; patents, $5.75@7.00; Minnesota clear, $4.60@6.25; do rye mixtures, $4.50@5.75; superfine, $3.35@4.15; fine, $2.60@3.35.

COFFEE—Options opened steady and unchanged to 5 points up; closed barely steady, 20@25 points down; fair business; easier cables; October, 14.40@14.65c; November, 14.25@14.65c; December, 13.95@14.25c; January, 13.90@14.20c; February, 13.80@14.20c; March, 13.80@14.20c; April, 13.90@14.15c; May, 13.80@14.15c; June, 14.10@14.20c; July, 14.00@14.15c; August, 14.10@14.20c; September, 13.75c. Spot: Rio firm, quiet; fair cargoes, 16¾c; no sales; mild grades firm.

PETROLEUM—Opened weak at 92¼c, ¼c below last night's close, but after the first sales the market became strong and advanced to 93⅜c. Reports of new wells then caused a slight reaction and the market closed steady at 93⅛c.

DRY GOODS—Although for immediate requirements the demand was slow and for small quantities, for prospective wants there was more doing, the general market showing more tone.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 25@26c; firsts, 22@24c; extra imitation creamery, 18@19c; seconds, 17c; factory 12½@15c, for fair to choice; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 25½@27c; firsts, 21@24c; good to choice dairy, 21@24c; fair to good, at 16@20c; Eastern creamery, 20@25c per lb for good to choice lots.

CHEESE—Choice new New York, 11½@12c per lb; firsts, 9@10c; seconds, 7@9c; Vermont extra, 11@12c; firsts, 9@10c; seconds, 7@8c.

EGGS—Eastern extra, 22½@23c; Vermont and New Hampshire extra, 23@23c; Western choice, 20@21c per dozen.

WOOL—The Boston wool market during the last week has been fairly active, and in fleece wools it is much stronger. The sales of the week amounted to 4,602,000 lbs, of which 4,393,000 lbs were domestic fleece and pulled and 210,000 lbs foreign. Among the sales were 115,000 lbs No. 1 Ohio fleece, 31@33c; 295,000 lbs Michigan X fleece, 28@30c; 842,000 lbs No. 1 Michigan fleece, 32@34c; 35,000 lbs Territory, 11@23c; 455,000 lbs Texas, 18@21c; 233,200 California spring, 14@20c; 145,000 lbs Oregon, 15@24c. The Ohio XX and above range between 32@33c; and purchases are made at these figures, though some holders are even asking 34c. Ohio fine delaine is selling at 35c, and yet there are still some transactions at 34c. The higher figures which are now being obtained for unwashed medium combings are equivalent to 39c for No. 1 Ohio combing. Sales of Ohio unwashed and unmerchantable have been made at 22c and 25c respectively. Sales have been made of Michigan X at 28½c and 29c and one sale of a choice parcel of 150,000 lbs is reported at 30c. Wisconsin fine delaine are reported at 33c. Sales of unwashed wools are higher, and sales of Kentucky ¼ blood are reported at 27@28c, while 29@30c is asked for ⅜ blood. In Territory wools prices are fully ¼@1c stronger in the grease than a fortnight ago, and the scoured value of ½ blood Territory is 53c, and fine at 55c for anything of decent staple. Sales of choice scoured Oregon are reported at 60c. There is more of a demand for carpet wools.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Was dull today. Fluctuations were frequent. Prices opened at last night's close, advanced 2¼c, weakened, and closed at opening figures. Cash and October closed at $1.20; December, $1.17¾; May, $1.20¾. Cars on track, 39. Receipts, 4,802 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 18.—WHEAT—Sample tables were quite well supplied with the 353 cars of wheat received, but the falling off in movement had a strong strengthening effect on values. Holders found no trouble in getting yesterday's prices for anything good enough to grind. The inquiry from millers outside of the city continues good, with local millers buying futures principally. Duluth reports 139 cars on track. Closing: No. 1 hard, October and November, $1.20; December, $1.21; May, $1.22⅝; on track, $1.20; No. 1 Northern, October, $1.10; November, $1.10⅝; December, $1.13; May, $1.16¾; on track, $1.12@1.13; No. 2 Northern, October, $1.04; November, $1.05; December, $1.06; May, $1.10; on track, $1.05.

Toledo, O., Oct. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat active; lower; cash, $1.09¾; December, $1.08; May, $1.12¾. Corn dull; cash, 45¼c. Oats quiet; cash, 25¼c.

CLOVER-SEED—Active; higher; cash, $5.45; October, $5.50; November, $5.55; December, $5.55¾.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 33,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 44,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 18.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 42¼c.

Savannah, Ga., Oct. 17.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 42½@43c.

Charleston, S. C., Oct. 18.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 42½c.

The Price of Live Stock.

CLARK CITY, Ill., Oct. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It is claimed, and disputed, that Armour of Chicago—or perhaps with one or two others—can lower or raise the price of live stock as he wishes by reason of his large business. That, virtually, he names the price on every hog or steer sold in the State. Please enlighten us. F. L. R.

[As the largest buyers of cattle, taking more than half the offerings on the market, about four firms in this city have a great deal to say in the making of prices. The number of local buyers of hogs is larger. In both cases the prices paid are matter of agreement between the men who have the property to sell and those who buy it, and the views of the big operator necessarily carry with them greater weight than those of the small buyer. Of course, the prices paid here have much to do with determining those paid by purchasers in the interior. The question must be answered in the affirmative, but the same is true of the large buyers in grain, dry goods, groceries, and all other kinds of merchandise. And the fact that they have a great deal of power does not prove that they exercise it unwisely. They pay, as a rule, close to the price at which they sell the product to the consumer. It is believed by men who know a great deal about the business that the packers do not average $1 per head on cattle nor ten cents per head on the hog. The profits of their business are sometimes large, but are made up of a small amount on each of a great number of animals handled during the year.]

A Year for Breaking Records.

Indianapolis *News* (Ind.): Some superstitious opponents of Gen. Harrison are consoling themselves with the belief that his election is impossible because no President was born in August. If that is true all the more reason for giving August a chance. This looks like a year for breaking records.

WAS GRANTED A DIVORCE.

MRS. ALICE E. M'CREA GIVEN A DECREE BY JUDGE COLLINS.

She Charged Her Husband with Cruelty—Witnesses Testify to Scenes of Ill-Treatment—The Woman Given the Custody of Her Children—Judge Gresham Reaches a Decision in the Wabash Case—The Rev. James S. Greene Pleads Guilty.

Mrs. Alice E. McCrea, the wife of Wiley S. McCrea, a Board of Trade broker, and a daughter of the late Amos J. Snell, the murdered millionaire, was granted a divorce from her husband yesterday morning by Judge Collins. The Judge, who has recently been sitting in the Criminal Court, had set the hearing of a West park assessment case for yesterday morning, and the attorney for Mrs. McCrea, who happened to come into court, requested him to hear the divorce case, which he did. The case went by default, the defendant not making his appearance in court. Mrs. McCrea told her story simply and briefly. She said she was married to the defendant in 1884. Cruelty was the charge specified, and the evidence was simply an elaboration of the woman's bill, which was filed in the Circuit Court about ten days ago. The cruelty consisted chiefly of harsh language, and only two specific charges of physical violence were made—one Sept. 23 and the other last winter, about two months before their last baby was born.

"Who was present on these occasions?" asked Mr. Crawford, the woman's attorney.

"At one time there was a lady friend of mine, who is now in Kansas City."

"Did you try to have her come here?"

"Yes, sir."

"Was your husband angry at the time?"

"Yes, he was."

"Do you wish to have the custody of your children?"

"Yes, sir. I do."

"You have means of your own and are able to properly rear and educate them, are you?"

"Yes, sir."

C. K. G. Billings, Vice-President of the People's Gaslight & Coke Company, said he was present on one occasion at the house of Mr. and Mrs. McCrea when the defendant struck or pushed his wife against the wall.

"Did she do anything to provoke him?" was asked.

"I think not."

Henry A. Ingalls, a law student, said that Sept. 23 at the Snell house McCrea told his wife to keep away from him; that he wanted nothing to do with her. Mrs. McCrea was given the custody of her children.

Other Divorce Cases.

In July, 1887, Mrs. Mary Jesse sued Charles Jesse for divorce. Afterwards he induced her to return to him. Yesterday she again filed a bill for divorce.

A divorce case in which John Grabonski, a carpenter, is complainant and his wife Matilda defendant was postponed in Judge Tuley's court on the representation of Mrs. Grabonski's lawyer that he believes his client to be insane. The charge made by Grabonski is that his wife deserted him two years ago. The woman's attorney said that she came to him a few weeks ago to talk over her defense, and her conversation was so incoherent that he made an investigation and found that she had been adjudged insane by the County Court and sent to an asylum. She secured her liberty, but the judgment finding her insane had never been annulled.

The Wabash Case.

The arguments on the motion to consolidate all the foreclosure suits in the Wabash Railway litigation were resumed yesterday before Judge Gresham, who held that the divisional mortgages should be consolidated with the Knox & Jessup mortgage. He said, however, that he would not enter the order until after the hearing of a similar motion at Nashville next Monday. The court allowed the motion for the payment of one six months' coupon on all the first mortgages and the funded debt bonds, amounting to $600,000, and an order was entered authorizing the receiver to expend about $50,000 for repairs on the lines.

Notes.

Eli Gaffield, a wealthy resident of Evanston, was held liable to Charles Gossage & Co. for a balance of $797 on a bill run up by his wife. He paid $1,461 on account, but claimed that the rest of the bill was for articles purchased for his wife's sister.

The will of Thomas M. Jordan was proved by Judge Knickerbocker and letters were issued to Edward L. Wells in $50,000 bonds. The estate is worth $25,000. The heirs are Mrs. Annie E. Jordan, the widow, and Louise Jordan, a daughter. Miss Jordan is a member of the theatrical profession, and the will expresses a wish that she renounce the stage.

THE RECORD.

United States District Court—New Suit.

8,428—Robert Tarrant vs. John Anderson, owner of propeller Daisy Day; libel, $58.58, for supplies. Schuyler & Kremer, proctors.

Superior Court—New Suits.

118,636—Charles Reitz & Bros. L. & S. Co. vs. Peter Schmidt. Mechanic's lien, $326.24. Francis Lackner and George E. Swartz, solrs.
118,637—Anna L. Oakley vs. George W. Oakley. Bill for divorce. Henry McClory, solr.
118,638—Philip Best Brewing Co. vs. Herman Koeppes. Confession of judgment, $374.84. Francis Lackner, atty.
118,639—G. M. Munger et al. vs. Hotel Richelieu Co. Asst. $1,000. Runyan & Runyan, attys.
118,640—I. Bernsheim et al. vs. Thomas Peterson. Asst. $500. Same attys.
118,641—H. Rice et al. vs. W. S. Ellis. Confession of judgment, $248.17. Same attys.
118,642—John Gunzenhauser vs. J. J. Curran et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $840. Same solrs.
118,643—Fritz Heinrich vs. Ernest H. Pfeiler. Appeal.
118,644—Maria Wenstrom vs. August Wenstrom. Bill for divorce. C. J. Richardson, solr.
118,645—Gottfreid Brewing Co. vs. Michael Figal and John Lawrence. Confession of judgment, $103.42. Barber & Brentano, attys.
118,646—Philip Best Brg. Co. vs. Patrick and Catharine Daly. Asst. $600. Francis Lackner, atty.
118,647—Clement H. Bonel et al. vs. Albert Jacobson et al. Asst. $1,500. Lyman & Jackson, attys.
118,648—Frank Faulkner et al. vs. George E. Johnson. Case, $500. Ball & Oakley, attys.
118,649—Louisa Egler vs. Gustav A. Egler. Bill for divorce. W. O. Robinson, solr.
118,650—Louis Hartwig et al. vs. Charles M. Webber. Asst. $1,000. Cratty Bros. & Ashcraft, attys.
118,651—Isaac Wolff et al. vs. Max Abraham et al. Conf. of judgt., $1,025. Eli B. Felsenthal, atty.
118,652—Herman Felsenthal vs. Same. Same, $1,025. Same atty.
118,653—John Mack vs. W. F. Walker. Same, $180. J. F. Holland, atty.
118,654—Mary Ann Smith vs. Thomas F. Smith. Bill for divorce. Murphy & Cummings, solicitors.
118,655—Attcht. Suppressed.
118,656—J. F. Murray et al. vs. W. Fisher. Appeal.
118,657—Case. Suppressed.
118,658—Union National Bank vs. Nathan Corwith, Sr., and Nathan Corwith, Jr. Asst. $45,000. Tenney, Bashford & Tenney, attys.
118,659—Alexander Hexter et al. vs. Ingvor Larsen. Asst. $310. Cratty Bros. & Ashcraft, attys.
118,660—Samuel Spitz et al. vs. Same. Same, $2,200. Same attys.
118,661—A. S. Valentine et al. vs. Thomas J. Keane. Asst. $600. Ball & Oakley, attys.
118,662—William Metzger et al. vs. Niels Hansen et al. Bill to foreclose mtg. for $5,000. Otto C. Butz, solr.
118,663—Same vs. Same. Same for same amount. Same solr.
118,664—Same vs. Same. Same for same amount. Same solr.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE GARY—118,659, Hexter vs. Larsen; judgt., $157.50—188,660, Spitz vs. Same; judgt., $1,144.31.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—680, Sawyer vs. Davis; decr. sale—1,424, P. B. L. Assn. vs. Shefcheek, decr.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

69,134—Henry W. Schweig vs. Lena Schweig. Bill for divorce. John C. King, solr.
69,135—Annie Lewis Beeson vs. Emanuel Sondheimer, Halman Lowy, D. K. Tenney trustee, and Charles Penshorn. Eject. $8,000. Nathaniel Bacon, atty.
69,136—Annie Lewis Beeson vs. Same. Bill to redeem from tax sale. Same solr.
69,137—Nicholas Walther vs. Johanna Evans and Michael Evans and Herman Felsenthal. Bill to foreclose trust-deed for $800. E. B. Felsenthal, solr.
69,138—Michael Laughlin vs. Bowman & Barry Co. Appeal.
69,139—Humphrey's Mfg. Co. vs. Pennsylvania Company. Replevin, $400. Paul Brown, atty.
69,140—Bill. Suppressed.
69,141—Lafayette S. Berry vs. John B. Thomas. Conf. of judgt., $168.74. Pltff pro se.
69,142—L. E. Newman vs. O. Olsen. Appeal.
69,143—S. G. Israel vs. American Express Company and G. W. Linn. Appeal.
69,144—Sarah A. Phillips vs. Ridge Wood Phillips. Bill for divorce. Clifford, Smith & Fry, solrs.
69,145—O. Hero vs. Board of Education of District 1. Asst. $500. George E. Cross, atty.
69,146—Regina Fellen vs. Caroline Kuehl. Case, $10,000. John Wagner, atty.
69,147—Mary Noble vs. Mary E. Noble et al. Bill for partition. T. Denison, solr.
69,148—Isbrand Foss, admr., vs. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. W. Company. Case, $5,000. Hynes & Dunne, attys.
69,149—Chicago & South Side Rapid Transit Company vs. Levi H. Strong et al. Petition for condemnation. Cooper & Gurley and W. M. Garnett Jr., attys.
69,150—Otto Miller vs. Martin Myerhoffer. Appeal.
69,151—Dora Wineman vs. Parker Wineman. Appeal.
69,152—John E. Dean et al. vs. George W. Driggs. Appeal.
69,153—Johann Karl et al. vs. John Mittel et al. Bill for partition. Francis Lackner, atty.
69,154—Lucius A. Howland et al. vs. Peter B. Holt. Petition to adopt Louis Howland Holt. F. F. Reed, solr.
69,155—Wilson H. Stubbings vs. Charles H. Weaver and Agnes Fisher Weaver. Conf. of jdgt., $1,986.10. N. M. Jones, atty.
69,156—Joseph F. Kernan vs. August Miller and Isaac Herr. Replevin, $142. Edward O. Russell, atty.
69,157—Michael C. Dealey vs. North Chicago City R. W. Co. Case, $1,000. F. W. Coombs and W. B. Sayler, attys.
B. R., 454—Ill. Pressed Brick Co. vs. Norman B. Rexford. Pet. to estab. title. F. F. Reed, solr.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE WATERMAN—4,659, Petrie vs. Cox; judgt., $280.89.—4,775, William Schimpferman vs. August Mette; judgt., $354.26.—5,050, Theodore W. Phinney vs. Robert E. McKay; judgt., $338.58.—746, Hanford Oil Co. vs. Lakeside Oil Co.; judgt., $397.76.—1,093, William Gregg vs. A. C. Miller; judgt., $1,950.16.

DECREES.

JUDGE TULEY—226, Ingraham vs. Stanley; final decr.—1,355, Fannie from Alexander McHale; divorce.—1,193, William from Jennie Waller; divorce.

County Court—New Suit.

7,924—Pet. of Luke Qualey and wife to adopt Bridget Tobin.

The Call.

JUDGE ANTHONY—No court. Tomorrow, motions for new trial in Nos. [illegible] Monday, Nos. 1,374, 1,148, 3,081, and 117,797. No. 1,398 on trial.
JUDGE HAWES—First call, Nos. 1,651 to 1,800, inclusive. Trial call, Nos. 1,505, 1,506, 1,507, 1,509, 1,512, 1,513, 1,514, 1,520, 1,522, 1,523, 1,524, 1,527, 1,528, 1,530, 1,534, 1,536, 1,543, 1,547, 1,549, 1,556, 1,558, 1,562, 1,564, and 1,565. No cases on trial.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 44, 45, 46, and 4.
JUDGE ALTGELD—Cases from Judge Hawes. No. 945 on trial.
JUDGE GARY—Nos. 2,064, 2,152, 1,204, 2,128, 2,043, 1,291, 327, 567, 486, and 1,634, which includes special calendar No. 255. No case on trial.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—First call, Nos. 801 to 850, inclusive. Trial call, term Nos. 1,058, 1,059, 1,060, 1,061, 1,035, 620, and all cases marked for trial.
JUDGE GRESHAM—The Wabash case.
JUDGE BLODGETT—At Peoria.
APPELLATE COURT—Adjourned to Oct. 24.
JUDGE TUTHILL—Nos. 572, 1,370, 1,393, 1,394, 1,309, 1,408, and 1,446. No. 1,331 on trial.
JUDGE WATERMAN—Term Nos. 144, 1,246, 1,260, 1,263, 1,238, and 1,283. No. 1,188 on trial.
JUDGE GRINNELL—No. 989, Shaw vs. Draper, and cases from Judge Clifford. No case on trial.
JUDGE HORTON—No. 594 on hearing. No call.
JUDGE BAKER—Set case, 754, and cases from Judge Tuthill. No case on trial.
JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 27, 38, 39, 40, and 41. No case on hearing.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—In re Hall.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

Iowa Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court filed the following decisions here today:
James Donnelly, plaintiff, vs. Cedar County, defendant; dismissed.
State of Iowa vs. Stephen Brown, appellant (two cases); affirmed.
Sarah J. Moorman vs. J. M. Gibbs, appellant; affirmed.
Rosina Pablectel vs. J. H. Yambert et al., appellants; affirmed.
Susan Thomas vs. J. P. Kirk, Sheriff, appellant; reversed.

New Illinois Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued licenses of incorporation to the following new companies:

The Sierra Madre Gold and Silver Mining Company at Chicago; capital stock, $3,000,000; incorporators, Amos A. Woodruff, Johnson R. Darroch, and Augustus Waldeji.

The Sefton Manufacturing Company at Chicago; capital stock, $20,000; incorporators, Louis P. Sefton, Loren L. Mann, and Albert H. Clement.

The Western Trade Association at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, Henry T. Glover, Thomas B. Marston, and Charles H. Lawrence.

The Chicago Carriage Lamp Company at Chicago; capital stock, $15,000; incorporators, John H. Kaiser Jr., Charles H. Engel, and Fred L. Brooke.

The Bogue & Mills Manufacturing Company at Chicago; capital stock, $500,000; incorporators, George M. Bogue, O. A. Bogue, and W. M. Mills.

The Chicago Skin and Cancer Institute at Chicago; without capital stock; incorporators, M. G. Pingree, Paul C. Jensen, and John A. Murphy Jr.

The Norwegian Turner Society of Chicago; without capital; incorporators, Gust Thompson, Louis Anderson, and Ole T. Trosterud.

A certificate was filed changing the name of the Larm Manufacturing Company of Chicago to that of the Harmless Spur Wire Company.

Articles of incorporation were today recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the Perry & Maysville Railroad Company, with principal office at Perry, Pike County; capital stock, $75,000; to construct a railroad from Maysville to Perry, both in Pike County; incorporators, A. Hinman, Alex. Dorsey, Joseph Shasted, James H. Harrison, and G. W. Witham, all of Perry, Pike County.

A Long Sermon Makes a Dog Weary.

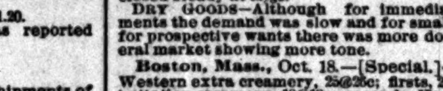
During a recent journey in Canada I met with a striking instance of reason in a dog. I was staying at the Mohawk Indian Institution, Brantford, Ont. The Rev. H. Ashton, Superintendent of the school, is fond of animals and has many pets. One of these, a black-and-tan terrier, always accompanied the ninety Indian children to church Sunday morning. He goes to the altar rails and lies down facing the congregation. When they rise he rises, and when they sit he lies down.

One day shortly before my visit a strange clergyman was preaching, and the sermon was longer than usual. The dog grew tired and restless, and at last a thought occurred to him upon which he at once acted. He had observed that one of the elder Indian boys was accustomed to hand round a plate for alms, after which the service at once concluded. He evidently thought if he could persuade this boy to take up the collection the service must naturally end. He ran down to the back seat occupied by the boy, seated himself in the aisle, and gazed steadily in the boy's face. Finding that no notice was taken, he sat up and "begged" persistently for some time, to Mr. Ashton's great amusement. Finally, as this also failed, the dog put his nose under the lad's knee and tried with all his strength to force him out of his place, continuing this at intervals till the sermon had concluded.—*London Spectator.*

Col. Ingersoll will treat the liquor question from a legal, social, moral, and political standpoint in Sunday's Tribune.

Pearline Is Never Peddled,
but every grocer, large or small, sells it. Try it.

OLD GOLD And SILVER bought—All kinds Jewelry, Silverware, etc. Highest price paid. PENNA. SMELTING CO., 55 Randolph-st.



GOODRICH STEAMERS.

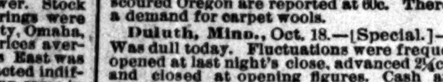
TIME TABLE.

Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee at ....*8 pm
Tri-weekly for Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., on Monday, Wed., and Friday at. 7 pm
For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Escanaba, and bay ports on Mon., Wed., & Fri. at 8 pm
For Green Bay, Manistique, etc., Tues. & Sat. at 7 pm
*Except Sunday. Office and docks foot Michigan-av.

FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.

Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton, (London, Havre), Bremen.
S. S. Ems, Tuesday, Oct. 16, 2:30 p. m.
S. S. Saale, Wednesday, Oct. 17, 3 p. m.
S. S. Fulda, Saturday, Oct. 20, 6 a. m.
S. S. Trave, Wednesday, Oct. 24, 8 a. m.
S. S. Elbe, Saturday, Oct. 27, 9:30 a. m.
S. S. Lahn, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 2 p. m.
Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 a berth. Steerage at low rates. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Chicago. General Western Agents.



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

The Santa Fé Route
Chicago to Kansas City.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts.:

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Exp	† 8:40 am	† 5:00 pm
Vestibule Ex. to Kansas City, St. Joseph and Atchison	* 1:40 pm	* 1:20 pm
Streator and Joliet Accom	† 5:00 pm	†10:00 am
Denver Express	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.
Office, 212 Clark-st., corner Adams.

Wabash Railway.

John McNulta, Receiver.

Trains arrive at and depart from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket Offices 109 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Tex. Express	8:25 am	6:30 pm
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Tex. Express	9:00 pm	7:15 am
Kansas City, Hannibal, Jacksonville, Springfield & Peoria Express	2.45 pm	1:35 pm
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottawa Express	8:25 am	6:30 pm
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Exp.	9:00 pm	7:15 am
Custer Park & Essex Accom	4:30 pm	9:35 am

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway. (Minnesota & Northwestern.)

The popular short line between Chicago and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Dubuque, and Des Moines. The only line in the West running Mann boudoir cars. Elegant new dining cars. Palace sleeping cars, combination smoking cars on all trains. Depot, Fifth-av. and Polk-st. City ticket offices, No. 106 Clark-st. (Opera House Block), Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	* 5:30 pm	* 9:33 am
Des Moines & St. Joseph Lim. Ex	* 5:30 pm	* 9:33 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex	*10:45 pm	*10:45 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	*10:45 pm	*10:45 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	* 4:30 pm	*10:12 am

*Daily

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 am	* 5:30 pm
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 pm	§ 7:05 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 4:15 pm	§10:50 am
Paris, Marshall & Cairo Line	§ 4:15 pm	§ 7:05 am
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 pm	* 8:15 am

Chicago & Alton.

West Side Union Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts., and Twenty-third-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Express	§ 2:30 pm	§ 1:30 pm
Kansas City & Colorado Express	§11:20 pm	§ 7:30 pm
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans & Southern Express	* 9:00 am / § 9:05 pm	* 7:30 pm / § 7:15 am
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	§11:20 pm	§ 7:30 am
Joliet, Dwight & Streator Accom.	* 5:30 pm	* 9:30 am

*Sunday excepted. §Daily.

KANKAKEE LINE C. I. St. L. & C.

Depots, foot of Lake St., foot of 22d and 39th Sts. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph St., Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	§ 9:10 am	§ 6:30 pm
Do. Night Express	§ 8:15 pm	§ 6:50 am

Wisconsin Central Line.

City ticket offices, 205 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and depot corner Polk-st. and Fifth-av. Through trains depart for Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, *7:30 p. m. and *10:30 p. m.; Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, and Neenah, [illegible] a. m. and *7:30 p. m., *3:00 p. m., and *10:30 p. m.; Ashland, Duluth, Lake Superior, *3:00 p. m.; Waukesha, [illegible] [illegible]

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.
Continued.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For tickets, sleeping-car reservations, maps, and time tables apply at Ticket Offices, No. 62 Clark street, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, or at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs and Omaha	* 9:30 am	* 6:10 pm
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver, Sioux City, San Francisco, and Des Moines	† 1:15 pm / ‡10:30 pm	†12:01 pm / ‡ 6:50 am
Dixon, Sterling, Fulton, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, and Marshalltown	* 9:30 am / † 1:15 pm / ‡10:30 pm	* 6:10 pm / †12:01 pm / ‡ 6:50 am
Neb., Black Hills and Wyoming	† 1:15 pm	†12:01 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	† 5:30 pm / *10:35 pm	† 9:40 am / * 7:00 am
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	† 9:00 pm	† 6:50 am
Milwaukee and Racine	X8:30 am / * 5:00 pm / † 7:20 pm / † 9:05 pm	X1:45 pm / * 9:30 am / † 6:30 am / † 10:34 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha & Madison	*11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	*11:30 am	* 7:00 pm
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	† 3:00 pm	† 6:30 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	† 9:05 pm	† 7:00 am
Ripon, Green Lake, and Princeton	*11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
Ashland, Duluth, Bessemer, Ironwood, Appleton, and Wausau	† 9:05 pm	† 6:30 am
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	‡10:30 pm	‡ 6:50 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9:20 am / * 4:45 pm	* 4:00 pm / *10:25 am
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10:15 am / * 4:15 pm / †11:30 pm	* 2:40 pm / *10:00 am / †11:25 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 5:50 pm
Rockford, via Harvard	§ 5:30 pm	§ 6:30 pm
Dixon & Sterling	* 3:45 pm	*11:00 am

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

For tickets and sleeping-car accommodations apply at 211 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Tremont House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal, cor. of Adams-st.

The only line running daily through sleepers from Chicago to Denver, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne, St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. Free reclining-chair cars to St. Joseph, Atchison, and Kansas City.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg, Streator, and Rockford	† 8:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Council Bluffs and Neb. points	*12:01 pm	* 2:25 pm
Omaha, Cheyenne & Denver	* 1:00 pm	*10:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 2:00 pm	* 1:00 pm
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:50 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:50 pm	†10:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:55 pm	* 9:20 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 6:55 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	*10:30 pm	* 6:55 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:50 pm	†10:55 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

Great Rock-Island Route.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Washington Express	† 8:00 am	† 7:25 pm
Council Bluffs Express	* 1:00 pm	*12:50 pm
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	†12:05 pm	† 2:30 pm
Minneapolis & St. Paul Sunday Ex	a 2:00 pm	a 1:50 pm
St. Joseph & Atchison Express	* 2:00 pm	* 1:50 pm
Kansas City & Leavenworth Ex.	* 2:00 pm	* 1:50 pm
Peoria Express	†12:05 pm	† 2:30 pm
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	†10:00 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	*10:30 pm	* 6:20 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Sat. Night Express	x10:30 pm	c 6:25 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul Night Ex.	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday. ¶Daily, except Monday. xSaturday only. cMonday only. aSunday only.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	† 5:30 pm / ‡10:30 pm	† 9:30 am / ‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	*11:30 am / ‡10:30 pm	* 7:00 pm / ‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:30 am	*10:30 am
Milwaukee	* 8:00 am / * 3:00 pm / ‡10:30 pm	* 1:15 pm / * 4:00 pm / ‡ 7:00 am
Marquette & Lake Superior	†10:30 pm	† 7:00 am
Iron Mountain & Menominee	*11:30 am	* 7:00 pm
Cedar Rapids, Sioux City, Omaha, Denver, & San Francisco	‡12:30 pm / ‡10:40 pm	‡ 1:00 pm / ‡ 6:50 am
Dubuque, Iowa, and Dakota points	‡12:30 pm / ‡10:40 pm	‡ 2:00 pm / ‡ 6:50 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	‡10:40 pm	‡ 6:50 am

For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 4:30 pm	* 3:10 pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Express	*11:00 am	* 2:30 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	‡11:00 pm	6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	* 4:00 pm	*10:30 am

a On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; c Daily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. * Daily except Sunday.

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

New York Central & Hudson River and Boston & Albany Railroads.

Trains arrive and depart as follows: Chicago—Foot of Lake-st. and foot Twenty-second-st. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

Central Standard Time.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 5:00 a m	† 8:10 p m
New York & Boston Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 6:40 p m
New York & Boston—Limited	* 3:10 p m	*10:20 a m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:40 p m	†10:20 a m
Atlantic Exp., New Y. & Boston	* 6:10 p m	* 9:00 a m
Night Express	* 9:10 p m	* 7:00 a m
Via Chicago & W. Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 a m	† 6:10 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 3:55 p m	‡ 6:40 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per.	*10:10 p m	‡ 6:40 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart and arrive as follows: Chicago—Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Day Ex.	* 8:50 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	§ 2:50 pm	§ 9:30 pm
Vestibule Limited	§ 5:30 pm	§ 9:30 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	§ 8:00 pm	§ 7:50 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accomodation	* 4:05 pm	*11:00 am

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.
Baggage checked from residence in Chicago to depot or residence in Eastern cities.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices, No. 103 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9:05 am	*12:40 pm
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:25 pm	§ 7:50 pm
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:15 pm	§ 8:10 am
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 4:25 pm	* 9:43 am
Mt. Greenwood, Mt. Olivet, Mt. Hope, and Chicago Lawn Accommodation Trains	§12:00 m / * 5:30 pm / * 6:25 pm / § 1:15 pm	§ 3:35 pm / * 6:40 am / * 7:35 am / 10:00 am
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)		11:35 am
Detroit & Saginaw Express	§ 8:15 pm	§ 8:10 am

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Pennsylvania Lines.
C., St. L. & P. R. R.—P., Ft. W. & C.

Ticket Offices at Union Passenger Station, cor. Canal and Madison-sts., at 65 Clark-st., at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and at the Palmer House, Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	8:30 am	6:00 pm
Night Express (daily)	9:30 pm	6:55 am
Pennsylvania Special (daily)	10.30 am	9:10 pm
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	8:00 am	6:05 pm
Fast Line (daily)	3:15 pm	9:15 pm
Limited Express (daily)	5:00 pm	9:10 am
Atlantic Express (daily)	11.30 pm	7:00 am

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at Wabash Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 108 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Limited	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Express	9:05 pm	7:10 am

All trains daily.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 105 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express	x8:10 pm	x8:00 am
New York and Boston Limited	x3:30 pm	x9:45 pm
Philadelphia Express	x3:30 pm	x8:00 am
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o8:45 am	o7:10 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x5:35 pm	x8:50 am
Hammond Accommodation	o5:40 am	o7:55 am
Jamestown & Buffalo	x3:30 pm	x9:45 pm

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of 22d-st. City offices, 193 Clark-st., and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg Express	* 8:10 am	* 4:50 pm
Pittsburg—Limited	* 5:45 pm	* 8:30 am
Wash'ton, Balt. & Phil'a Limited	* 3:20 pm	*10:40 am
Wheeling Express	* 5:45 pm	* 6:30 am
Baltim're & Philadelp'a Express	* 9:50 pm	* 6:30 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:10 pm	* 9:30 am

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address [illegible] SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st., or CHAS. E. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department [illegible] Chicago.

THE BEST ... THE C... TH...
Newspaper in Chica... THE CHICAGO TRIBU... delivered by carrier... day). Address THE ...

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CORWITH & CO...

THE FIRM WAS UNA... THE PIG-LEA...

Estimates of the Seni... Believed to Have ... estimated—Effects ... Local Market—Gre... New York Meta... Brought by Bank... Louis.

Reports confirming t... pig-lead house of Na... New York and Chicag... terday.

The firm's place of b... Room No. 468 Home In... the Chicago branch is... Corwith Jr. He abso... cuss the failure yester... give nothing to the pre... report from New York...

The first intimation... Chicago was the issuin... the company's property... National Bank of Chic... President Oakley of ... covered the entire in... & Co. to the Union N... ceived intelligence fro... that the failure was i... mediately taken a cour... Mr. Oakley knew noth... bilities, but supposed ... as Mr. Corwith was re... man and heavy dealer...

President Grannis o... Bank, of which inst... with Sr. is a director... but little concerning th... as to the assets and l... Mr. Grannis refused to... & Co. were debtors of ... admitted that the fi... count there.

Among the suppress... in the Superior Court ... the Union National ... Corwith Sr. and Natha...

It is said that Corwi... in the September w... this was the main cau...

TALK AMONG...

Calls were made on ... Chicago, and some i... learned relative to th... to prove that Mr. C... greatly overestimated... he was worth all the... $10,000,000. If this w... held for years every c... in the world.

In the first place th... There is a White Lea... composed of corroder... by the laws of the tr... Nathan Corwith had... the pig-lead market a... up from $3 to $4.50 per... cent a pound cheaper... could be bought on th... duty is $2 per 100 ... manipulation of the ... widespread alarm am... many efforts have be... him. The monopoly ... that a number of the ... cerns entered into a ... ported large quantitie... as Corwith & Co. bec... deals the price of pi... competitors of the im... by the manipulation... it had been war to ... Corwith and his co... seem that the latter ... victory.

LAST YEA...

The following tabl... lead brokerage firm ... 205 La Salle street, ... tion of lead in the wo...

America	
Germany	
England	
Spain	
Australia	
Greece	
Total	

Thus the total lead ... 869,316,000 pounds, wh... price of 4½ cents per ... $39,119,220. But not ... this amount of lead ... America no matter wh... 559,610 would actuall... comes into American... But Corwith & Co. ... bought on margins of ... less. To control eve... ing to this country w... but $4,346,580. It wou... syndicate in these d... product as pig lead. ... to suppose that Mr. C... confidence of moneye... self against his enem...

THE CONTROL ...

Mr. Post said that t... ble supply of pig lead ... tons, and by control... market would be c... Corwith's intimate ... picion that he has ... stocks or grain.

Nathan Corwith is ... He came to this city ... from Galena, Ill., wh... banking. When the ... that place Mr. Corwit... the metal and finally ... gave his whole atte... trade. Two years a... York. Mr. Corwith's ... died about two weeks ... been even wealthier ... estate is shown to be w...

THE FIRM'S REAL E...

On the attachment t... National Bank the She... no less than twenty-ei... tate in various parts o... Lake, Cicero, Bright... Heights. Included in... some acre tracts, while... and blocks. Mr. Tenn... bank, said that his cli... $500,000 worth of rea... claim.

No additional attach... yesterday by any of ... firm, nor were any ... begun. The only ... of the failure that ... was two replevin suit... One was by the Chic... & Refining Company... Dock Company for 3,0... at $13,000, and the o... Post against the Ch... for 500 pigs of lead, v... & Post represent so... Colorado, and had co... lead to Corwith & Co.... the latter they simp... of stoppage in transi... creditors of Corwith ... about $8,000. It was... by the payment to ... of about $50,000.

The Chicago & Au... brought their replev... fraud in the contract... deliver it to Corwith... is in the hands of ... pany as warehouseme...

THE EFFECT ...

The effect of the ... local pig-lead market... ize it into tempora... phone messages betw... quotations all met wi... —that a price could ...